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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Mar., 19, 1920.

FOR ORPHANS IN OUR HOMELAND

Sometime ago the sum of 7,650 Czechoslovak Kronen, a contribution of our generous subscribers, was sent by the publishers of Denní Hlasatel to the Czechoslovakian Red Cross for the benefit of widows and orphans in the old country. The president of the Czechoslovakian Red Cross advises us by special letter that the amount was received.

The letter is dated Prague, February 20, and is as follows:

"To the office of Denní Hlasatel, Chicago:

"We hereby send our most sincere thanks for your contribution to the



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BOHEMIAN

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Denní Hlasatel, Mar. 19, 1920.

Czechoslovakian Red Cross. Communicate to our countrymen how greatly we appreciate their participation in our national work. With sincere greetings, Dr. Alice Masaryk, president of the Czechoslovakian Red Cross."



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 19, 1920.

FOR A GOOD CAUSE

.....
The following is the fifth group of donors for the benefit of suffering
Bohemians in Vienna: List of names and amounts7. Total \$37.50.



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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Mar. 17, 1920.

COLLECTION FOR THE BENEFIT OF BLIND SOLDIERS

Mrs. Ružena Fisher has deposited the sum of \$33 in our office, a collection which she undertook among her friends and acquaintances for the benefit of blind soldiers in Czechoslovakia. The collection will be sent through the Bohemian Red Cross to its destination. We thank Mrs. Fischer, in the name of those for whom the collection was undertaken, for her generous effort to help the unfortunate men.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 16, 1920.

[TO "AID CZECH LEGIONNAIRE"]

(Summary)

Joseph Spika, one of our dear legionnaires, who after many years of trouble and hardships which he had to endure with many of our other boys in Siberia, who almost miraculously landed in Chicago, and who at the present time is lying in the County Hospital, will be happy. He was placed there by Dr. Thomas F. Farland, former interne of that hospital, who with the assistance of other doctors, will amputate Mr. Spika's left leg if it is found necessary. He will be convinced that he is not being left alone, that here he has a large community of friends and patrons who are remembering him not with alms but with donations toward an honor gift which will be given to him before his departure homeward. Up to yesterday the following donations were deposited in our office: [TRANSLATOR'S NOTE.--
A list of donors follows.] Total \$54.74.



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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Mar. 14, 1920.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE DR. ALICE MASARYK FUND

For the benefit of the Dr. Alice Masaryk Fund for orphans in Czechoslovakia,
the following contributions were deposited in our office: TRANSLATOR'S
NOTE.--List of names of small contributors/. Total \$2.95.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 13, 1920.

JOSEPH SPIKA WILL REJOICE

When Joseph Spika, one of our Siberian legionnaires, who at the present time is lying in the County Hospital waiting to undergo an operation, returns to his home in Czechoslovakia he will gratefully remember compatriots in Chicago. In answer to our call, he is being remembered by many of our countrymen. Donations received by our office are being deposited not as alms but as a token of esteem, a proof of love and admiration.....Yesterday, the following donations were deposited in our office: [Translator's note: List of names and addresses of donors follow.] Total \$19.45.



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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Mar. 13, 1920.

MASQUERADE HELD BY WOMEN'S CLUB

Včelky (The Bees), women's branch of the Czechoslovak National Alliance, arranged a masquerade dance for children at the Pilsen Park Pavillion, on February 23, for the benefit of the gift to be given to President Thomas G. Masaryk on his seventieth birthday. The following is the statement of receipts and expenditures: total receipts, \$519.31; total expenditures, \$210.56; profit, \$308.75. The total profit was deposited with the Czechoslovak National Alliance.

We hereby express our gratitude to all those who helped to make this dance a success. We also thank our newspapers Denní Hlasatel and Svornost for their advertisements and assistance.

Signed:

Barbara Bartoň, president;
Anna Nedvěd, financial secretary.



Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 12, 1920.

BY REASON OF LOVE AND ADMIRATION

Man rejoices in the knowledge that he has been able to do some good for his fellow-man. We also rejoice because we were able to locate a man in Chicago for whom we did not plead in vain to our readers. We have in mind Joseph Spika, one of the thousands of our good boys who fought in Siberia for the cause of Czechoslovakia's freedom. We found Joseph Spika in the County Hospital. He is an invalid legionnaire, who is being transported from Siberia to Czechoslovakia. He traveled in the company of Dr. Thomas F. Marland, of Chicago, who voluntarily took care of him on the trip and who, because of Spika's illness, placed him in the County Hospital. Just now Spika is waiting to be operated on and it will be a long time before he will be able to continue on his way home. Until that time, he will have to endure much suffering. In order to make this period of waiting as comfortable as possible for him, in order to prove to him that even at this distance there are people who, although strangers to him, are friendly, whose hearts are in the right place--people who know very well that they will never sufficiently repay the Czechoslovak Army for what it has accomplished in Siberia for our dear native land--we hit upon the idea of



Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 12, 1920.

undertaking a collection for him. The amount collected will be given to him as a gift honoring one of the thousands of our fine boys. We appealed to our people and readers, and we are glad that the appeal was not in vain. Up to yesterday we received many contributions representing the sum of \$16.50. Further contributions should be sent to the office of Denni Hlasatel so that Joseph Spika, legionnaire, will be suprised by the love and generosity of our people in Chicago.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 12, 1920.

[WOMEN'S SOCIETY AIDS LEGIONNAIRE]

Members of the benevolent association, Mothers, Wives, and Sisters of World War Veterans, Number 1, noticed a report in our newspaper about Joseph Spika, invalid legionnaire who is on his way home from Siberia, and visited him at the County Hospital yesterday. They presented him with a gift of ten dollars from their patriotic organization. The sick legionnaire was very much pleased and grateful because he was remembered by them in his unhappy fate.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 8, 1920.

FOR GOOD CAUSES

For the benefit of the Doctor Alice Masaryk Fund and for the orphans in Czechoslovakia the following contributions were deposited in our office:

/Translator's note: List of names of small contributors follows./

Total, \$20.01.

For the suffering Bohemian people in Vienna, Austria, Mrs. Frances Rampir deposited the sum of \$5 in our office.



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Denní Hlasatel, Mar. 6, 1920.

THE CZECHOSLOVAK NATIONAL COUNCIL
ON THE LOST SHIPMENT

We inform our public of further details concerning the loss of the steamship "Liberty Glow," which was just reported to us by Mr. Victor J. Kubelka, director of the Commercial Department of the Czechoslovak Consulate General at New York.

The steamship, as it is known, did strike against a mine. The captain was trying to save the steamship with its cargo by driving the steamship toward the nearest shore; in this he succeeded and the steamship was hurled by the waves upon the rocks. But the storm-battered steamship broke in two and one part sank, while the other part remained on the rocks. Most of the cargo in this remaining part was saved. Details were received slowly.

After a rather long period of time, the insurance companies informed Mr. Victor J. Kubelka that about eight or nine hundred of our boxes were saved,



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Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 6, 1920.

IV but that all the others amounting to 2,500 boxes were lost. The insurance companies in their own interest strove to obtain a release from Mr. Kubelka, that is, permission to forward the salvaged boxes to the place of destination, providing that no compensation would be asked. Mr. Kubelka naturally refused to give this permission, especially when he learned from other sources that even the boxes which were salvaged were damaged by the salt water. In his answer to the agents of the insurance companies, he advised them to keep those boxes and pay out the whole amount of compensation, which means that the insurance companies will sell them at auction as soon as possible. He was able to do this, because the insurance policy contained the so-called "special coverage clause," which protected the shipment against other losses besides theft. The total insurance on our shipment aboard the steamship "Liberty Glow" represents the sum of \$300,000.

The insurance companies have also tried to induce the Czechoslovak Red Cross to accept the damaged goods. On February 23, the following cablegram from the Czechoslovak Red Cross was received in New York:



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Denní Hlasatel, Mar. 6, 1920.

I C

IV "Hamburg reports that the shipment aboard the steamship "Liberty Glow" is being unloaded in Holland. The W. M. H. Miller Company of Amsterdam writes that if the salvaged cargo is to be forwarded to a further point, it will be necessary to send a guarantee of ninety per cent of the total value. Otherwise, everything will be sold at auction. Forward instructions as to disposition to the insurance company, to the Czechoslovak Legation at Hague, Holland, and to us."

That means that the Lloyd's representatives in Amsterdam make the condition that we must give up all claims to damages greater than ten per cent; in other words we must release ninety per cent to the company. Otherwise, the company will sell it. Evidently, the cablegram was on its way from Prague a very long time, because in the meantime the company sold the damaged goods as per Mr. Kubelka's answer.

We doubt that our countrymen, who have sent the boxes to their relatives aboard the steamship "Liberty Glow," are excited about the report that their



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Denní Hlasatel, Mar. 6, -1920.

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IV boxes were sold at auction in Holland. There is no doubt that it was the best solution. Mr. Kubelka, who is representing the Czechoslovak National Council, was for a long time office manager for the Phelps Brothers, a large steamship agency in New York, and understands the transportation business thoroughly. We are convinced that the great majority of our countrymen will be more satisfied to collect the compensation than to have their boxes with soaked provisions and clothes delivered to their relatives. That the full amount of compensation will be paid out very soon is a fact. We beg our countrymen to understand this unhappy situation. There is no reason at all to blame the Czechoslovak National Council, because it was impossible to accomplish more than what had been done. We promise our countrymen that we will use all means to obtain a quick settlement of all insurance claims.

We take the liberty to appeal to our people not to become hysterical and not to let themselves be influenced by persons who are so unfortunate that in everything they see only scoundrelism and humbug. The Czechoslovak National Council took care of this second shipment only with great reluctance, because



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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 6, 1920.

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IV too many complaints were received on account of the first shipment.

But our people demanded this action from our organizations and, therefore, this action was performed. It should not be forgotten that all of our collecting depots were operated without profit. We ourselves in Chicago have had no desire to make any profit on our countrymen's shipment, neither had the Czechoslovak Consulate General at New York, which took care of the shipment from New York to Hamburg, nor the Czechoslovak Red Cross, which took care of transportation from Hamburg to the place of destination. The Czechoslovak Red Cross secured the services of the largest forwarding company in the Czechoslovak Republic, the Shenker Company, which has been delivering the shipments at cost. Our charges were also about one-half of the price charged by forwarding merchants. The shipment fund of the Czechoslovak National Council now amounts to about \$8,000, out of which sum a few bills have to be paid out. If, at the end, there is any surplus, it will be given to the Czechoslovak Red Cross.

The Czechoslovak National Council is even held responsible for conditions in



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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Mar. 6, 1920.

IV Europe, as though it were its fault that the shipment had been en route for such a long time. In our old country, and Europe in general, conditions are different from those to which we are accustomed in the United States. It is a known fact that even a money remittance sent through the mails is delivered only after two or three months' time. Our former secretary, Vojta Beneš, in his letter, says that his baggage, which he left in Paris a month ago, is still on its way and that the members of the Czechoslovak Catholic mission from Chicago also had the same experience. If the circumstances in Europe are such that it takes a couple of months merely to transport baggage from Paris to Prague, then it is no wonder that it takes many months before the boxes sent from Chicago are delivered in some remote village in Czechoslovakia. Mr. Bohumil Klír, our representative at Prague, published the following in Národní Politika [a Czech newspaper in Prague] on February 4: "About Christmas time, railroad transportation had stopped; in the month of January, the warehouses at Děčín were flooded twice, and transportation was interrupted again." The Czechoslovak Red Cross in this humanitarian action is only representing the Czechoslovak National



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 6, 1920.

IV Council of Chicago. It has a list of the shipments, keeps that in evidence, and is taking care of the claims. Of course, it is not at all concerned with the shipment of goods of commercial companies, with which it has no connections and naturally takes no responsibility whatsoever.

The entire shipment of the Czechoslovak National Council is insured against damage and loss. It is absolutely necessary that the recipients must ascertain the actual damage officially at once. An attested statement should be sent at once to the Shanker Company, which, together with the Czechoslovak Red Cross, will act properly, so that the compensation for the lost or damaged gifts is collected. It is necessary to take into consideration the exceptional difficulties in transportation from Hamburg and difficulties in harbors and railroads. We have to reconcile with that, the fact that transportation of our American shipment is taking more time than was expected by us in America.

We also call attention to the instructions which it is necessary to follow



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 6, 1920.

IV in case of a loss. Our countrymen presume that they do not have to do anything else, but come to the office of the Czechoslovak National Council and state that their brother or some other related person informed them that something was stolen from the box. We ourselves know that our people would not make any improper claims, but the insurance company wants, and is asking for, proof before the compensation is paid out. The recipients in our old country were notified by the Czechoslovak Red Cross that all claims must be presented there according to fixed regulations.

Once more we ask our countrymen to have patience with the exceptional circumstances and not expect the impossible from the Czechoslovak National Council. We cannot be held responsible for the post-war conditions in Europe. We have done our duty, and we will continue to perform it conscientiously.



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IV For the Executive Committee of the Czechoslovak National Council,

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 6, 1920.

Reverend Innocent Kestl,
Doctor Jaroslav F. Smetanka,
Doctor Joseph P. Pecival,
Jan Straka,
Jan Shustek.



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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Mar. 3, 1920.

FOR THE PROFESSOR THOMAS G. MASARYK FUND

The following contributions were received by the Czechoslovak National Alliance in Chicago for the Professor Thomas G. Masaryk Fund: The St. Paul, Minnesota, Branch of the Czechoslovak National Alliance, \$50; Dr. Joseph Štýbr, Pittsburgh, \$25; Jerry Tittle, \$10; Včelky (the Bees), of Los Angeles, California, \$75; Sokol Oakland, of Oakland, California, \$10; collections deposited at Daily Svornost, \$246.50; the Los Angeles Branch of the Czechoslovak National Alliance, \$75; the San Diego Branch of the Czechoslovak National Alliance, \$100; the San Francisco Branch of the Czechoslovak National Alliance, \$150; the Oklahoma City Branch of the Czechoslovak National Alliance, \$190; the Czechoslovak Protestant Unity, \$50; Builders Brick Company, \$25; Václav Malinovský, \$10; many other smaller contributions amounting to \$32; total, \$1,098.50.



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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Mar. 4, 1920.

FOR A GOOD CAUSE

At the surprise party held in honor of Mrs. Kolsky, Mmes. Bednář and Horna took up a collection which brought in the sum of nine dollars. Of this amount one-half, \$4.50, is given to the Orphan Asylum in Brno, Czechoslovakia, and \$4.50 to our Bohemian Old People's Home and Orphan Asylum in Chicago. The amount was deposited in our office.



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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Feb. 27, 1920.

CZECHOSLOVAK NATIONAL COUNCIL GIVES AN EXPLANATION
ABOUT THE STEAMSHIP "LIBERTY GLO"

The shipment of gifts, which were received at the receiving depot of the Czechoslovak National Council in Chicago, was forwarded to Czechoslovakia, through the commercial department of the Consulate-General of Czechoslovakia in New York. Mr. V. J. Kubelka, manager of the commercial department, took charge of the transportation from New York to Czechoslovakia and also of the insurance.

When the first report that the steamship "Liberty Glo" was lost at sea was received, officers of the Czechoslovak National Council at once sought information from Mr. Kubelka. For a long time the reports on the condition of the ship conflicted. On December 22, Mr. Kubelka wrote that according to last reports the entire shipment had been lost; immediately following this, he reported that part of the shipment would be salvaged. On January 8, he announced that the insurance company, in which the shipment was insured,

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Denní Hlasatel, Feb. 27, 1920.

IV

promised an early settlement. In the same communication he stated that the portion of the shipment which had been salvaged, although drenched, would be sold at auction for the benefit of the insurance company, who, in turn, would pay the full insured amounts to the senders. It surely was not in the interests of our people to have these boxes, which were hoisted from the ship drenched with salt water, sent to Czechoslovakia. In fact it was too bad that the ship, which had struck a mine, did not sink altogether. Where the cargo is not lost but only damaged, the collection of insurance is prolonged.

In the last communication sent to us by Mr. Kubelka from the New York Consulate-General, on February 4, he states that the insurance company will be ready to pay compensation in about three weeks. We also call attention to the fact that even the United States Post Office was under the impression that the cargo aboard the ship "Liberty Glo" had been saved. In a letter sent to the commercial department of the Czechoslovak Consulate-General we asked for further reports which we shall announce to the public within the next few days.

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Denní Hlasatel, Feb. 27, 1920.

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The Czechoslovak Consulate-General assured us that the insurance company will pay full compensation on the entire undelivered shipment.

For the Českoslovanskou Národní Radu v Chicagu (Czechoslovak National Council in Chicago).

Reverend Innocent Kestl, president;
Dr. Jaroslav F. Smetanka, secretary.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 27, 1920.

FOR A GOOD CAUSE

It is with regret that I must say that the donations for suffering children and countrymen in Vienna, Austria, are not coming in as fast as they are needed and, therefore, I beg of you once more, to please remember these people in Vienna, who are always faithful to our nation. Please help--help quickly--send your gifts directly to Vienna--only those who find it burdensome, should send their gifts to my address. I have received, and I am sending the following amounts to Vienna via Prague. List of names of contributors and amounts of contributions follows; total, \$70.50. Further and urgent contributions are solicited by E. St. Vraz, 1817 South Millard Avenue, Chicago.



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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Feb. 26, 1920.

FOR THE PROFESSOR THOMAS G. MASARYK FUND

Messrs. Joseph Surový and Vavřinec Saršoun undertook a collection among the employees of the Western Electric Company toward the gift that will be given to Thomas G. Masaryk, president of Czechoslovakia, on his seventieth birthday. To this collection the following contributed: Matěj Hinko, 2659 South Kedvale Avenue, \$5; Joseph Surový, 2823 South Sawyer Avenue, \$2; Vavřinec Saršoun, 2745 South Avers Avenue, \$1; Joseph Roček, 2717 South Sawyer Avenue, \$1; Johan Novotny, 2452 South Spaulding Avenue, \$1; John Kaspar, 2311 South 61st Avenue, Cicero, Illinois, \$1;.... [list of names of smaller donors follows]; total, \$33.10.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 26, 1920.

OBLIGATIONS OF CZECHOSLOVAK NATIONAL COUNCIL
An Explanation Should be Given to All Who Forwarded Gifts
to Czechoslovakia Aboard the Steamer "Liberty Glo" via
Hamburg and They Should be Told Only the Truth

It is in the Council's interest to tell the truth about the "Liberty Glo" matter, if our people are to retain at least a bit of confidence in certain institutions and individuals. A report reached the local Czechoslovakian group sometime ago which stated that the shipment of gifts, sent by our American countrymen to their loved ones in our liberated homeland had been lost at sea. This shipment was aboard the steamer, "Liberty Glo" and had been sent through the Czechoslovak National Council. Many people had bought these gifts with their last few pennies. Another report stated that part of the shipment was salvaged; still another stated that the entire shipment was salvaged and sold at auction in Holland.

It is only natural that reports of this kind would increase the suspicion [of the senders]. For some time, the individuals responsible for the safe shipment and

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 26, 1920.

delivery [of the cargo] have been making fools of the senders, who, of course, are demanding compensation.

We had a very sad experience with the first shipment we sent on the so-called "Lod Lasky" (the Ship of Love). This ship, also ladened with privately owned merchandise, was sold in Czechoslovakia, and the sale resulted in a very nice profit for someone. The shipment as a whole, however, was safely delivered, since it was taken care of by a man who was interested in the merchandise because it was not destined for relief--but for a business profit. Despite the fact that the manner in which the cargo aboard the "Ship of Love" was handled, created suspicion, and that because the people grew suspicious several missions were sent to New York to investigate the matter, the Czechoslovak people in the United States, who are interested in this project as a group have not yet learned the truth about the entire matter. Lies and more lies were spread, and the people had to be satisfied with them.

Then the matter of the shipment on the "Liberty Glo" came up. The news that

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 3027

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Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 26, 1920.

the ship was lost at sea with the entire shipment was learned from Cleveland newspapers, who received their information from New York. Officially, Chicago learned about it later on, although the Czechoslovak National Alliance knew about it long before [it notified us]. We have proof that a person who is in contact with the Alliance headquarters, stated with great certainty about fourteen days before [we received official notification] that the ship which carried the gifts from the United States to Czechoslovakia was lost at sea. This statement was made at the theatrical rehearsal in the Havlicek-Tyrs Hall.

The Czechoslovakian people in the United States have allowed themselves to be made fools of long enough. The gentlemen who are concerned should at least see to it that the people are told the truth. The people are entitled to know the truth because they are willing to send generous gifts. They do not ask for anything else. They would rejoice very much if everything were explained by some responsible person who could tell them exactly why the truth is always concealed from them.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Feb. 22, 1920.

FOR GOOD CAUSE

Donations for the Dr. Alice Masaryk Fund were deposited in our office:
[follow the names of small donors], total \$10.05.

For the Professor Thomas G. Masaryk Fund: [follow the names of small
donors], total \$4.50.

For the Bohemian Charitable Association: Mr. Mařík, \$1.



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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Feb. 22, 1920.

FOR A GOOD CAUSE



For the Professor Thomas G. Masaryk's Fund, which will be sent to President Thomas G. Masaryk of Czechoslovakia as a gift of the Czechoslovakian people in America on his seventieth birthday, the following donations were deposited in the office of the Czechoslovak National Alliance: The Pilsen Brewery Company, \$200; Mr. Ervin Weil, 3321 West 26th Street, 1000 Czechoslovakian Kronen; Mr. Antonín Pekárek, \$2; Albert Remenar, \$2; Mr. Augustin Kopta, \$2; Mr. Jakub Bružek, \$2; Mrs. Terezie Mikulášek, 2821 South Turner Avenue, \$5; Mr. Jan Potužák, \$1.25; Mrs. Francis Zapletal, 5848 South Park Avenue, \$1; Mrs. Ruzena Fisher, 5848 South Park Avenue, \$2; Mr. Joseph Jankovsky, \$1; Mr. Victor Drahoš, \$1.50; Mr. Jan Šíma, \$5; Mr. Václav Votava, \$1; Mrs. Marie Lang, \$1; Mr. Joseph Suchý, \$22; Mr. Josef Buňata, Ennis, Texas, \$3; Mr. Stanislav Vebr, \$1; Sokolská Župa Střední (The Central Sokol Circuit), at its annual meeting, decided to donate the profits from the Annual Celebration of the Czechoslovak Republic's Independence to this cause,

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Denní Hlasatel, Feb. 22, 1920.

which amounted to \$180; Plzenské Sokolky (The Women's Pilsen Sokol Organization), \$10; Mr. Frank C. Layer, \$5; Ludvíkova Divadelní Společnost (The Ludvik Dramatic Association), \$20; Mr. Josep Vodička, \$2; Dr. J. Štýbr, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, \$25; Mr. K. V. [only initials given], St. Paul, Minnesota, \$50; Sbor Morava (The Morava Lodge of the Bohemian Ladies Union), \$10; Mr. Václav Krs, \$2; Mr. Jerry Tittle, 2225 South Kedzie Avenue, \$10; Mrs. Otilie Splavec, \$2.



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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Feb. 21, 1920.

LETTER OF ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The Czechoslovakian Red Cross Thanks The
Central Committee of the "Jednota Českých
Dam" (Bohemian Ladies' Unity) for
Its Liberal Gifts

Mrs. Anna Štolfa, secretary of the Central Committee of the Bohemian Ladies' Unity, received a letter from the office of the Czechoslovakian Red Cross at Prague, Czechoslovakia, thanking our ladies for the generous work done so far for the orphans of Czechoslovakia. The letter reads:

Prague, October 28, 1920.

"Dear compatriots:

To you, as the secretary of the Central Committee of the Bohemian Ladies' Unity, I take the liberty of sending our most sincere thanks for the gifts



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Denní Hlasatel, Feb. 21, 1920.

which were sent to us. We received more than one thousand new dresses for girls from three to four years of age, and eight dozens of boys' trousers. Besides this, we also received in provisions two hundred pounds of bacon, two hundred pounds of lard, eight hundred pounds of green coffee, sixteen hundred pounds of white flour, sixteen hundred pounds of rye flour, two hundred pounds of oats, eight hundred pounds of rice, two hundred pounds of farina, one hundred thirty packages of tea, eight boxes of condensed milk, twelve boxes of Pet milk, eight boxes of Eagle milk, six boxes of Bohemian soap, four boxes of Borax soap, eight boxes of Superior soap, two boxes of sweet chocolate, one hundred packages of pepper, one hundred packages of new spices, one hundred packages of ginger. We also received supplementarily, thirty-six dozens of handkerchiefs, and some other provisions sent by the Bohemian Ladies' Unity. The entire shipment was received in good order, and now we have started to distribute it among the people who suffer most. The joy of the recipients will surely be great, and you beyond the ocean may rejoice in the knowledge that you have helped many unhappy women, old men, soldiers, and others.



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Denní Hlasatel, Feb. 21, 1920.

"Further, you ask if we are in need of more of your help. We are deeply touched with the thought that you are willing to help us and to support the cause of the Czechoslovakian Red Cross in the future. We are in need of much more. Conditions in our republic are much better already, but nevertheless we have been unable thus far to transform the Czechoslovakian republic into a state where everybody would be happy. We have here invalids and sick soldiers, widows and orphans of dead heroes, sickly old men, weak children, and whole families suffering with consumption. It is necessary to feed, clothe, cure, and to secure aid for all of them. We still are in need of provisions, clothes, underwear, and drugs. Only because of your assistance do we hope to accomplish our burdensome mission. We beg of you then for further support in our task of human love for our fellow-creatures. The Czechoslovakian Red Cross penetrated into our national life, and all the sufferers look to it as to their refuge, where they will always receive desired help. For that reason, stay by us and support our actions in the interest of the sufferers. Henceforth, seek



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Denní Hlasatel, Feb. 21, 1920.

all the new ways and means toward it, in order to help us. Do not grow weary in your task!

With warmest greetings and recollections,

Signed: Dr. Alice Masaryk, president."

Denní Hlasatel, Feb. 20, 1920.

FOR A GOOD CAUSE

A good patriot, who does not wish to have his name revealed, deposited in our office the sum of ten dollars, and urged us to deliver the same to the Czechoslovak Aid Committee. This amount is to be used as a donation toward the gift which will be given to President Thomas G. Masaryk on his seventieth birthday. Then he remarked that the reason for sending his donation through the above named committee is that he not only is trusting this committee, but he also knows that the Czechoslovak Aid Committee is using the full amount which is received toward the specified cause, because its officers receive no compensation whatsoever, and because after all the years of its existence, it is able to show the best of records.

The sum deposited with us was sent to the said committee, and it is our desire that such a generous deed of patriotism and modesty will be followed by many others.



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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Feb. 19, 1920.

BOHEMIAN OLD PEOPLE'S HOME AND ORHPANAGE

In yesterday's regular monthly meeting of the Association of representatives of the Bohemian Old People's Home and Orphanage, which was presided by Mr. V. Suchy [first name not given in full], the minutes of the preceding meeting were read by Mr. V. E. Soukup. [first names are given in full]
The secretary reports the semi-annual financial statement:

receipts:	\$18,416.71
expenses:	<u>15,683.01</u>
Cash on hand:	\$ 2,733.70
Total gross assets:	\$162,346.91
Total liabilities:	<u>3,219.57</u>
Total assets:	\$159,127.34

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BOHEMIAN

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Denní Hlasatel, Feb. 19, 1920.

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IV Mr. Frank J. Petru, treasurer of the Bohemian Old People's Home and Orphanage reports that he, together with Mr. Charles A. Mřížek and Mr. J. J. Lalla [first names not given in full], is arranging a vaudeville and musical program, to be given for the orphans and the old people on Sunday, February 22, and will pay all the expenses themselves. A delicious lunch will be served free by Mmes. Frank J. Petru, Charles A. Mřížek and J. J. Lalla. He also is inviting all the representatives to attend.

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Feb. 15, 1920.

GIFT TO CZECHOSLOVAKIAN CHILDREN

The sum of four hundred and fifty thousand Czechoslovak Kronen was sent during the last few days to Doctor Alice Masaryk, president of the Czechoslovak Red Cross to be used to save the suffering children in Czechoslovakia. Recognizing the necessity of aid to these innocent sufferers, the generous members of Bohemian rationalist societies in Chicago and vicinity collected among our countrymen and men of other nations the sum of \$4,229.49, which sum being exchanged for American money, is equivalent to the above-mentioned amount of Kronen which was sent to Czechoslovakia for the cause of our children.

It is also necessary to mention that the members of František Ludvik theatrical group and children of rationalist schools and clubs also assisted in this collection. This collection is one of the many noble deeds, performed by the people of good will toward the protection of our young Czechoslovak republic.



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Denní Hlasatel, Feb. 15, 1920.

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Following are the individual items of this collection: Receipts:

Members of the Jednota Českých Dam (Bohemian Women's Unity) lodges \$1,719.98, members of the Sesterské Podporující Jednoty (Mutual Benevolent Sisterhood) lodges \$672.17, the Včelky (Bees) \$910.40, the Divadelní Společnost Ludvikova (František Ludvik's Dramatic Association) \$287.45, The Klub Svoboda Českých Žen a dívek (Liberty Club of Bohemian Women and Girls) \$252.50, the Americké Dámy (American Ladies Association) \$130.00, volunteer workers of the Lože Vlast (Country Lodge) No. 165, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows \$237.10, The Sokolice (Women's Gymnastic Association) \$89.90, the České Svobodomyslné Školy (Bohemian Rationalist Schools) \$93.85, the České Dorostové Kluby (Bohemian Youth Clubs) \$61.80, members of the Rebecca Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows \$47.45, the Ustřední Jednota Česko-Amerických Žen (Central Bohemian-American Women's Association) \$133.00, and a gift from Mrs. Bachman [first name not given] \$15.00.

Interest \$2.74, Total \$4,653.34.



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Denní Hlasatel, Feb. 15, 1920.

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Expense:

For the emblems \$375.00, for the collection books \$48.00, postage 85¢. Total \$423.85. The clear profit amounts to \$4,229.49.

Besides this, other things were sent to the Bohemian Red Cross. A package containing a pair of shoes, one pair of oxfords, two pairs of underwear and two caps as donations from Bohemian businessmen. Thanks to all who have contributed to this noble cause.

For the collection committee:

Fanny Piper, president,
Františka Hulka, accountant.

Auditing committee: Marie Smrček, Alžběta Lisý, Anna J. Novák.



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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Feb. 15, 1920.

FOR A GOOD CAUSE

The members of the Bohemian Arts Club, at their meeting held on February 11, decided to contribute the sum of one thousand Czechoslovak kronen toward the gift which will be presented to Thomas G. Masaryk, president of the Czechoslovak Republic, on his seventieth birthday by Czechoslovak America, and which should amount to at least a million kronen. The amount equivalent to one thousand kronen was collected from the present members and sent to the proper place.

The singing society Bedřich Smetana, which produced several successful performances of the opera "The Bartered Bride" (Prodaná Nevěsta), and which contributed a net profit of several hundred dollars to our national and charitable causes, resolved in its meeting, held on February 10, to contribute the sum of two thousand Czechoslovak kronen out of its treasury toward the gift which Czechoslovak America is getting ready to present to President Thomas G. Masaryk on his seventieth birthday. These two deeds should stand



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Denní Hlasatel, Feb. 15, 1920.

out as examples to those organizations which have not contributed toward the gift so far.



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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Feb. 6, 1920.

CHICAGOANS SEND DONATIONS TO STRICKEN CZECHS

The third report of contributions for the suffering Bohemian families in Vienna, Austria shows the total sum of \$338.24. Collections were made among the societies and individuals Of the total amount, the sum of \$272.35 was sent to Vienna, Austria, leaving the balance of \$65.89 on hand. Further contributions are sought in the name of the suffering Bohemian families in Vienna, Austria by E. St. Vráz, 1817 South Millard Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

[Translator's note: E. St. (full names not given) Vráz.]



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BOWENIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 3, 1920.

FOR THE GOOD CAUSE

The following contributions were left with us: For the Alice Masaryk fund, and for the orphans in Czechoslovakia. /Follows the names of small contributors/.

Total amount \$11.45.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Mlasatel, Jan. 26, 1920.

BENEFIT FOR VETERAN ACTRESS

"Soud Lidu" (The People's Judgment), a Play depicting the life of a seaman, by Ivo Conte Vojnovič, and translated from the Croatian language, was the histrionic vehicle of Mrs. Otilie Splavec, who is one of the best known actresses of the Chicago Czech community. She had selected this play for her benefit performance. The affair took place in the hall of the Sokol Chicago [Gymnastic society], 24th Street and South Kedzie Avenue, last night. The performance was given by the troupe of František Ludvik, dean of Chicago Czech actors and director.

The appearance on our Czech stage of a theatrical piece from the Croatian literature was something of a novelty. Mrs. Otilie Splavec played the role of the suffering mother, wavering between her honor as the mother of her child, and love for her seducer; the part represents a character excellently suited to set forth her remarkable skill and profound conception of woman's soul.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 26, 1920.

Mrs. Otilie Splavec's splendid acting was rewarded by repeated and enthusiastic applause, and by floral offerings and gifts of appreciation.

The rest of the cast did its best to emulate Mrs. Otilie Splavec's efforts, and the evening may justly be called one of the most enjoyable of the season.



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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Jan. 25, 1920.

DONATIONS OF THE CZECHO-SLAVONIC AID COMMITTEE
One Hundred Thousand K. Č. (Czechoslovak Kronen)
Sent to President Masaryk and Same Amount to
Komensky School in Vienna, Austria for
the Benefit of Poor Children

Many a time we had an opportunity to write about the Czecho-Slavonic Aid Committee as doing the most needed work among our National organizations. Although not often advertised, it is very effective in places where it is needed most. It does not have expensive offices and high salaried officials; to conduct its office does not cost a penny, but all is being done for the love of nation and republic, without claim for rewards whatsoever. We have already written about the Czecho-Slavonic Aid Committee's achievements for our legionnaires in Siberia, and not a long time ago we announced its gift of one hundred thousand Czechoslovak Kronen to Thomas G. Masaryk, President of the Czechoslovak republic, with instructions to use this sum anywhere he



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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Jan. 25, 1920.

sees fit, according to the best of his knowledge and opinion.

Today, shortly afterward, we bring another joyful report about the Czecho-Slavonic Aid Committee. In its last meeting, it was resolved to remember all those who are suffering in our old country with another large sum. In consequence of this decision, another large sum of one hundred thousand K. Č. was sent to President Thomas G. Masaryk by Mr. Otto Vašák, treasurer of the Czecho-Slavonic Aid Committee, requesting him to use this money anywhere, according to his conviction, it is most needed. Furthermore, the sum of one hundred thousand K. Č. (Czechoslovak Kronen) was also sent to the Jan Amos Komensky school in Vienna, Austria, with the request that the administration of this school divide this money among the Czech families in Vienna with the greatest number of suffering and needy children.

This deed speaks for itself. In consideration of this charity, rendered twice in succession in a comparatively short time, there is no need to



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BOHEMIAN

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Denní Hlasatel, Jan. 25, 1920.

recommend the Czecho-Slavonic Committee to our public. It is surely recognized. The public is able to judge where unselfish and benevolent work is being done, and for that reason surely as in its organizations, societies, and clubs, so in the ranks of individuals, these sincere patriots and philanthropists will remember more and more the Czecho-Slavonic Aid Committee, which brings honor and credit to us, and which deserves all our help and support.



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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Jan. 16, 1920.

ACTIVITY AND DONATION OF THE VČELKY OF CICERO

The Včelky (Bees) [an association of Bohemian ladies] of Cicero, known for tireless activities since their foundation, with great satisfaction can refer to their past performances. In one of their past meetings it was agreed to send the sum of six thousand of Czechoslovakian Kronen to T. G. Masaryk, president of Czechoslovakia, as a donation to charitable institutions in Czechoslovakia. This sum was forwarded on December 3, 1919.

In this regard, the Cicero branch of Včelky was one of the first to make such a donation, and thereby presented proof of their generosity and unselfish work. Mrs. Albina Janeček is the president, and Mrs. Marie Jiša is the secretary.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 26, 1918.

FOR THE RED CROSS

The Red Cross received \$37, the remainder of the proceeds of the celebration held by the Czech Ladies' Club on the occasion of the raising of a service flag on Springfield Avenue, between 26th and 27th Streets. The section lies in the Thirty-fourth Ward. Mrs. Pechan handed the money over to Auxiliary #421 of the Red Cross.

Relatives of our soldiers from this block, and also from Avers Avenue, between 25th and 26th Streets, may send in applications for knitted socks, sweaters, etc., to the Ladies Club. The section on Avers Avenue donated \$30 to the Red Cross. This was a surplus from their own service flag celebration. The money was delivered by Mesdames Krizek, Jezek, and Krajicek.

WPA (H.L.) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 2, 1918.

CITIZENS' COMMITTEE

A mass meeting held in the hall of Sokol Havlicek-Tyrs, Lawndale Avenue near 26th Street, last Saturday night, was one of the largest in the neighborhood in recent times. It had been called by a committee which bears the official name "83rd Exemption Division Citizens' Committee of the State Council of Defence". We dwelt upon the importance of this body, which was organized recently, in an earlier news item. One of its purposes is to induce parents and other relatives of soldiers at the front, and young men who for various reasons are not in the military service, to join in activities for the purpose of giving relief to either the soldiers themselves or their needy dependents. This patriotic, humanitarian work is to be directed from a centralized headquarters in order to make it more efficient.

The meeting was for the purpose of instructing all those who join in the movement how to collaborate in their patriotic efforts with other members in the community--for instance, in the raising of Service Flags in a grand patriotic

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 2, 1918.

celebration, at which one single flag is to be unveiled which will stand for the entire 83rd Recruiting Division--i.e., the southern half of the Thirty-fourth Ward. We wish to disclose to our readers that this flag will be constructed of electric bulbs, which will show, at certain times, the number of soldiers enlisted from the 83rd Recruiting Division. This flag with changeable numbers could be placed in the window of the recruiting office of the 83rd Division, which is located on 26th Street and Ridgeway Avenue, where the offices of the Citizens' Committee are also established.

The Saturday meeting was attended by all the officers, headed by Mr. John A. Cervenka, chairman of the Committee. The body meets every second Thursday of the month in the Hubbard Memorial Church, on Lawndale Avenue. Many new members were secured at the meeting, and the membership is expected to increase rapidly.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, July 21, 1918.

FROM THE CZECHOSLOVAKIAN AID COMMITTEE

An interesting report on the activities of the Ceskoslovansky Pomocny Vybor (Czechoslovakian Aid Committee) was made in yesterday's meeting. This patriotic organization obtained its charter in Chicago in August, 1914. Its aim is to provide relief for the families of soldiers, Czechoslovakian prisoners of War, etc. Many letters expressing gratitude for the manifold gifts distributed, and for the moral support lent, have been received.

Many of our soldiers, the majority of them members of Sokol organizations, were deprived of the most urgent necessities and the most desired articles of comfort, as prisoners of war, until the Aid Committee came to lend them support.

Each case application is thoroughly investigated to eliminate the possibility of aiding the undeserving. The Committee compiles a list of wounded, permanently crippled, and deceased soldiers, whose families are in dire need of help. This list is ever growing. Prison camps and military hospitals are

(LL) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, July 21, 1918.

being supplied not only with necessities, but also with books, magazines, and newspapers.

The Aid Committee does not hamper the activities of other charitable and patriotic organizations. It co-operates with the Czech National Alliance, which even contributes to the Aid Committee's collections. The support of the war widows and families of the maimed, not only here, but also in the old country, will be one of our main tasks. Two donations of twenty-five thousand dollars each have been promised to us for the support of the destitute in Czechoslovakia, after that country is liberated by the World War. Our collection which is to be donated to the Red Cross for a heavy ambulance, as a gift from the Czechs, is making excellent progress. Several inquiries as to prison camps have arrived from Czechs who would like to join the Czechoslovak Army. Systematic support of such men, our brother Sokols, should be crowned with success. We are in receipt of many letters from our soldiers on the various fronts. One of them, from the Saloniki front, expresses thanks for 3,402 francs sent by the Czechoslovakian Aid Committee.....

NPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, July 10, 1918.

MERITORIOUS WORK

We are pointing out specifically that the name should read Ceskoslovansky Pomocny Vybor (Czechoslav Aid Committee), and not Ceskoslovensky (Czechoslovak). This mistake occurs frequently.

The Czechoslav Aid Committee held a meeting last night. Since the United States has entered the war, the agenda of the Committee has naturally expanded considerably. The Committee was created immediately after the great demonstration meeting in Pilsen Brewery Park on the occasion of the declaration of war on Serbia by Austria-Hungary. The Czech National Alliance was founded later.

The Committee is quietly and steadily performing the various tasks which it has taken upon its shoulders: Support and relief for the suffering, the wounded, and the sick; for the widows and orphans; and for maimed soldiers. Czechs and Slovaks comprise the majority of those receiving aid.

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I G Denni Hlasatel, July 10, 1918.

Special attention was given to Slavs who had been forced into the armies of the Central Powers and then taken prisoners by the Allies. These men were released, and joined either the Allied armies or the Czechoslovak Army in France or Russia. Books, newspapers, and many other useful articles, were sent to the prison camps; the value of these gifts amounted to thousands of dollars. This work is being continued. The Committee of the Czech National Alliance contributed several thousand dollars, from which clothing and, especially, smokers' supplies were bought for our boys--mostly for those in Serbia and Russia. Our soldiers in France also receive our support whenever the demand arises.

Five hundred dollars was sent recently to Paris for widows, orphans, and maimed soldiers. Many members of the Committee contributed out of their own pockets.

The American Red Cross is to be fitted out with heavy ambulances, each costing \$2,400. The Bohemian National Cemetery contributed \$300, and \$1,500 has

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Denni Hlasatel, July 10, 1918.

already been pledged among us, so that the entire cost of one ambulance will soon be handed over to the Red Cross. The ambulance donated by the Czechs will not bear any sign showing the name of the donor. The element of satisfaction for the Czechs will rest in the fact that they have fulfilled what they consider a beautiful duty.

It was stated in the meeting that all official formalities involving the state laws and the license for collecting contributions have been complied with. The organization received its charter in August, 1914, as the "Czechoslav Aid Committee". It is composed of various associations which are members just like any individual member. Every person of our nationality can become a member by paying two dollars. Associations, clubs, etc., pay a minimum "gift" of five dollars.

WPA (ILL) FFOJ.30275

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 20, 1918.

TIMELY ENTHUSIASM

(Summary)

Many times in life one becomes unduly excited for one reason or another, only to regret when the passion subsides. The enthusiasm shown in yesterday's meeting of the patronage of the Bohemian Orphanage and Old People's Home will not be regretted by any one of those present. On the contrary, it will bring about reward in its results. . . .

An action was started for the amortization of debts amounting to \$23,000. The money will have to be provided by gifts. The idea originated several months ago, but action was postponed until yesterday, when the right moment came to give it effective impulse. This was done by Mr. Spinar, one of the delegates, who proposed appeals to our public for the benefit of the institution which, as a result of new developments and changed general

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Denni Hlasatel, June 20, 1918.

conditions, has, so to speak, been left in the background of public generosity, in favor of national, patriotic obligations which had to be given preference. Mr. Spinar addressed himself first to our well-to-do fellow citizens, asking them to remember the Orphanage when drawing up their last will, no matter how small the contribution, for it is only by charitable beneficence that the debts can be erased.

Mr. J. L. Novak, another delegate, seized upon the idea. He sounded the right note by declaring that the value of an idea depends on its realization. To give his contention substance, he declared himself ready to contribute \$500 the moment the action is started. A promise such as this fell on fertile soil, and resulted in the unanimous resolve to join hands and begin to work among the Czech-American public. Mr. Spinar, grasping instantly that this was the moment for high pressure persuasion, declared that he also is ready with a contribution, "not quite as large as Mr. Novak's," of \$100.

The lady delegates would not stay behind. Mrs. Vyhnanek rose and proclaimed

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Denni Hlasatel, June 20, 1918.

nonchalantly that she too will know how to find "a dusty hundred-spot" somewhere. She was swiftly joined by Mrs. Zahrobky who refused to leave Mrs. Vyhnanek to be the lone donor among women. She promised to produce \$50. Others followed example, and the first thousand dollars for the payment of debts were on the spot in the wink of an eye.

We sincerely hope that our Czech public will extend its helping hand and provide the remaining thousands for a purpose which is sure to honor our nation.

WPA (ILL.) PROC. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 11, 1918.

CZECHOSLOVAK WOMEN'S AUXILIARIES
ORGANIZE INTO ONE BODY

(From the Czechoslovak Military Committee)

Our Czechoslovak Army in France is growing. Thousands of new volunteers are joining it. They come from Russia, released from war prison camps, and from America. They are doing their duty toward the old homeland and for civilization as a whole. The creation of the Czechoslovak Army has put a serious task before the Czechs and Slovaks of America. The demands are growing heavier, but the consciousness of our duty toward the Czechoslovak Army urges us on to still more vigorous activity and increased sacrificing generosity. Sincere love for our sacred cause and respect for the self-effacing heroism of our soldiers have prompted groups of our Chicago Czech women to organize into auxiliaries. There are the Vcelky (Little Bees) and other Slovak associations, that buy and produce useful articles and send them to Europe to allay the want of our boys.

We can see, however, that these activities do not suffice. They lack the

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Denni Hlasatel, June 11, 1918.

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necessary centralization and expansion. Centralization for us is of prime importance. The Czechoslovak National Council maintains a branch in New York from which the entire auxiliary work is directed in accordance with a definite plan. The time has come for us in Chicago to adopt similar methods and extend them to the regions farther west. All groups on the American continent are going to work concertedly, as branches of the Czechoslovak Auxiliary Committee of the New York Branch of the Czechoslovak National Council. Agitation, buying of material such as wool, cloth, etc., mailing, and other work, will from now on be directed from the New York headquarters.

The new system is about to begin operation in this city. It was established on June 7, when all the bodies that work for the maintenance of the Czechoslovak Army met in the headquarters of the Czech National Alliance and combined to place themselves at the disposal of the Auxiliary Committee in New York. In the meeting there were delegates of the Vcelky from the Czech

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Denni Hlasatel, June 11, 1918.

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I G National Alliance, the Vcelky from the National Alliance of Czech Catholics, and various Slovak auxiliaries from both the National and the Catholic factions. The Beseda Fric (Club Fric), which has always been associated with our relief movement, was also represented.

The meeting was opened by Mr. F. Kubec, chairman of the Vojensky Vybor (Czechoslovak Military Committee), representing the Czechoslovak Army. The importance of our women's work in the movement was given due recognition, and the scope of their activities was outlined. Mr. Vojta Benes, school teacher [and organizer of the Czech National Alliance], then emphasized that three questions must be solved. First, how to organize Czech and Slovak women for efficient action; second, how to provide money for material; and third, what to produce from the material. Organization is the main thing. The clearer the purpose, the stronger our ranks will grow.

A plan was adopted whereby all Chicago Czech and Slovak women's auxiliary groups are to be combined into one body to promote all work for the Czechoslovak

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Denni Hlasatel, June 11, 1918.

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Army. This body will be active not only in Chicago, but will extend its influence to all districts in the western United States where affairs of the Czechoslovak Army are handled. Czech and Slovak women will be represented in this body by equal numbers of delegates. Thus, the National Slovaks and the Catholic Slovaks will have three delegates each. The Czechs will have three women for each of the Vcelky organizations. The Beseda Fric will also be represented.

The resolution, in which the organization and the new plan were outlined, continues as follows:

Our national military action relies and leans on our great women's organizations, and solicits their moral and financial support. Since our ladies' organizations have done so much meritorious work for our nation, it is their duty to continue by participating in the meetings of the newly formed body, our Central Committee. Some of our large organizations will be asked to send one delegate each to the Central Committee.

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Denni Hlasatel, June 16, 1918.

This will bring the number of members to twenty. They will work under the direction of the New York Central Committee, endeavor to extend their influence to the Western States, and help in the creation of new branches in those parts of the country."

The delegates for the Chicago Central Committee will have to be elected not later than June 21, since on that day a constitutional meeting of the newly formed Chicago body will be held in the offices of the Czech National Alliance, 26th Street and Millard Avenue, at 3 P.M. Statutes for this new body will be adopted and officers elected.

We hope that by this organization, production for the Czechoslovak Army will be increased to ten times of its present volume. It will bring immense relief to our soldiers in France, for they are the first to whom our loving care is due.

In doing this work, our women will be fulfilling their most sacred duty, not

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Denni Hlasatel, June 16, 1918.

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I G only toward their motherland, but this country as well--this country, which is fighting for our Czech ideals, just as the Czechoslovak Army in France is battling for the ideals of this country.

For all auxiliary organizations of Czech and Slovak ladies,
The Czechoslovak Military Committee.

WFO (ILL) PROJ 30275

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 6, 1918.

BOHEMIAN NATIONAL CEMETERY

(Summary)

The delegates of the Bohemian National Cemetery held their monthly meeting in the home of the Pilsen Sokol last night; Mr. Jan Pecha presided..... After the routine business was disposed of, the question of donating ambulances as a gift of Chicago Czechs was answered by Mr. Smejkal, who informed the delegates that the United States Government does not accept gifts marked by the name of the donor. To clear up the first-hand information given to him, he wrote to Secretary of War Baker, from whose office he received the answer that the War Department does not handle contributions of this kind, and was referred to the headquarters of the American Red Cross in Washington, D. C. The Red Cross informed him that a gift in cash would be welcome.

The American Red Cross, Mr. Smejkal was informed, is amply supplied with light ambulances. What is needed are vehicles of the heavy kind. These have to be

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Denni Hlasatel, June 6, 1918.

bought in France, because our shipping facilities are needed for transportation of war material other than light ambulances. The delegates then voted for a donation of \$300 which is to be sent to the Chicago branch of the Red Cross.....

WPA (LL) PROJ. 0275

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 2, 1918.

CZECH WOMEN WORK FOR THE RED CROSS

The Czech ladies' group of the American Red Cross is meeting regularly at the Hubbard Memorial Church, 2520 South Lawndale Avenue. It is composed mostly of residents of the district around Lawndale and Crawford Avenues. They were asked by the Czech headquarters of the Red Cross to devote their efforts toward a membership drive during the past two weeks. They requested the captain of that Red Cross district, Mr. Jos. F. Bolek, to pitch tents on Streets, from which the soliciting could be conducted. Under the able direction of Mrs. B. Kafka, head of the ladies' section, a large number of tents grew up in the neighborhood over night, so to speak, and activity which demonstrated the real patriotic sentiment of our women was aroused. To Mr. Ant. Petrzelka, 2417 South Millard Avenue, goes much credit for the acquisition of the tents.

Our ladies worked untiringly from morning till night, not only in and around the tents, but in theaters and moving-picture houses. How many of you fellow

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 2, 1918.

countrymen, while walking west on 26th Street, have observed the little five-to-ten-year-old girls trying to outdo each other in approaching prospective members and donors.

Thirty of our women worked on Decoration Day, especially, soliciting the crowds which were moving toward the Bohemian National Cemetery and the Catholic cemetery. [There follows a list of donors and amounts collected.]

WCSA (H.I.) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 30, 1918.

FOR THE RED CROSS

The Red Cross Organization of the Thirty-fourth Ward is making vigorous efforts in behalf of the Second Fund for the American Red Cross. It is making sure that every individual does his duty. Work has doubled in volume during the second week of the campaign and the results are very satisfactory. They show that the Thirty-fourth is ahead of the rest of our Czech Wards.

Alderman Joseph O. Kostner informs us that \$11,643.54 has been paid by 6,707 contributors up to today.

To the ladies goes, of course, most of the credit for this achievement. Mrs. Danek brought in the largest amount so far.

Our ladies are not satisfied with single collections. They make repeated drives for further donations, no matter how high an amount our better situated fellow countrymen had contributed before. Tagging will be continued

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 30, 1918.

today. In yesterday's meeting, at Hubbard Memorial Church on Lawndale Avenue, the workers decided on individual locations for canvassing. They picked the liveliest corners of the settlement, and, of course, on a holiday like Memorial Day they expect to reap a rich harvest. Crawford Avenue, 26th, 22nd, and Twelfth Streets, will be the streets canvassed most.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 26, 1918.

CAMPAIGN EXTENDED

(Summary)

The Red Cross campaign has not as yet reached its quota, and has, therefore, been extended to June 1.....

Mr. Anton J. Cermak, chairman of the Czech Section of the American Red Cross, was notified to this effect by wire from Washington, D. C. He has made contact with the members of the Czech Section Executive Committee. This body, again, appeals to our people for contributions.....

.....To engage as worker, or to contribute, see the heads of your Red Cross Ward organization, or the office of the Czech Section, 3347 West 26th Street.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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IV (Jewish)

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 24, 1918.

TWELFTH WARD MASS MEETING

The Twelfth Ward had its big day yesterday. A gigantic parade marched through the main streets of the Czech district to the pavilion in Pilsen Brewery Park, where a mass meeting was held. The band from the Great Lakes Naval Station headed the procession, in which our ladies, in the uniforms of Red Cross nurses, attracted the special attention of the thousands who lined the sidewalks.

The meeting in the pavilion was opened by Mr. Anton J. Cermak, chairman of the Czech Section of the American Red Cross. Among the speakers were Congressman Adolph J. Sabath; Judge Robert Crowe; Vojta Benes, secretary of the Czech National Alliance; J. J. Salat, secretary of the Czech Section; and Reverend Vaclav Vanek, chairman of the publicity committee of the Czech Section.

Mr. Cermak thanked the principals of schools for their co-operation in the campaign; he also thanked the ladies and, last but not least, our Czech press.

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, May 24, 1918.

IV (Jewish)

He exhorted the assembly not to cease their activities.

After a few patriotic remarks by Mr. Vojta Benes, Judge Crowe took the floor, eulogizing the Czechs for their patriotic activities, singling out Congressman Sabath and Mr. Cermak. "You have every reason to be proud of these two men," he said, "and though we are not Czechs, we too are proud of them, just as America is proud of you Czechs, who have proved to be such great American patriots."

Turbulent applause rewarded the speaker, especially at his mention of ultimate victory--which means the fulfillment of the Czechs' fondest hopes for the creation of an independent Czech nation. All the speakers urged our people to work fervently for the support of the Red Cross. Congressman Sabath showed his desire to help by immediately handing over a handsome gift for the Red Cross.

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, May 24, 1918.

IV (Jewish)

Mrs. Slavka Svoboda and Mrs. Slavka Krejci delighted the crowd with their singing. The Great Lakes band also played songs, some of which were patriotic. When the latter were played the crowd stood and listened with hats off. During the ceremonies on the stage, our ladies busied themselves in behalf of the Red Cross, signing up new members, and collecting gifts. The Assembly was also informed about an entertainment, arranged for the benefit of our soldiers, to be held in the Marshall Square Theater tonight.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 22, 1918.

[THE RED CROSS CAMPAIGN]

(Advertisement)

This week is dedicated to the campaign for the American Red Cross. Hundreds of men and women will go through the districts peopled by Czechs and Slovaks to collect voluntary contributions for the humanitarian work done by the American Red Cross.

Welcome the worker who will come to you with the request for your support of the noble purpose. Give according to your financial situation.

Donated by Denni Hlasatel Printing and Publishing Co., 1545 West 18th Street, Chicago, Illinois.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 20, 1918.

HEAL WOUNDS---FEED STARVING CHILDREN!

(From the Czecho-Slovak Press Bureau)

Czechs! Your new homeland, the Republic of the United States, has, in the name of the most sacred possessions of mankind, entered the war against barbarism. It is a struggle for us and our children; it is also a battle for our native land. The Czech and Slovak peoples began to fulfill their duty to this land from the first moment when the United States declared war. This land has provided bread for us and our children. This country is going to shed its blood for the rights of oppressed, down trodden nations. This is why you have sacrificed your sons, so that they may stand up for this country and its ideals. This is why you have exchanged the yield of your hard labor for war bonds and have worked for their sale in strenuous campaigns. You have demonstrated that the Czech and the Slovak peoples stand behind the great democratic ideals with deeds and not merely with words. The recognition by the highest government authorities, and

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, May 20, 1918.

IV the praise bestowed upon us for our patriotic sentiment and willingness to sacrifice, have filled our hearts with joyful emotions.

The Czechs and Slovaks are not represented by large numbers, and certainly not by riches, but by their understanding and sacrifice they have succeeded in being pointed out as model citizens.

We believe that the Czech and the Slovak peoples will continue to do their duty. Our people may be poor and live now under far more strained conditions than in times of peace--yet they will show an understanding of the obligations which this critical time places upon our shoulders--a heavy burden which they are willing to bear, hoping that their sacrifices will bring luck to all suffering and struggling nations.

Your sons and brothers are on the battlefields in France, and perhaps even tomorrow the murderous weapon of the barbarians will strike them. Tomorrow,

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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Denni Hlasatel, May 20, 1918.

IV perhaps, your child, or your neighbor's child, will be groaning, wounded desperately. Our Czechoslovak Army receives the aid of the American Red Cross, which takes care of our soldiers in a genuinely motherly way, just as painstakingly as it does with Uncle Sam's soldiers. Wives and children of our volunteers, who have left the United States to join the Czechoslovak Army, have found the American Red Cross to be a real father and mother to them.

All of these hundreds of thousands are calling loudly to you today:

We soldiers in Uncle Sam's army have given everything to our homeland. We have offered our breasts to be smitten and to bleed.

We women and children also have given unflinchingly whatever we possibly could give: our provider, our peace of mind, our bread. Who is going to take

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, May 20, 1918.

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IV care of us pitiful creatures?

Czechs and Slovaks! What are you going to give for your homeland? The fight is not finished, and a hard task is in store for our brothers on the battlefield. How are you going to ease this situation for your brothers?

We are addressing ourselves to the Czech and the Slovak peoples with this heartfelt entreaty:

Brothers and sisters! Do what is within your power for the Red Cross. Let no one go away without extending your aid to him who knocks at your door soliciting for the Red Cross. Let the Czech name appear at the top of the list of all of those who have sacrificed their utmost.

May 20 is the first day of the Red Cross campaign week. This week is going to be a week of charitableness and love for the suffering. Men and women

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, May 20, 1918.

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IV will come to your house asking your support for the Red Cross.

Brothers and sisters, help! Let the praise and honor bestowed upon the name of Czechs and Slovaks follow them up to the days of peace and victory!

Fulfill the duty which you owe to the American Red Cross!

For the Czech National Alliance: Dr. L. J. Fisher, Vojta Benes.

For the National Alliance of Czech Catholics: Reverend Ino. Kestl,
Fr. Sindelar.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 19, 1918.

[THE RED CROSS]

(Advertisement)

While others are giving their lives, what are you giving?

Think for a moment!

All the war funds of the Red Cross are expended in the alleviation of suffering.

Donated by the Denni Hlasatel Printing and Publishing Company
1545 West 18th Street, Chicago, Illinois

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Apr. 20, 1918.

BOHEMIAN CHARITABLE ASSOCIATION
Act in Memory of Judge Uhlír

A well-attended meeting was held by the directors of the Česká Dobročinná Společnost in the main office on Kedzie Avenue last night, Mr. Stanislav Loula, chairman, presiding. After Mr. Vaclav Vaňek, secretary, read his report on current business, and Miss Hutter submitted her findings on some relief cases, Mrs. Kreml, of the ladies' section of the Czech Charitable Association, spoke on the preparations that group is making for tag day, which is to be held on May 13, in common with the Chicago Federation of Adult Charities. She announced that 78 women have signed up to work on that day, while 125 are needed for her division. The Federation demands certain requirements of all workers, she stated, and it has also sent out posters to all branches, which should, in turn, see that they are conspicuously displayed.

Mr. Frank G. Hájiček, one of the directors, spoke of the death of Joseph Z.

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Apr. 20, 1918.

Uhlíř, associate judge of the Municipal court, who was one of the Association's founders and chairman for many years. The members rose to honor the memory of the late judge. Mr. Vaněk then declared that a permanent memorial should be erected befitting the esteem in which the member of many years' standing was held by the community. A committee consisting of Messrs. Anton J. Čermák, Kreml, and Hajíček, with the aid of two ladies yet to be named, will begin preparations for the memorial. For the time being, a motion by Mr. Janovský was passed which provides for two pictures of the late judge, one of which is to be placed in the office of the Association and the other in the Court of Domestic Relations, where Judge Uhlíř spent many years in blessed activity.

The idea of the creation of a fund for charitable purposes has found decided favor in two special meetings held recently, and it is one plan long cherished by Judge Uhlíř, whom death prevented from working for its realization.

Directors of the Association and some ladies have already begun to contribute,

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 20, 1918.

so that a nucleus of one hundred dollars is on hand. The ladies of the Association have, no doubt, also started an independent collection.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 7, 1918.

FOR THE RED CROSS
On to Work in These Ominous Times

While strolling through the streets of our city, you will notice numerous work shops established by the American Red Cross. They are the "branches," and serve as meeting places for girls and married women who take courses in nursing, first aid, and other subjects with humanitarian aims, as dictated by wartime needs. Men, also, are taught how to perform work for the same purpose.

In our community, such branches were first opened in the Pilsen Brewery Park and in the homes of Sokol Chicago and Sokol Havlicek-Tyrs. These few are, however, insufficient if we want to meet our full measure of responsibility. Just take a look at the branches downtown and see the beehives of men and women working, as for example, in the Tower Building on Michigan Avenue! They prepare bandages, sort gauze, make compresses

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 7, 1918.

and all kinds of articles and accessories for hospitals and first-aid stations "somewhere in France". They work on raw material, transforming it into pieces ready for use. Rich women stand alongside of the poor. They understand what this terrible war means; how much suffering and misery it causes. Those women work as hard as they can to help soothe the pain of others.

It is true that many of our Czech girls and married women help in those downtown branches. This sort of work all over the city, as performed by some of our women, does not suffice. Therefore, we welcome the news that our people of both sexes are to be united into one body which will work toward a goal that is sure to produce results. The main branch will be in Dvorak Park. Everything produced there will be delivered in the name of Czech and Slovak workers. This will openly demonstrate that we do not lag behind.

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 7, 1918.

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Mere membership in the Red Cross, a button and a tag showing that a person has paid one dollar--all that is not enough. What is needed is strenuous effort and work.

These activities will be inaugurated on April 8 at 8 P. M., in Dvorak Park. Professor Jaroslav Zmrhal will speak on "One Year of Warfare," and Dr. J. Rudis-Jicinsky, instructor and supervisor of the branch, will speak on "The American Red Cross and Our Obligations to It". This humanitarian institution has bought 250,000,000 yards of bandage material, which must be made ready for use.

More branches like the one in Dvorak Park are needed.

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Mar. 14, 1918.

CHARITABLE ASSOCIATION

The Ladies' Auxiliary of the Bohemian Charitable Association has shown on innumerable occasions that its main function is humanitarian and patriotic endeavor. In their last meeting, these devoted women voted an appropriation of one hundred dollars, which will be divided between the Včelky (Little Bees) of the Czech National Alliance and the Včelky of the National Alliance of Czech Catholics. The Auxiliary performed a humanitarian and patriotic deed, because the Včelky work for the benefit and relief of our Czechoslovak soldiers.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Mar. 3, 1918.

AN EXPLANATION ADDRESSED TO THE FRIENDS AND FAMILIES OF OUR
SOLDIERS FROM THE TWELFTH WARD

We have received numerous inquiries from friends and relatives of our soldiers regarding support [for the latter's dependents to be granted] either by the United States Government or by our committee on military affairs. We are an aid society supporting our soldiers in the camps. We are willing to extend help where it is needed and as our duty demands. Through the good offices of our committee, soldiers in camps have been supplied with pianos, victrolas and records, gymnastic apparatus, and other articles. Considerable amounts of money representing voluntary contributions by members of our organization were also sent to the soldiers. We have recently published in our dailies, just how every dollar of the money collected has been utilized.

Whoever wishes to contribute may do so by leaving his donation with Mr. F. G. Hájiček, president of the Lawndale National Bank. Our organization intends to remain active until the end of the war.

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Denní Hlasatel, Mar. 3, 1918.

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We wish to learn the addresses of all of our soldiers in various camps other than those in Rockford and in Texas and California, so that these soldiers, too, will receive our support. We also wish to learn the addresses of families entitled to support by the United States Government, so that we may assist them. We would also like to know about those who are dependent upon the soldiers for support.

We wish, however, to emphasize that we, as an organization or as individuals, have no control over Government funds. We can, however, intercede so that claims may be duly disposed of by the authorities. The claims may be filed at any time in the office of our chairman, Mr. Anton J. Čermák, chief bailiff of the Municipal Court, City Hall, eighth floor, or in his office of notary public, 26th Street and Homan Avenue. As for the Czech National Alliance, we know that this organization has restricted its auxiliary activities to families of soldiers of the Czechoslovak Army only. The Alliance maintains an information service in its main offices.

We hope this information will suffice to clarify the situation for our fellow

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BOHEMIAN

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Denní Hlasatel, Mar. 3, 1918.

countrymen from the Twelfth Ward, and that they will be guided by it.

For the Soldiers' Relief Association:

Anton J. Čermák, chairman

Abram Adelman and J. A. Hospodský, secretaries

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Mar. 3, 1918.

FROM THE BAZAAR HEADQUARTERS
To Patriotic Czech Women

We have lived through three years of fierce combat against a merciless foe, a barbarian murderer who for centuries has been bent upon enslaving our nation in order to hurl it into degrading subjection. Much has been accomplished during this period, and the lion's share of the credit rightfully belongs to our Czech women, who from the very beginning have grasped the great significance of our cause and have devoted their best efforts to help us in our work.

The moment of rest has not yet arrived. As the final act of the world catastrophe approaches, it becomes necessary for us to exert our forces to the utmost so that the work shall not have been performed in vain, but shall be crowned with the success which we all are so eagerly anticipating--the liberation of our Czechoslovak motherland.

The Czech National Alliance, joined by the National Alliance of Czech Catholics,

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Mar. 3, 1918.

is making arrangements for a great bazaar to be held from May 11 to May 19 in the Pilsen Brewery Park. Our community's attention is centered upon our women; everyone is convinced that they will, as in the past, lend their aid to the enterprise and make it the most impressive demonstration of the Chicago Czechs' readiness for sacrifice.

Czech women! May our words be echoed in your hearts!--you who have proudly sent and are still sending your sons across the ocean to the plains of free France in order to repel the German horde which is menacing the whole world --to fight in France under the red and white flag or under the starry banner of the United States, shoulder to shoulder with the Allied heroes, in order to avenge the wrongs perpetrated against our nation. You have made countless sacrifices for your nation. We are convinced that you will continue on our side to the victorious end. May the bazaar find you to be, as always, a mighty pillar, assuring the success that its cause deserves.

Great are the deeds of women of mighty nations during this terrible war.

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Mar. 3, 1918.

The Czech nation, too, will point with pride to its women who have worked untiringly, guided by the beacon of one idea: Independence and liberty of our nation.

On to work! Your hands have always wrought the most beautiful creations!

The Arrangements Committee

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Feb. 28, 1918.

[CZECH LADIES AID SOCIETY]
Annual Report

The Český Dámský Pomocný Spolek (Czech Ladies Aid Society) reports that on December 31, 1916, the balance in the treasury amounted to \$539.03. The total income [for 1917], including the foregoing balance, was \$1,623.73. Total disbursements for 1917 came to \$735.95, so that there was a balance of \$887.78 in the treasury at the end of 1917. This report was submitted by Anna L. Kouba and approved by the auditing committee.

The Society expressed its gratitude to all those who made donations for Christmas baskets, either in cash, groceries, or clothing.

The officers elected for 1918 were as follows: Mrs. Johanna Schořík, president; Mrs. Marie Kuidera, vice-president; Miss Anna L. Kouba, secretary; Mrs. Anežka Dvořák, treasurer. An executive committee was also elected.....

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Feb. 28, 1918.

Red Cross Branch No. 375, during the period from its founding on October 17 to February, 1918, has produced 120 pairs of pajamas, 17 pieces of children's underwear, 56 pairs of underwear for adults, 48 hospital shirts, 48 gowns, 79 coats for invalid soldiers, 8 small skirts, 18 children's kimonos, 36 children's kerchiefs, 14 children's dresses, 7 pairs of children's slippers, 92 pairs of stockings, and 18 sweaters. All of this clothing was sent to Europe to be distributed among children who have lost the support and protection of relatives or friends.

Some of the members specialize in sewing, others in knitting. They meet every Thursday afternoon in the Hubbard Memorial, Lawndale Avenue and 25th Street. All ladies willing to help with some kind of work are welcome.

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Feb. 14, 1918.

FOR CHARITY

The well-known circle of ladies of the Pilsen Brewery Park gave an entertainment last Tuesday, the proceeds of which will go to charity.

Mrs. Ant. Červenka is at the head of the organization. She led the ladies who presented songs and humorous sketches. Mr. John A. Červenka delivered a speech in the Czech language; Mr. Joseph F. Bolek spoke in English. Rubringer's band played dance music.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 20, 1918.

FOR THE GOOD CAUSE

The Club of Ladies from Prague is always giving new proof of patriotic sentiment by supporting deserving enterprises. This time it contributed \$25 for the benefit of Czech volunteers in France; further, \$2.50 for the Bohemian Old People's Home and Orphanage, and \$2.50 for the Orphanage of St. Joseph in Lisle.

Other smaller contributions were deposited in our office. They are destined for the Czechoslovak Army, the Red Cross, and some destitute fellow countrymen.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 13, 1918.

FROM THE CZECH CHARITABLE ASSOCIATION

The ladies' section of the Ceska Dobrocinnna Spolecnost (Czech Charitable Association) held its regular meeting on January 8. The officers' reports were received with great satisfaction.

In reviewing the activities for the year 1917, the Charitable Association may certainly feel gratified by the work accomplished by its executives for the relief of the destitute. They sponsored a "strawberry feast," and also a musical in Harrison High School. These affairs yielded \$1,200 for the treasury of the Association. A very neat pile for the poor! Our investigating committee knows best how many tears can be spared with that amount. He who never learned what misery means cannot understand the emotions of the mother of a sick child who can provide neither medication nor food nor heat for it. To look at all this distress is enough to make any one's heart bleed.

The Association is making every effort to remedy these conditions. It succeeded

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Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 15, 1918.

in its endeavor, thanks to the generous support from the Czech public. Any-one who contributes will dry many tears.

The ladies' section, which helped materially by the distribution of Christmas baskets, observed misery in many places. You should have witnessed the surprise and happiness in the eyes of an aged woman when she was presented with a basket filled with food, and even delicacies, which she had never even dreamed of possessing. The poor old soul was so filled with joy that she hastened from house to house of her acquaintances proudly exhibiting the precious goods..... Had you seen this, you would be even more satisfied with having done your bit.

The meeting acknowledged the annual reports, following which the new officers were introduced by Mes. Selacek and Hahn: Marie Sokol, president; Josephine Beranek, vice-president; Sophie Kermel, secretary; Frances Stejskal, bookkeeper; Marie Rezabek, treasurer.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 25, 1917.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS ABOUND

(Summary)

Yesterday more baskets were distributed among the poor of the Czech community. The charitable enterprise was a success, although many more cases might have been covered. The Czech Charitable Society does not have unlimited resources, but is really swamped with requests for regular relief. Thanks to the generosity of the public it has brought joy to many destitute families.

Over four hundred baskets of tasty food and delicacies were delivered. Their value ranged from four to eight dollars. The larger baskets were for families with several children. Every case was carefully investigated before it received a basket.

By last Friday two hundred baskets had been distributed through the good offices of Mr. Anton J. Čermák, chief bailiff of the Municipal Court, and

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 25, 1917.

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two hundred and twenty-five baskets were given away later. In former years the clients were required to call for the baskets at the Pilsen Park Brewery pavilion. This year that practice was discontinued and the gifts were delivered to the homes.

This year Mr. Stanislav Loula, president of the Czech Charitable Society and a large corps of the Ladies' section were occupied with the distribution of the baskets. For their delivery six cars and two trucks were furnished by the Czech Masonic Lodge, Bohemia. Also, several cars owned by individuals were placed at the disposal of the Society. The fact that some of these cars were driven by their owners enabled the owners to pay particular attention to the needs of the poor.

The distribution is not yet really finished. Some baskets are still coming in. No family should be wanting on Christmas Day. The number of baskets might still be increased.

The officers and members of the Society, as well as the many individual

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Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 25, 1917.

contributors, deserve the gratitude of the public.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 25, 1917.

A JOYFUL CHRISTMAS

(Summary)

The two little Pecka sisters, who applied to the Denni Hlasatel for help, have received numerous gifts from our readers. They live at 1625 South Union Avenue in the care of a friend of their deceased mother.....

Mrs. Krista Olic, a widow with eight small children, benefited similarly from the generosity of our community.....

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BOHEMIAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 25, 1917.

PROLONG RED CROSS CAMPAIGN

December 31 has been definitely set as the day on which a Red Cross membership of fifteen million in America should be attained. Originally, Christmas Day was designated as the day to terminate the present Red Cross drive.....

The Czech wards lead all other wards of Chicago. The Twelfth Ward, which has the largest Czech population, has done very well. We must admit that the Thirty-fourth Ward, with the second largest Czech population, has not come up to our expectations. Leaders of this Ward gave the excuse that certain handicaps hindered an intensive agitation. Vigorous action, however, has now started and the ward is certain to equal or even surpass the best of our Czech wards.

We do not deem it necessary to explain to our Czech community that we should join the Red Cross. The Red Cross does such magnificent work under its head, our great President, Woodrow Wilson, that its activities cannot be praised

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BOHEMIAN
WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30271

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 25, 1917.

too highly. We do not want to be called "slackers".

The Thirty-fourth Ward will surely heed the call, for belonging to the Red Cross is not only a duty but an honor.

For the convenience of those who seek membership we give the names and addresses of captains of twenty-seven Czech precincts.....

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Dec. 24, 1917.

JOIN THE RED CROSS

(Advertisement--full page)

There should not be a single Czech American Family of which at least one member does not belong to the American Red Cross.

The Red Cross renders humanitarian and noble service anywhere mankind is in distress.

This society is always in the front where any suffering has to be alleviated. Therefore, in this war its task is enormous. Every bit donated to the Red Cross is devoted only to its high aim.

By becoming a member and paying the annual dues of one dollar you will aid a very noble cause. Welcome, therefore, the Red Cross worker who will call at

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Denní Hlasatel, Dec. 24, 1917.

your home and ask you to join. Give the worker as much as possible, or apply at the branch offices in your neighborhood.

Let There Be Not a Single Czech Family In America Not a Member Of
the Red Cross.

Space donated by Denní Hlasatel Printing & Publishing Company, 1545 West 18th Street, Chicago, Ill.

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BOHEMIAN
WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 23, 1917.

A GIFT FROM THE LADIES

(Summary)

In the regular meeting Thursday night a very pleasant surprise was given to the members of the board of directors of the Czech Charitable Society. The Ladies' section of the Society handed over \$1,200, which was the proceeds from two parties held for the benefit of the poor. Mrs. Sokol is president, Mrs. Kreml secretary, Mrs. Hajicek treasurer, and Mrs. Slavka Svoboda auditor of the women's branch. The branch numbers about 150 members and is recruited from prominent women's circles of Czech society.

Mr. St. Loula, president of the Czech Charitable Society, expressed thanks in the name of the poor and in the name of all fellow countrymen who sympathize with the suffering.

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Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 22, 1917.

WE ARE NOT SLACKERS

Not only do those who are trying to dodge military service deserve to be called "slackers," but also those who do not want to become members of the Red Cross. The latter are really not a whit better than ordinary draft dodgers. We all have one and the same duty now when democracy throughout the entire world is at stake. That duty is to help achieve a decisive victory. "Sacrifice" is the slogan. He who is unable to serve in the army must contribute to the cause in some other manner. This is not the time to coddle the weak-kneed and stingy, who tremble at the thought of sacrificing one dollar. On the contrary, everyone should give until it hurts, even if he has to part with his last coin. The man who would not make a sacrifice for a work as sublime as that which is being accomplished by the Red Cross ought to be pitied.

We think every child knows by this time that words are inadequate to give an appreciation of the noble work done by the Red Cross. Let us just picture

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Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 22, 1917.

III D

III A to ourselves one of the boys who are fighting the enemy of all free
IV nations and of those people who long for the liberty which they are
denied. He falls wounded. There comes a Red Cross nurse to give him
first aid. She has him carried to the field hospital, where she takes care
of him as if he were her brother. Can you tell whether he is your own son
or husband, brother or friend?

Christmas is at hand. Our great President expressed the wish of seeing every
home adorned with the Red Cross Service Flag. He declared that the Christmas
gift which he would really treasure most is this, the flag with the red cross
on a white background! The nation will not disappoint its President. We
also firmly believe that Czechs will be the first nationality of which every
individual will show his patriotism and love for mankind by joining the
Red Cross.

Mr. Anton J. Čermák, chief bailiff of the Municipal Court, informs us that

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Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 22, 1917.

III D

III A the drive is intensive and is making rapid progress in the Twelfth
IV Ward. He is chairman of the Red Cross organization of that ward. In
his opinion every Czech in that district will be a member of the Red
Cross by Christmas Day.

There is one circumstance to which Mr. Čermák called our attention and which, we believe, has a bearing upon other wards also. That is, Red Cross workers frequently do not find their prospects at home. This explains why some windows are still without the Service Flag display. Those who have not been solicited on account of their being absent from home ought to apply at a branch office.

Here is a list of branch offices: Ward 4--Arthur W. Sullivan, Mark White Square, 30th and Halsted Streets. Ward 10--County Judge T. F. Scully, Czech-American Hall, 1436 West 18th Street. Ward 11--Morris Sabath, 1808 South Ashland Avenue. Ward 12--Otto Kerner, 2349 South Kedzie Avenue. Ward 20--Arkins Hall, 811 Maxwell Street. Ward 27--Murray McLeod, 4261 Irving Park

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Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 22, 1917.

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III A Boulevard. Ward 29--J. M. Tobey, 1606 West Garfield Boulevard.

IV Ward 30--Thomas J. Healy, Southwest Trust and Savings Bank. Ward
24--Alderman Jos. O. Kostner, Lawndale Club, 3322 Douglas Boulevard.

Besides these there are other places in the Twelfth Ward where applications
are filed: Čermák and Šerhant, 3347 West 26th Street. The Lawndale National
Bank, 3343 West 26th Street.

Those who were not approached by a worker should immediately apply for
membership, so as to make come true Mr. Cermak's prediction that "every Czech
will have enrolled before Christmas Day."

Hundreds of our boys have enlisted in the army and navy. For a long time
some of them have been in the thick of the combat. Let us not forget our
duty. Let us become members of the Red Cross!

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 22, 1917.

A SUBSTANTIAL CONTRIBUTION

The Czech Masonic Lodge, Bohemia, has added \$100 to the fund from which the Czech Charitable Society will distribute five-dollar baskets as Christmas gifts among the poor Czech families in our community. Mr. Otto Pecha is president of the Lodge. The collections made by the Charitable Society are growing rapidly. Therefore, the number of needy families considered, after a close scrutiny of their circumstances, will far exceed previous estimations.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 20, 1917.

CZECHS FOR THE RED CROSS
Czech California Leading

Exceedingly feverish activity in behalf of the Red Cross has begun in every Czech district of Chicago, and we are convinced that the Czech community will be able to point to a very remarkable success in this Christmas drive for the Red Cross.

The district called Czech California, especially the Twelfth Ward, is out-doing all others in the intensity of its effort. Many of its houses have been visited by zealous workers who have explained very thoroughly why it is our duty to join the Red Cross, the value of whose work for suffering humanity words cannot describe.

We have already mentioned the opening of a Red Cross branch in the Twelfth Ward. This branch is located in the hall of Mr. Joseph Plaček's place, at 2347 South Kedzie Avenue. It owes its beginning to the efforts of

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Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 20, 1917.

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IV Mr. Anton J. Čermák, chief bailiff of the Municipal Court. Everybody is welcome in that office. Yesterday it was visited by a countless number of people who showed an eagerness to give their services in this campaign, for the purpose of increasing the membership of such a humanitarian institution. Messrs. Otto Kerner and Joseph Novák, aldermen of the Twelfth Ward, officiated in the new branch. Both assured us that they have plenty of work to do and that they are glad to have it to do. Mrs. Paulina Prince is in charge of the women's division and is being kept as busy as the aldermen. Sometimes, when she is out approaching prospective members, a substitute is left at the office.

Mrs. Prince has already visited every school in the Twelfth Ward and also Harrison High School. In Harrison High School she succeeded in organizing an additional branch, which consists of a group of one hundred Senior girls. This little army of young workers has already begun activities. It is divided into small squads, which work on the streets and from house to house. These squads do not omit a single house and do not miss a chance to recruit

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Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 20, 1917.

IV members for the Red Cross.

Mr. Evans, principal of Farragut School, 28th Street and Sawyer Avenue, is mentioned by Mrs. Prince for his enthusiasm in co-operating with her in organizing the campaign. Farragut School, Mrs. Prince learned, has a club called the Civic Club, the assistance of which she immediately enlisted. Every one of its members has already reported to the branch office in Mr. Plaček's hall and has sought to become a member, and to volunteer his or her services.

We urge everyone to display the Red Cross Service Flag, in order that on Christmas Day every house in the Czech districts may be decorated with the red cross on a white background.

The Thirty-fourth Ward also is very active. There is to be a meeting tonight in the Douglas Park Auditorium, at Kedzie and Ogden Avenues. The Tenth, the Eleventh, the Twenty-ninth, and the Thirtieth Wards, all with a

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Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 20, 1917.

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IV strong percentage of Czechs, are no less vigorously engaged in the drive. Therefore, the achievements of the Czechs will surely be conspicuous.

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Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 18, 1917.

IN MISERY BEFORE CHRISTMAS

(Summary)

The plight of two little Slovak girls deserves the attention of our Chicago Czech community. Elizabeth and Anna Pecka, nine and seven years of age respectively, were driven out by their stepfather. They now live at 1625 South Union Street in the home of Mrs. Mary Kyjacek, who was a friend of the deceased mother.....

"The stepfather, Frank Grejewski, a Polish fellow with a brutish disposition, was sent to the Bridewell for nonsupport and child desertion. The Denni Hlasatel received a letter from the elder girl in which she begs for help. Whether these poor children be Czech or Slovak does not matter. They ought to be helped."

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Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 18, 1917.

FOR THE RED CROSS

Thousands of Czechs have already become members of the Red Cross. So much has been written on the sublime aims of this organization that surely not one of our readers needs any further detailed information about it.

Yet it seems that much has remained untold. Just let us imagine the immense amount of work that has to be done in the pursuit of the humanitarian aims of that body, both in peacetime and in wartime. In times of peace the Red Cross is always ready to extend a helping hand to those smitten by disaster. After the War your sons will be telling you how tenderly they were taken care of when they lay wounded by enemy bullets. Red Cross workers are everywhere. They are in the hospitals and in the thick of battle. They are not concerned about their own lives, but they go where they are needed by the stricken.

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Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 18, 1917.

In the United States the Red Cross counts over fifteen million members, among whom there are thousands of Czechs, as stated before. We may proudly claim that we Czechs are entirely cognizant of the high purposes of the Red Cross and that consequently there is not one of us who would not be ready to make any sacrifice for it. There is no doubt that we shall attest to our love for the Red Cross and shall prove our good intentions by deeds.

During this pre-Christmas week you will be spoken to and visited by Red Cross workers. Nonmembers will be invited to join. We know our kind well enough to be certain that they will receive these workers with outstretched arms and an open heart and, of course, with an open purse.

The men and women who will visit you will not be paid for their work. They will give their time for the cause. Their only reward will be the satisfaction that comes with the discharge of one's duty. Let us all

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Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 18, 1917.

think as they do. Let every Czech-American home wear that very beautiful decoration, the Service Flag of the Red Cross!

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 18, 1917.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

DO NOT LET US URGE YOU

The Czech Charitable Society has undertaken the noble task of supporting destitute Czech families. Its immediate purpose is the collection of gifts to be distributed among our poor Chicago Czech people in order to make Christmas a real holiday for them. The Society feels that in its efforts it should be supported by the entire Czech community. The Society is able to record an influx of gifts, true enough, but they are insufficient to answer the purpose.

A list of donors follows, together with the amounts contributed: The Chicago Butchers' Packing Co., \$20. Frank Kirchman, 3149 West 22nd Street, \$10. Kaspar State Bank, \$10. The Monarch Coal Co., 2229 South Crawford Ave., \$5.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 18, 1917.

A NEW RED CROSS BRANCH

A store at 1808 South Ashland Avenue has been adapted for a branch office of the American Red Cross. The neighborhood is dominantly Czech. Mr. M. Sabath is chairman of the campaign committee for that district. Anyone may call at the office and obtain printed material for window displays. All Czech businessmen are urged to make ample use of this display. That will help to show that we all work for a humanitarian purpose.

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Denní Hlasatel, Dec. 13, 1917.

LADIES OFFER HELP

Last Tuesday night the Czech Charitable Society held a meeting which was also attended by Messrs. Anton J. Čermák, John A. Sokol, Louis Solař, members of the Christmas gift committee, and Mr. Stanley Loula, president of the Charitable Society. All of the ladies present promised to induce their acquaintances to make liberal contributions, in order that the largest possible number of baskets may be distributed among our poor.



Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 11, 1917.

A PROMISING START

The Bohemian Charitable Association is preparing to make Christmas a time of joy for our poor. It has been doing so for many years. Five hundred baskets filled with food, even some delicacies, and toys for the children will be distributed among needy Czech families on December 24. The list of applicants has been investigated carefully, so that only deserving cases will be considered.

Although the humanitarian activities of the Association have found full recognition among our public, its financial condition does not allow it to take complete action without aid from sources other than its own.

A coupon contest was held recently which brought substantial sums of money into the Association's coffers. However, more is needed, for some families have been forced to depend entirely upon the mercy of the society.

This body feels compelled to appeal for outside help from our more prosperous

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 11, 1917.

countrymen. The first call for help was answered in a gratifying manner.

Mr. Anton J. Cermak, chief bailiff of the municipal court, succeeded in obtaining a gift of fifty dollars from the Bailiffs' Association. This will pay for ten baskets. Mr. Cermak is a director of the Charitable Association. County Judge Thomas F. Scully gave Mr. Cermak a check for twenty-five dollars.....

[Translator's note: A list of other donors follows.]

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 19, 1917.

SPLENDID RESULTS OF THE CONTEST

(Summary)

The contest arranged by the Ceska Dobrocinná Společnost (Bohemian Charitable Association) proved a veritable boon for our poor, because it brought \$3,700 into the coffers of the charitable organization. The amount may, after final accounting is completed, even exceed this figure. The Association is thus enabled to face the coming winter, confident that it can continue its humanitarian activity to the same extent as it has done in former years.

We deem it fitting to mention in this space those who have contributed so generously to the success of the enterprise. We mean, in the first place, the donors of all the beautiful and useful articles, the gifts that were raffled and won by the holders of the lucky coupons. (The coupons were bought from the Association by businessmen, who gave each customer one, or even two, with every ten-cent purchase.)

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 19, 1917.

Last but not least, the members of the Association have won praise for the large amount of work they performed to bring about a satisfactory result. Mr. Stanislav L. Loula, president of the Association, and Mr. Louis Solar, president of the contest committee, have outdone everything that might have fairly been expected of them. Though both are heads of business concerns that demand their constant presence, they devoted almost every day of the last few weeks exclusively to the contest.

The intense and wide-spread interest shown in the event was evident yesterday when the drawing took place in the pavilion of the Pilsen Brewery Park. Conservative estimates placed the number of visitors at 2,500. A preliminary survey gave the number of coupons distributed as three million. Since there were still more coupons stocked up, they were offered for sale at the wheel. Mr. Anton Cermak was in charge of this game and worked so hard at it that within a short time his voice was almost cracked. He did not give in, however, but worked up to the very moment of the drawing, with the result that many hundreds of dollars were taken in for the remaining coupons. This

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Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 19, 1917.

exhilarating activity was embellished with a festive background by the merry tunes played by Mr. Rudolph Rubringer's band.

The drawing began at 5 P. M., and the pavilion was filled to capacity. Before this business was tended to, Mr. S. J. Loula, president of the Bohemian Charitable Association, expressed his thanks to all the businessmen who helped financially, and also to the press that handled the publicity end of the affair. Joseph Uhler, judge of the municipal court, spoke on the efforts made by the Association. He was followed by Mr. Cermak, who explained the method used in the drawing of the coupon numbers.

The officers of the Spolecnost and representatives of the press took the stage, acting as watchers. The drawing was done by eight little girls, six of whom were wards of the Czech orphanage.....Mr. Cermak and Judge Uhler alternated in calling the winning numbers, which were then placed upon an open table. [Translator's note: The list of the winning numbers is printed in this article.]

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 19, 1917.

So far as we have been informed, not one of the lucky winners has put in a claim for his prize as yet. This may be done at a later date, however, the last day being December 16.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Klusatel, Nov. 14, 1917.

CITIZEN CHARITIES WHELP

(Summary)

The time is drawing near when the contest of the Bohemian Charitable Association will be closed. This does not imply that the work toward a perfect success of the charitable enterprise should cease. On the contrary, there should be no lull in the activity of our fellow countrymen until every coupon is sold and the lucky numbers are drawn in the Pilsen Brewery pavilion on November 18.

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Among the business concerns that have responded with particular generosity by buying coupons are the Atlas, Garden City, Pilsen, and Monarch brewing companies. The increase in the number of customers should be an incentive to buy coupons.

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BOHEMIA

Donni Hlasatel, Nov. 14, 1917.

[CHARITABLE ENTERPRISE]

(Editorial)

While making every effort to win the war and so down the enemy beyond our land, we should not forget the other enemy lurking within the borders of this country. We mean privation. Rising prices of food and clothing will be felt doubly in the wintertime.

Everyone of us should help the contest which is being conducted by the Ceska Dobrocinná Společnost (Bohemian Charitable Association). The proceeds from this charitable enterprise will go to the needy of our community.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Mlasatel, Nov. 14, 1917.

FOR OUR SOLDIERS

The Denni Mlasatel is appealing to the Chicago public of Czech descent to contribute to a fund from which Christmas gifts will be bought for every Czech soldier on the battlefields in Europe. The gifts will consist of tobacco and cigarettes. This will be a demonstration of our love and gratitude to our heroic soldiers who are fighting for human rights. It will, at the same time, be evidence of our own patriotic sentiment.

No one should hesitate to place a coin upon the altar of our good cause. Cut out the coupon, fill in your name and address, and enclose the money. Every gift will be properly acknowledged. This collection will close November 15.

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BOHEMIA

Denni Masatel, Nov. 10, 1917.

PARADE BOOSTS CHARITY DRIVE

The parade held last Wednesday under the auspices of the Ceska Dobrocinná Společnost (Bohemian Charitable Association) has produced a favorable effect upon the charitably-inclined people of our community. It was arranged to advertise the contest about which we have repeatedly reported in our columns. More and more businessmen are buying coupons for this enterprise. Crowds of people can be seen at the offices of the Association and in various banks where the coupons are sold. These coupons are being given away to customers with every ten-cent purchase. This new enterprise has proved to be a strong stimulus, and businessmen declare that their trade is increasing under this system.

Not only Czech concerns and store keepers have found this method profitable, but non-Czech firms have also introduced it..... We are publishing the names and addresses of houses where coupons are sold.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Blasatel, Nov. 8, 1917.

A. HODIN. BOHEMIAN

(Summary)

There are very few business houses or stores where coupons for the contest sponsored by the Ceska Dobrocinná Společnost (Bohemian Charitable Association) are not obtainable now. Some of the merchants even give two coupons instead of one with every ten-cent purchase.....

We regret to have to record that some businessmen, although they have shown their good will by buying large numbers of coupons from the Association, are nevertheless not eager enough to distribute them among their customers. Instead the coupons are left in the drawers. Yet, these businessmen could do a great favor to some of the purchasers by presenting them with the coupons, for there are beautiful prizes to be distributed..... It is the intention of the Association to spread the movement for the contest among all of our people.....

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 3, 1917.

INTEREST IN COUPON CONTEST SPREADING OVER CZECH CHICAGO

All Czech Chicago is taking part in the humanitarian action of the Bohemian Charitable Association. There are very few business houses in our community that are not distributing the coupons for the Association, and those houses will surely be giving them away during the next fourteen days, at which time the contest will be concluded. Whether these stores will be giving away coupons depends chiefly upon the customers themselves, who should not fail to ask for one with every ten-cent purchase.

Posters in numerous shop windows give ample proof that the movement is in **full swing**. We are informed by the offices of the Association that business houses are trying to outdo one another in buying coupons and in distributing them among their customers. Our housewives should consider that every coupon gives them a chance to win one of the sixty beautiful or useful prizes, some of which are quite valuable. They should also consider that the proceeds of the contest are dedicated to the support of the poor, whose numbers among

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Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 3, 1917.

our people are constantly increasing. Those who are doubtful as to the value of the prizes may inspect them at any time at 3226 West 26th Street, corner of Sawyer Avenue, where they are on display in a showcase. Of course, they will not see two of the special prizes, the Buick automobile and the live Shetland pony. The auto will be driven through the streets of our Czech districts within the next few days.

Town of Lake, a Czech district here, has, up to the present, excelled all others in the contest enterprise.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 31, 1917.

[AID FOR OUR BROTHERS]

(From the Czechoslovak Auxiliary Committee.)

"Dear friends, brothers and sisters! Calls for help are reaching us from Italy, Greece, and France. They come from our Czech and Slovak volunteers, from their widows and orphans. Many Czechoslovak volunteers are fighting in Russia and other foreign countries. Their hardships should be relieved by gifts of clothes, underwear, newspapers, and books.

"We have been tending to the needs of those suffering people since the beginning of the war and have really accomplished more than we had expected. We have given special attention to our soldiers in prison camps; we have sent many thousands of francs to Serbia and large numbers of packages and boxes to Greece for Serbian prisoners and refugees. Last year we sent 30,000 rubles for our people in Russia, and 7,000 francs to France as a Christmas gift; besides this we sent fourteen large boxes of clothing.

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 31, 1917.

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"The main medical expedition to Europe originated in our circles, chiefly among female members of our Sokol societies.

"Today we are sending \$1,100 to Paris as a Christmas gift to be distributed among Serbian and Czechoslovak volunteers.

"We appeal to you to exert your influence, and plead with fellow members of your organizations to pledge themselves to contribute only one cent per month--we are not asking for more--for the support of our humanitarian movement. The amount of money thus realized would suffice for the present.

"We thank you in advance in the name of our poor people who have been smitten by the war--they are people of our blood.

"For the Czechoslovak Auxiliary Committee,

"(Signed): J. F. Stepina, president, Jos. Vostal, secretary, 1735 West 18th Street, Chicago, and members of the Committee."

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 31, 1917.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

"Editor of the Denni Hlasatel: In looking over the lists in your paper of stores and business houses which give away coupons for the contest conducted by the Ceska Dobrocinná Společnost (Bohemian Charitable Association), I found some stores from which I buy almost all of my supplies. Yet in none of them have I been offered the coupon which is supposed to be given away with every ten-cent purchase. Will you enlighten me about this?

"(Signed): A Reader of Your Paper,
"A. P. Chicago, Illinois."
2611 South Lawndale Avenue,

Answer by the editor: We intended, originally, to advise you to take the

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 31, 1917.

matter up directly with the Bohemian Charitable Association. However, considering the issue a very important one, we decided to ask the Association for an explanation and obtained the following information:

The businessmen who have consented to buy the charity coupons and give one away with every ten-cent purchase are listed in your newspaper. There are some among them who present the buyer with a coupon only when asked to do so. It is up to the purchaser to demand the coupons. If this is not neglected, the businessmen will gladly produce the coupons--we mean, of course, only those businessmen who wholeheartedly support our enterprise, the purpose of which is the alleviation of the sufferings of our poor.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 25, 1917.

FOR CHARITY

Czech Artists at Harrison High School

The rules of Chicago schools forbid any admission to be charged for programs arranged on school grounds. An exception was made last night when an "Academy" was given under the auspices of the Ceska Dobrocinná Společnost (Czech Benevolent Association) at the Carter H. Harrison High School. [By "Academy" is meant a program in which music, poetry and other intellectual entertainments are offered.] This charitable enterprise was a complete success. The spacious main hall was filled to capacity.

The Harrison High School orchestra opened with the anthem "America," which was enthusiastically sung by the audience. A medley of Czech folk songs followed, after which Mrs. Marie Sokol, the chairman, explained the aim and endeavor of the Benevolent Association.

Miss Emily Janovska presented motifs from Czech folklore as arranged by Albert



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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 25, 1917.

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J. Havranek. This number was chanted with musical accompaniment, and it drew stormy applause. Mr. Joseph Houdek, a well-known musician, played "Adagio," by Simandl, and "Impromptu," by Kukla, on the contrabass in true virtuoso style. The discordant piano accompaniment could not mar the performance. Mrs. Julia Geringer, an accomplished organist, played "Cyprise," by Bendl, and "When the Boys Come Home," by Speaks.

Mr. Anton J. Cermak urged the audience to prove their patriotism by bountiful subscriptions to the Second Liberty Loan. His words were lustily acclaimed.

The high point of the evening was the violin solo rendered by Mr. Vaclav Machek, one of the foremost artists of our Czech Chicago community. He played J. Hubay's phantasy on the opera "Carmen". He had to yield to the clamorous demands for an encore.

Mrs. Margaret Jiskra rendered "Vltava" from Smetana's immortal "My Homeland," a series of six symphonic poems. Mrs. Jiskra, who is a well-known virtuoso on the



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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 25, 1917.

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harp, played the arrangement for that instrument by Kaan.

Joseph Z. Uhlir, judge of the municipal court, reminded the audience of the fact that because of the war, the Czech Benevolent Association will not hold its annual ball, and will therefore lose the resources provided by that entertainment. It will be imperative for the Czech public to give its full support to the contest which is being conducted by the Benevolent Association with the co-operation of Czech businessmen. "Every Czech," the judge declared, "should ask for contest coupons and should urge the businessman with whom he trades to buy some of them from the Association."

The next number on the program was "Venkovske Obrazky" (Scenes from the Country-side), by Malat, which was played by the quartet composed of Mr. Vaclav Machek, V. Pavlas, E. Lestina, and Mrs. B. Machek.

The Czech singing society Smetana presented two choruses: "Klucina," by an unknown composer, and "Nase Probuzeni" (Our awakening), by the talented young



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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 25, 1917.

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Czech Chicago composer, Stephen A. Ernst, who directed both numbers. The singers were rewarded with noisy applause.

Mrs. Slavka Svoboda, well-known Czech actress, gave a charming performance of "Poor Butterfly". Mrs. Svoboda was assisted by eight ladies. The audience showed its appreciation by stormy applause. A one-act burlesque, "Medved Namluvcm" (The Bear as a Wooer), by Kril, was played by Mrs. and Mr. Svoboda, Mr. Henry Weidner, and Mr. Zalovsky.

All the costumes for the evening were loaned free of charge by Mrs. Antonia Dittert, owner of the establishment at 1136 West 18th Street. Mr. Anton Brousek's orchestra also donated its services.

The charity program was a complete success in every respect.



Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 23, 1917.

CZECH BUSINESSMEN BOOST CHARITY

The contest held under the auspices of the Ceska Dobrocinná Společnost (Czech Benevolent Association) has received an effective stimulus from the Spolek Obchodníků Jihozápadní Strany (Southwest Side Businessmen's Association). This body is composed of merchants from the Czech district around Blue Island Avenue and West 18th Street. In a recent meeting held at Mr. Vilimovsky's house on Blue Island Avenue, they resolved to back the contest being conducted by the Czech Benevolent Association, the proceeds of which are to be used for charitable purposes. Business associations from other districts, as from West 26th and 47th Streets, are expected to follow this example.

The assistance promised by the business interests assures the success of this charitable enterprise. The contest is a competition among customers of the businessmen for prizes which were donated to the Benevolent Association. One ticket is given away with every ten-cent purchase.



Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 14, 1917.

FOR OUR POOR AND DESTITUTE

(Summary)

"Few charitable enterprises have received a more hearty response than the contest which is now being conducted by the Ceska Dobrocinná Společnost (Czech Charitable Association). The proceeds will benefit our poor, for whom the approaching winter will surely bring additional hardships."....

.... The business world is contributing liberally by buying coupons which they will give away with every ten-cent purchase, and which may bring the winning customer one of the beautiful or useful gifts that have been donated to the cause by business concerns and individuals.....[Translator's note: A list of places where these charity coupons are given away follows. They number two hundred and fifty.]



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 14, 1917.

FOR THE OLD MOTHERLAND

(Summary)

Contributions amounting to \$176.50 were received, one part of which will go to the Czech National Alliance; another to buy Christmas gifts for our soldiers; and the rest for newspapers and magazines for the soldiers on the front.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Mlasatel, Sept. 16, 1917.

SPLENDID PRIZES IN CHARITY CONTEST

(Summary)

The Ceska Dobrocinná Společnost (Bohemian Charitable Association) has been the recipient of many valuable gifts from businessmen and other generous persons. These gifts are to be converted into money. For this purpose the Society has decided to sell coupons to storekeepers and other businessmen who will give them away to customers with every ten-cent purchase. The customers holding the lucky numbers will receive the valuable gifts.



The first prize is a roadster, a beautiful automobile presented by Mr. Bohumil Krymsky of the Auto Sales Company. The second prize is a building lot in the Czech settlement valued at five hundred dollars and donated by Mr. Fr. G. Hajicek, banker. The third prize, a pony with trappings, is the gift of John Toman, alderman of the thirty-fourth Ward. There are many other beautiful and useful prizes: a piano, a gramophone, sewing machines, etc. Their total value

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 16, 1917.

is estimated at \$2,500. The contest began September 15 and will come to a close on November 18.



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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Aug. 21, 1917.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS FOR CZECH SOLDIERS

(Editorial)

In every State and City of the United States, preparations are being made for collections for the soldiers who are in the trenches abroad, and also those just leaving for the battlefields. The men are fighting for democracy and offering their lives so that militarism will be beaten, and the small nations now under the yoke of despotism will be liberated. The entire American press is urging the public to do its share. Various organizations and many individuals are arranging collections, both public and private, so that love gifts and Christmas presents can be sent to those heroes.

It is our paramount duty to think of the many fellow-countrymen who are "over there," to think of those who are leaving, and of the thousands



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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Aug. 21, 1917.

who will join them later. He who follows up the names of these young men will find that a large number of them are of Czech, Slovak, Polish or other Slavonic descent. It is not improbable that many of our fellow-countrymen here will have one or several good friends or acquaintances among those in the trenches in France or Russia. He will be thinking of them, and so will they of him. Any token of good will and friendship that reaches the men in the trenches is a sign that their people have not forgotten them, and will mean an encouragement to them.

All the foreign language papers of the United States are collaborating in the program designed to make the collection an effective one. Each individual or organization wishing to contribute may fill out the coupon on this page and mail it to the office of the Denní Hlasatel. Only gifts of real usefulness are solicited. We are confident that all our Czech fellow-countrymen will generously respond to this appeal.



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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Aug. 12, 1917.

[A WORTHY CAUSE]

The Beseda J. V. Frič, a club with Socialistic tendencies, but also active in Czech nationalistic affairs, has taken upon its shoulders the task of supplying Czech prisoners of War with reading matter. At the same time it is bending its efforts toward the acquisition of clothing for our destitute fellow-countrymen in the prison camps in Russia, Serbia, and France.

The Austrian Red Cross is very slow in the care of those poor men, although the Czech population in Austria is being continually drained of money and other contributions for the benefit of the Austrian Red Cross A large part of those prisoners have preferred Allied prison camps to the battlefield to help the Allies toward a speedy victory, and to aid in this way toward the liberation of Bohemia.



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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, July 22, 1917.

[RED CROSS BUTTONS]

(Editorial)

The Red Cross buttons are said to be too small and, therefore, easy to lose. We volunteer a consolation by mentioning that every button can be easily replaced by another; the additional dollar will benefit the Red Cross.



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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, July 22, 1917.

CZECH RED CROSS ACTION IN FULL SWING

It is meet to mention that since the organization of the Czech branch of the American Red Cross, it has been the women members of our Sokol gymnastic organizations who have made the greatest efforts toward the establishment of regular courses in first aid, diet, and nursing, as these courses had been suggested and were finally introduced by the Americký Sokol (American Sokol).

Classes are being held at the following places: Pilsen Brewery Park, each Wednesday and Friday, the halls of Sokol Chicago and Sokol Havlíček Tyrš.

The class at the first location is conducted by Dr. J. Rudiš-Jičinský, at the second by Dr. A. Mueller, at the third by Dr. L. Fisher. Lectures

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, July 22, 1917.

in the first class have just been completed, and examinations will be given by Dr. H. W. Gentles, representing the American Red Cross. The third class includes women of a more mature age, the majority being members of Sokol societies. They see to it that as much as possible is produced and procured from useful goods for the soldiers on the battlefield; they also make collections and receive contributions. Dr. Fisher is anxious to have all the textbooks and instructions translated into the Czech language. In general, his class is guided by the instructions issued from the headquarters; the other two classes follow the same procedure. Twenty-five girls and married women will take the examination. Books and school supplies are bought by our Czech Red Cross workers. We are delighted at the progress this patriotic enterprise is making.



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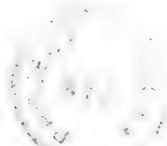
BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, July 22, 1917.

FOR THE VICTIMS OF THE WAR

(Summary)

Our fellow-countryman Charles J. Vopička, Chicago merchant, and United States Minister to the Balkan States, is about ready to leave Chicago, to resume his diplomatic activities in Jassy, Rumania, the present seat of the Rumanian government, and also of the Allies' military headquarters for those regions. He has given a signal example of what can be done for the destitute people in the countries exposed to invasion by the enemy. He has been extending his helping hand particularly to the Serbians and kindred Slavonic peoples. Clothing and money is being sent to the Allied front. In the sector called Dobrudza there is a large percentage of Czechs, Slovaks, and Croats, who were taken prisoners by the Allies and were then allowed to join the ranks of the Allied soldiers in their struggle against the Central Powers. Besides soldiers, there are many civilians suffering from the war.



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ECILIAN

Denní Hlasatel, July 22, 1917.

No wonder, therefore, that Mr. Vopička manifested great joy when the American Red Cross placed \$250,000 at his disposal for the purpose of the relief action headed by him. In addition to this pecuniary contribution, the Red Cross is supplying a staff of twenty-one physicians and twelve nurses, among whom are several of Czech, or other Slavonic descents.....

The Pomocný Výbor [Relief Committee] is headed by Mr. Vokřál, a member of a Sokol society, who is experienced in matters of war relief. All gifts, of money or other things, will be received and directed through the proper channels by the American Red Cross, which has been facilitating the transportation to, and the distribution at, the place of destination.

Gifts and inquiries are being taken care of at Mr. Joseph Vokřál's office, 1735 West 18th Street, Chicago. Each gift will be registered; information in regard to delivery will be given by the Relief Committee.



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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, June 16, 1917.

THE CZECH RED CROSS BRANCH

(Summary from the Executive Committee of the
Czech Branch of the American Red Cross)

An earnest appeal was sent to every Czech association in Chicago, urging it to join the Red Cross. "Our volunteers are under **The** Star-Spangled Banner now, and those under it have a right to our support.....Chicago, the second largest city of the Union, has decided to furnish 300,000 members for the Red Cross.....The Czechs, who have always been loyal citizens, should be among the first to enroll....."

Signed: Anton J. Černák, chairman;
F. J. Hájiček, treasurer;
V. Vaňek, secretary.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 2, 1917.

FROM THE CZECH RED CROSS BRANCH

Mr. Anton J. Cermak, chairman, announced the receipt of new contributions for the American Red Cross: Jos. Krakora, \$2; municipal court bailiff's office, an additional \$30; United Czech Societies, an additional \$10; Jos. Stastny, \$5.

Those with collection lists will please deliver proceeds to the substation, 3387 W. 22nd Street, care of Mr. F. G. Hajicek.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 26, 1917.

A MODEL CLUB

Just an example of the patriotic spirit which fills the Klub Rieger:
At the regular meeting on Thursday, it was decided to spontaneously demonstrate the love which the members hold for the old homeland. One hundred dollars was collected for the cause of the liberation of the Czech people, two hundred dollars was subscribed for Liberty Bonds, and forty-two dollars was donated to the American Red Cross. As the club has no treasury, all the contributions were donated by the individual members.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 24, 1917.

[CZECH WOMEN SPONSOR BENEFIT FEAST]

Over five hundred ladies from our Czech Chicago society gathered in the Pilsen Brewery Park yesterday afternoon. The occasion was a "strawberry feast" arranged by the Ladies' section of the Česká Dobročinná Společnost (Bohemian Charitable Association) for the benefit of the poor and destitute in our community.

There was a very entertaining program, consisting of several selections of music and recitations. Mrs. M. Sokol is chairman of the Ladies' section. Others conspicuous in the activities of this organization, and present at the affair were: Mrs. R. Sedláček, Miss Helen Weiner, Mrs. Slávka Svoboda, Mrs. A. Nering, Miss Mamie Hájíček, Mrs. A. Červenka. Mr. Jan Weicher, Jr., violin virtuoso, appeared on the program with Miss X. Weicher assisting. Several other ladies contributed to the success of the afternoon.

Mr. Anton J. Čermák, chief bailiff of the Municipal court, in an address



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Denni Hlasatel, May 24, 1917.

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appealed to the gathering in behalf of the Czech Branch of the American Red Cross.

The "strawberry feast" will serve as a stimulant, and will surely be followed by other similar charitable entertainments.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 23, 1917.

[WORTHY COMPETITION]

(Editorial)

A generous, patriotic Czech Catholic group donated \$1,000 for the cause of the liberation of our old homeland. It would be desirable if another Czech group, one from the Liberal [Freethinkers'] camp would donate an equal amount to the Czech National Alliance. The amount might be even larger. Such a patriotic competition between the two camps would surely find the approval of every sincere Czech.

[Translator's Note:- The Catholic and Liberal groups had been rather opposed to one another and did not have a common cause until the outbreak of the War in America, April 1917.]



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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, May 21, 1917.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF OUR VOLUNTEERS

The Havlíček-Tyrš Sokol gymnastic society gave a theatrical performance in its hall on Lawndale Avenue and 26th Street last night, the proceeds of which are to be donated for the benefit of our Czech volunteers in the Allied Armies. It is to be regretted that the audience was not large, although the purpose was a noble one, and the players discharged their tasks very skillfully. The atmosphere which pervaded the audience was refreshing, nevertheless.

F. F. Šamberk's comedy, "Svatojánská Pout'" (The Pilgrimage on St. John's Day), went across the footlights smoothly, spreading all the mirth with which this well-known piece is replete. Numerous sarcastic remarks concerning political and economical conditions in Bohemia are interwoven with humor, but they did not fail in their intended effect upon the public. Amateurs and full-fledged professional actors made up the cast.



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BOHEMIAN

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Denní Hlasatel, May 21, 1917.

Messrs. Suva, Weidner, Smiřický and Nicodem, and Mmes. Svoboda and Jakoubek were among the players. Mr. Vrhel directed the music.



Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 29, 1917.

FOR OUR OLD HOMELAND

Our fellow-countryman, grand old man, Mr. Frank J. Nemec, of Mt. Tabor, Wisconsin, undertook a collection in the name of Cesko Slovenska Podporujici Spolecnost (Czecho-Slovak Benevolent Society) which netted \$126.20. The money will be contributed to the funds for the liberation of our old homeland.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 9, 1917.

BENEFIT FOR L. DVORAK

A play of Spanish vintage, called "In the Low Lands," adopted by the Bohemian stage under the title, "Se Srdcem Divno Hrat" (The Heart is a Freakish Toy), was given by Ludvik's theatrical group last night. It served as an excellent vehicle for a performance given for the benefit of the popular actor, Mr. Ladislav Dvorak. The play occupies a high artistic level, and made a good impression upon our public, whose mind usually inclines more to comedy. The roles of "Manlich" and "Martha" were played by Mr. Dvorak, and Mrs. Cervenka, respectively. The staging was very good, and the large audience enthusiastic.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 2, 1917.

BENEFIT FOR MRS. SVOBODA

The theatrical group, Ceske Narodni Dvadlo, (Czech National Theatre) played the three-act burlesque, "Modra Myska" (The Blue Little Mite) by Labich in the hall of the Sokol Chicago last night. It was for the benefit of Mrs. Slavka Svoboda. The play is a model show piece of modern French comedy, and has found its way to the footlights of even the greatest theatres. The piece excels in effective action and thorough theatrical technique. With virtues such as these, and a performance as splendid as given yesterday, it is no wonder the audience was perpetually sustained in a mood of mirth and merriment. The greatest merit has to be assigned to Mrs. Svoboda, who represented "Fanchon Ducloir" alias "Blue Little Mite." Her charming performance justified the high esteem in which her artistic qualities are held. There was joyful, enthusiastic applause, and flower offerings abounded. Probably, the best proof of the popularity



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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 2, 1917.

of the artiste was the large crowd which filled the house to its capacity. Those who shared honors with Mrs. Svoboda, or assisted effectively were: Mr. and Mrs. Suva, Mr. and Mrs. Krejoi, Mr. Weidner, Mr. Svoboda, Messrs. Sulc and Keclik. The orchestra, directed by Mr. Jurena, played between acts.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 20, 1916.

THE SIXTH YEARLY REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE
CESKA DOBROCINNA SPOLECNOST FOR THE
YEAR 1915, PRESENTED AT THE ANNUAL
MEETING, FEBRUARY 18, 1916, AT
SOKOL CHICAGO HALL

The Ceska Dobrocinna Spolecnost (Czech Charitable Association) has just finished its sixth year. It was founded in February, 1910, and has disbursed \$28,452.32 during its existence. The cash on hand December 31, 1915 was \$3,504.32. The total collections during its six years of existence amount to \$28,956.54.

At the regular annual meeting held February 6, 1915, a board of directors numbering twenty-four was chosen as follows:

Directors whose term of service expires in 1916: Reverend Vaclav Vanek, Antonin Schnabl, Jan Sokol, and Karel V. Janovsky. Directors representing

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Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 20, 1916.

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our daily newspapers: Denni Hlasatel, (The Daily Crier) Jan A. Hospodsky; the Svornost, (Concord) Karel G. Krasny; the daily Narod (Nation), Jan W. Volner; Srravedlnost (Justice) did not announce its representative.

The following directors term of service expires in 1917: Judge J. Z. Uhler, F. G. Hajicek, F. J. Petru, Roman Sedlacek, Karel Novak, Antonin Laadt, Josef Bolek, and Stanislav J. Loula.

The directors whose term of service expires in 1918: Petr Drije, Jan A. Cervenka, Antonin J. Cermak, Vaclav Cihak, Josef C. Pisa, Jan Chraska, Dr. F. J. Jirka and Louis Solar.

During the year 1915 the following directors were added: Antonin M. Pekarek, Josef Zalusky, Eduard Kvidera and Frantisek Kreml.

The directors selected the following officials: chairman, Judge

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Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 20, 1916.

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J. Z. Uhlir; first vice-chairman, (for Pilsen) Frantisek J. Petru; second vice-chairman, (for Czech California) Jan A. Cervenka; third vice-chairman, (for Merigold) Stanislav J. Loula; fourth vice-chairman, (for Town of Lake) Jan Hlekr. He was later replaced by Karel V. Janovsky. The Reverend Vaclav Vanek was re-elected secretary. Antonin J. Cermak was elected financial secretary; F. G. Hajicek is treasurer; the business agent is J. A. Hospodsky. Representative to the United Registration Bureau, John A. Sokol. The auditing committee is composed of Antonin Laadt, Josef Bolek and Vaclav Cihak. The Tag Day committee is composed of F. J. Petru, Josef Bolek, Peter Brije, Jan W. Vollner, S. J. Loula, Louis Solar and K. V. Janovsky. A grand ball committee was selected and is composed of J. A. Sokol, A. J. Cermak, Jan A. Cervenka, Roman Sedlacek, F. G. Hajicek, K. G. Krasny, and Antonin Laadt. The following gentlemen were chosen as members of the Christmas gift committee: Reverend Vaclav Vanek, K. G. Krasny, J. A. Hospodsky, and Dr. F. J. Jirka.

The board of directors met eighteen times during the year; they were

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Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 20, 1916.

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well-represented and took an active interest in the proceedings.

The cash on hand on January 1, 1915, was \$2,673.56. The depression was upon us; work was scarce; there were many requests for assistance. Toward the end of November our financial condition was so acute, that we expected our resources would be completely exhausted by the end of the following February.

The secretary was requested to send statements to members in arrears. The ladies organized an auxiliary, and thanks are due to our many friends that with all those expenses we were able to end the year with cash on hand of \$3,504.22, which is \$830.66 more than we had last year.

The Tag Day arranged by the auxiliary on Memorial Day yielded \$768.14. The total receipts from the two grand balls of 1914 and 1915 were \$3,038.51; from the Businessmen's 26th Street Carnival, we received \$164.25; membership dues totaled \$1,086.50; good will contributions amounted to \$1,007.21;

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Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 20, 1916.

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interest on money deposited \$53.93. Total receipts \$5,954.29;
balance from last year \$2,673.56; total cash on hand \$8,627.85

Paid to indigents	255.65
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Paid for rentals for indigents	3,769.50
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Groceries, coal, clothing, shoes, and medicine	198.91
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Incidentals and office rent	899.57
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Total disbursements	<u>\$5,123.63</u>
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Cash in hand at end of year	\$3,504.22
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On July 24, a great catastrophe visited us with the sinking in the
Chicago river of the steamer Eastland, and a couple of hundred of
our countrymen lost their lives.

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Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 20, 1916.

Our offices were immediately opened to the Cesky Pomocny Vybor (Czech Aid Committee), who devoted themselves to aid the dependents of the victims of this great catastrophe.

The Cesky Pomocny Vybor organized through the kind offices of our superintendent, A. J. Cermak, did a most noteworthy work for humanity. More than \$9,000 has been collected among our Czechs, and most of our trustees have been active in these commendable activities.

The chairman of the Cesky Pomocny Vybor is A. J. Cermak; the secretary, Reverend Vaclav Vanek; and the treasurer, J. A. Holpuch.

The Czech survivors of this catastrophe received their quota from the common fund of about \$100,000.

On December 7, the Damsky Odbor of the Ceska Dobrocinná Společnost (The Ladies' Auxiliary of the Czech Charitable Association) was organized,

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Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 20, 1916:

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and immediately became very active. The club collected \$702.65, which was used to purchase Christmas baskets for indigent families. To this fund was added \$100 donated by Loze Bohemia Ceskych Zednaru (Lodge Bohemia of the Czech Masons). Whole rows of automobiles belonging to our well-wishers and friends distributed Christmas baskets to those living at a distance from our offices.

With great pleasure we announce the formation of two more clubs, which will work for the benefit of the poor in our Czech communities. Through the meritorious work of Director R. V. Dvorak, the wives of businessmen of Chicago and vicinity have met for the purpose of starting another Cesky Damsky Pomocny Vybor, and a Junior League composed of young girls belonging to the Ceska Dobrocinnna Spolecnost, organized to help the mother organization in its activities.

At the December meeting it was necessary to make a change because of the illness of Miss Hospodka who filled the office of lady superintendent.

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Denni Mlasatel, Feb. 20, 1916.

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Miss Marie Hutter was elected to manage that office.

The treasurer issued 1,000 checks during the year 1915. Eight hundred and fifty-six persons received aid. One hundred and twenty-five persons were helped in securing employment. Night lodgings were given to one hundred and thirty persons. Twenty-two persons were sent to old people's homes and orphanages. Six children were adopted. At the Christmas entertainment three hundred and sixty-five baskets were distributed, and six hundred children received useful presents. Sixty coal certificates were issued to families needing coal.

Especial thanks are due our ladies for their services on Tag Day, the charity ball, and Christmas distribution of baskets; without their co-operation our activities would have been stunted.

We thank our Czech dailies for their moral support. We thank our donors and corporations, for their support of our benevolent institutions with

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Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 20, 1916.

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regular liberal donations, and we thank other benevolent societies for their support.

We thank Dr. Frantisek J. Jirka for the treatment free of charge to indigents recommended by our association. Thanks are due attorneys Josef C. Pisa and Josef Z. Klenha for free legal services, and we thank Mr. Frantisek G. Hajicek for his free services as bookkeeper, and for the preparing of our annual financial report. The books of our association were audited by Mr. H. C. Goettsche free of charge, and were found to be in good order.

The Ceska Dobrocinná Společnost has performed many good deeds during its existence; saved many families from ruin, and dried many tears of suffering. Had it not been for the existence of our association, many an indigent Czech family would not have been able to exist. Much is still needed. Chicago is the greatest Czech settlement in America, and the number of indigent people will grow year after year.

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Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 20, 1916.

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With the growing community and the disregard of the rich for the sufferings of the poor, caused many times by our social conditions, by sickness, and by the inability to get work--for those our work here is mapped out. We must come to the aid of our brothers and sisters and help them carry their burdens, so that they may assert themselves to gain a better livelihood, which finally culminates in those so helped leading happier lives.

Be members of the Ceska Dobrocinná Společnost, you individuals and Czech societies, in whose hearts the love for our Czech poor, our sick, and our orphans, has not died; you are expected to come and join us.

The yearly subscription is five dollars or more. There are no specified limits to your contributions.

Reverend Vaclav Vanek, secretary.

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 20, 1916.

THE GARDEN CITY BREWING COMPANY DONATES TO
OUR BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES

Ceska Pivovarni Spolecnost Garden City (The Czech Brewing Company Garden City) held its annual election of directors and officials with the following result: board of directors, A. J. Zahrobsky, J. Velky, Josef Macha, Alois Hopp, Josef Hruska, Antonin Dubsky, Antonin Denemark, Frantisek Sikyta, Matej Zemek, Antonin Kolar, and Josef Tetrev.

A. J. Zahrobsky was chosen chairman; Antonin Kolar is secretary; the vice-chairman is Frantisek Sikyta; the treasurership went to Josef Velky.

As in past years, the Garden City Brewing Company has not forgotten our charitable institutions, and donated to the Ceska Utulna a Sirotcinec (The Czech Old People's Home and Orphanage), one hundred dollars; to the Katolicky Sirotcinec v Lisle (St. Joseph's Catholic Orphanage in Lisle), one hundred dollars; and to the Ceska Dobrocinna Spolecnosti (Czech Benevolent Association)

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 20, 1916.

and the Ceske Narodni Zdruzeni (Czech National Alliance), twenty-five dollars each.

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Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 10, 1916.

A CZECH CORPORATION DONATES
For the Benefit of Good Causes

The stockholders of the South Side Wholesale Liquor Company held their yearly meeting on January 28, and elected the following officers for the ensuing year: president, Mr. Jan Skorpik; vice-president, Mr. Jan Kanak; treasurer, Mr. Alois Hopp; secretary, Mr. Jan Pech.

It was decided to donate the sum of \$75 which will be distributed in amounts of \$15 to each of the following institutions: Ceske Narodni Zdruzeni (The Czech National Alliance), Sbor Zastupcu Utulny a Sirocince (Czech Old Peoples Home and Orphanage), Cesky Sirocinec Svateho Josefa (Czech Saint Joseph's Old People's Home), Slovensky Spolek (Slovak Society), and the Polsky Sirocinec (Polish Orphanage).

The secretaries of the organizations may call and receive their donation at the company's office, 47th and Robey Streets.

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 6, 1916.

FOR OUR HOMELAND

The Ceske Narodni Zdruzeni (Czech National Alliance) was credited with the following amounts which were sent to the Denni Hlasatel (the Daily Crier). At a social entertainment held at the home of Mr. Karel Siska, 2401 Homan Avenue, Mr. Albert Siska collected \$5; Mr. Frantisek Cermak, 2445 Troy Street, \$4; Mr. Vaclav Frycek, \$2; Mrs. B. Rezac, Freemont, Nebraska, \$1; Mr. M. Jelinek, Billings, Montana, \$1; Mr. Marik, 1836 West 20th Street, \$1; Mr. R. Dolhanyk, Freemont, Nebraska, \$.50; Mr. Jindrich Kubovy, Wilson, Kansas, \$.50; Mr. Jan Stejskal, 4144 West 21st Place, \$.50; Mr. Antonin F. M. Maixner, Cairo, Nebraska, \$.50; Mrs. Josefina Rosenbaum, Lehigh, Oklahoma, \$.50. The donations total \$17.

The following amounts were deposited at the office of the Denni Hlasatel to the credit of the Cesko-Slovansky Pomocny Vybor (Czech-Slavonic Aid Committee): The children from the Czech day school, located in the Hedges school in Town of Lake,

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Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 6, 1916.

as previously announced, \$1.40; Mr. Jindrich Kubovy, Wilson, Kansas, \$1; Mr. Matej Hejl, Hungerford, Texas, \$1; Messrs. Jan Hoydar and Frantisek Factor, Iowa, \$.50; Mrs. Anna Kouhoutek, Max, North Dakota, \$.50; Mr. Marik, 1836 West 20th Street, \$1; Mrs. Bozena Rezac, Freemont, Nebraska, \$.05; Mrs. M.R. \$.25 The donations total \$6.15

The following amounts were deposited to the credit of Czech newspapers: Mr. Adolf Hlava, Primero, Nebraska, \$1; Mr. Vaclav Smetana, 1808 Racine Avenue, \$.50; total \$1.50

Received at the office of Denni Hlasatel today \$24.65; Amounts previously acknowledged and delivered. \$3,594.25; Total received by us to date, \$3,618.90.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 6, 1916.

MEETING OF THE CESKA DOBROCINNA SPOLECNOST

A meeting of the Ceska Dobrocinna Spolecnost (Bohemian Benevolent Association) was held last Friday. In the chairman's absence, vice-chairman Mr. Stanislav J. Loula presided.

The minutes of the previous meeting were accepted as read. Miss Marie Hutter presented her managerial report, which shows that during the last fourteen days twenty-four persons received free lodging for the night; three persons received free medical treatment; one person was sent to the County Hospital; five persons were referred to the county agent; fifteen families received coal; twenty-four letters were written; cases of five families were turned over to the juvenile court; one child was placed in an orphanage; nine persons applied for work, and work was secured for most of the applicants. In addition a large number of people were outfitted with underwear, shoes, and clothing.

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Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 6, 1916.

At this meeting \$264.92 was voted to pay rents of indigent families. The matter of trying to secure a position for a Czech in the county superintendent's office was taken under advisement. A suggestion was made that it might be very beneficial if a Czech should take the next civil service examination for the position of assistant superintendent at the county office.

Mr. Petr Drije is donating \$7.10 which he paid as his share of the expense during the street carnival.

The Reverend Vaclav Vanek, secretary of the Ceska Dobrocinna Spolecnost, received a check for \$100 for services and other expenses during the year. He returned a check for \$50 to be applied to the credit of the Ceska Dobrocinna Spolecnost, which amount was gratefully accepted by the trustees.

Dr. Solomon Rosenblatt is offering free medical service to all Czech indigents recommended by the Ceska Dobrocinna Spolecnost.

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Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 6, 1916.

A motion made by Anton J. Cernak that no checks be issued for rents due until every case is thoroughly investigated was recommended and passed.

The trustees are making an appeal for donations of used clothing, shoes, and underwear. A large number of people are in need of these items and the Dobrocinna Spolecnost has no stock on hand.

The Dobrocinna Spolecnost is asking Czech doctors who are willing to donate their services to register in the office of the Ceska Dobrocinna Spolecnost.

A special meeting of the directors will be held on February 16. The yearly meeting will be held on January 18, at which time officers for the forthcoming year will be elected, and vacated seats on the directorate filled. The officials of the Pilsen Brewing Company are donating \$25 to the Ceska Dobrocinna Spolecnost, which amount was sent to the Pilsen Brewing Company in payment of rent for the ballroom used for the charity ball

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Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 6, 1916.

of the Dobrocinna.

Receipts: Mr. Frantisek G. Hajicek, 3339 West 26th Street, \$25; Pilsen Brewing Company, \$25; Reverend Vaclav Vanek, \$50; John F. Lalla Company, 809 West Randolph Street, \$25; Veronica Laur sent through the offices of the Daily Svornost, \$1; Builders Brick Company, 118 North La Salle Street, \$25; Mr. J. Pachman, 3541 West 26th Street, \$5; Benevolent Circle Cerchov, 3422 West 26th Street, \$25; Mr. Roman Sedlacek, 2556 Albany Avenue, \$5; the Denni Hlasatel sent the following contributions: M.T., \$2.50; Mr. Frantisek Moudry, Algoma, Wisconsin, \$1; Mr. Josef Srb, Oakland, Minnesota, \$.50; Obcansky Klub "Pokrok" (Progress Citizen's Club), \$1; a total of \$5; interest on cash deposited at the Lawndale State Bank, \$6.20.

Total receipts \$197.20. Expenditures: checks numbered 3692 and 3625 in the sum of \$264.92 were approved for payment.

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Feb. 4, 1916.

SBOR ZÁSTUPCU ŮTULNA A SIROTCINEC

The meeting of the Sbor Zástupcu Ůtulna A Sirotcinec (Bohemian Old People's Home and Orphanage Association) was held January 19, 1916.

The secretary, Mr. Ottokar F. Dušek, announced at this meeting total receipts of \$3,022.59. In this amount is included a yearly donation, sent by the clerk of the juvenile court, of \$132. S. M. Silverman sent \$200 for the support of the Kříž children; Bohumil Hladký, B. Klečka, and Zuzana Dèvečka each donated \$20 for the support of children of our institution. All these donations are included in the grand total of receipts. The expenditures total \$1,862.87, in which is included the sum of \$1,147.14 for the building of a home for our orphans.

May I ask our kind patrons and well-wishers for the donation of a laundry stove, and carpets for our offices, and will our kind ladies donate white material suitable for the making of window curtains?

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Denní Hlasatel, Feb. 4, 1916.

....Finally, the Sbor Zástupcu Utulna A Sirotcinec thank you for the goods and moneys you have donated for the good cause.

Ottokar F. Dusek, superintendent.

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Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 1, 1916.

AN ACT WORTHY OF REPETITION

The pupils of the Ceska Svobodomyslna Skola (The Czech Free Thought School), a day school housed in the Hedges Public School in Town of Lake, at the suggestion of their teacher, Mrs. M. L. Bubenicek, agreed to donate one cent for every English work spoken during the Czech hour, the money to be used for the orphans of the Czech soldiers killed in war who had lived in Cechy (Bohemia) and Moravia.

The good little patriots collected among themselves for the first week of their self-imposed abnegation, the sum of \$1.40, which was deposited with the editorial staff of our newspaper, and we will see to it, with the greatest of pleasure, that the amount named reaches its proper destination.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 30, 1916.

Z KROUZKU CERCHOV

Dobrocinný Krouzek Cerchov (The Charitable Circle Cerchov) held its annual meeting January 28, in its rooms at Schnabl's.

Chairman A. Charvat, Secretary Edward Schutz, and Treasurer Antonin Schnabl were unanimously re-elected.

The following amounts were appropriated for the various charitable institutions: Utulna a Sirocinec (The Bohemian Old People's Home and Orphanage), \$50; Katolický Sirocinec (The Bohemian Catholic Orphanage), \$25; Ceska Dobrocinná Společnost (The Bohemian Charitable Association), \$25; Združení Českých Svobodomyslných Škol (The Federation of Bohemian Free Thought Schools), \$25; Česko-Delnická Pěvecká Škola (The Bohemian Workingmen's Singing School), \$25; a total of \$150.

The officers of the respective organizations are requested to come and draw the

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Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 30, 1916.

amounts from the treasurer.

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Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 24, 1916.

DONATIONS TO THE CESKA DOBROCINNA SPOLECNOST

In the month of December, 1915, the following membership donations were received by the treasurer of the Ceska Dobrocinna Spolecnost (Bohemian Charitable Association), Mr. Frantisek G. Hajicek: Alois Solar, 3558 West 26th Street, \$5; Mrs. Antonie Simon, \$5; Douglas Cut Stone Company, 2131 Troy Street, \$5; Frantisek Novy, 2505 Hamlin Avenue, \$5; Josef J. Dvorak, 1853 Blue Island Avenue, \$5; Josef Jurka, 1906 Washburne Avenue, \$5; Frantisek J. Petru, 1443 West 18th Street, \$5; Emil Bachman, 2107 South Hamlin Avenue, \$5; Josef F. Triska, 5105 South Ashland Avenue, \$10; John F. Lalla, 645 Clinton Avenue, Oak Park, Illinois, \$10; Karel Novak, 2224 South Kedzie Avenue, \$10; Karel V. Janovsky, 5043 South Western Avenue Boulevard, \$10; Vaclav F. Stepina, 1825 Blue Island Avenue, \$15; Antonin J. Cermak, 2532 South Trumbull Avenue, \$25; Grand Leader Company, 2740 West 22nd Street, \$25; National Malleable Casting Company, \$25; Spolek Ceskych Kuraku (The Club of Czech Smokers), \$50; Anna Vondrasek, \$1; for dance tickets of the Spolek Ceskych Slevacu (Club of Czech

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 24, 1916.

Molders), \$2; Svornost [the newspaper], \$2; Jan Kralovec, 2138 Blue Island Avenue, \$25; Ottokar Kerner, 2426 South Clifton Park Avenue, \$10; Antonin Petrzelka, 2147 South Millard Avenue, \$5; Josef F. Bolek, 2447 South Ridgeway Avenue, \$5; Editor Josef Psenka, 1817 South Millard Avenue, \$5; Jan K. Sokolik, 6827 Union Avenue, \$5; Jakub Kandlik, 2838 Dickens Avenue, \$10; Dr. Adolf Mach, 2434 South Ridgeway Avenue, \$10; Dr. Frantisek J. Jirka, 3212 West 22nd Street, \$5; Atlas Clothing Company, 1800 Blue Island Avenue, \$10; Josef F. Novak, 2402 South Millard Avenue, \$10; Dr. Anna Novak, 2402 South Millard Avenue, \$10; California Ice Company, 32 North Central Park Avenue, \$5; Karel Fiala, Brookfield, Illinois, \$5; Hruska & Company, 842 West Randolph Street, \$10; Vaclav V. Cizek, 3319 West 26th Street, \$5; Josef A. Cerny, 2330 South Sawyer Avenue, \$5; Antonin Laadt, 1836 South Millard Avenue, \$5; Frantisek J. Kvasnicka, 1531 West 18th Street, \$5; Antonin Kubin, 2150 Grenshaw Street, \$5; Stanislav J. Loula, 2110 South Crawford Avenue, \$5; Josef Lott, \$5; American State Bank, 1825 Blue Island Avenue, \$10; Jan Bartusek, \$5; Jan J. Peklo, 2343 South Trumbull Avenue, \$10; Fiala and Bocek, 1835 Blue Island Avenue, \$5; Karel Krametbauer, 2457 South Kedzie Avenue, \$5; Josef Triner, 1333 Ashland Avenue,

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 24, 1916.

\$5; Jan V. Zelezny, 3856 West 26th Street, \$5; Richard Hlina, 2530 South Turner Avenue, \$5; M. J. Strnad and Sons, 2355 South Crawford Avenue, \$10; Vaclav Kodl, \$5; William Morava, \$10; Tomas Kalal, 3245 West 26th Street, \$5; Josef Alser, 2759 South Clifton Park Avenue, \$5; Lawndale National Bank, 3337 West 26th Street, \$25; Lawndale State Bank, 3205-3207 West 22nd Street, \$25; Pilsen Brewing Company, 3065 West 26th Street, \$50; Alois Hopp, 5925 Elizabeth Street, \$10; Frantisek Zajicek, 1415 West 18th Street, \$5; Louis Narowetz, \$10; Frantisek H. Brezinsky, \$5; net profit from the charity ball, \$1,323.35.

In the month of January the following amounts were received: Josef M. Zalusky, 2421 South St. Louis Avenue, \$5; Kusta and Mejdrich, 3148 West 26th Street, \$5; Antonin Pecival, 3347 West 26th Street, \$5; M. J. Strnad Sons and Company, \$5; Rudolf Vacek, 1751 West 47th Street, \$10; Geringer and Storkan, 1518 West Twelfth Street, \$15; Marie E. Storkan, 1918 South Avers Avenue, \$20; Frantisek D. Nemecek, 1439 West 18th Street, \$5; Karel Novak, 1834 South Millard Avenue, \$5; Ladies' Auxiliary of the Bohemian Charitable Association, \$702.65; Atlas Brewing Company, \$50; Robert W. Dvorak, 2314 South St. Louis Avenue, \$5;

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 24, 1916.

Frantisek Kreml, 3123 West 19th Street, \$5; Antonin J. Snabl, 2559 Trumbull Avenue, \$5; F. H. Franke, 26th Street and Trumbull Avenue, \$2.50; John A. Sokol, 60 East South Water Street, \$10; John A. Cervenka, \$25; C. Nigg, 1403 Schiller Building, \$5; Antonin Cifka, \$5; Louis J. Pelikan, 2359 South Kedzie Avenue, \$5; Louise Cervenka, 1659 South Millard Avenue, \$10; Congressman Adolf J. Sabath, \$25; Mrizek Baking Company, 2321-2327 South Robey Street, \$15; Emanuel Beranek, 1646 North Richmond Street, \$10; Zwonechek and Aksamit, Wilber, Nebraska, \$5.50.

The annual meeting of the Ceska Dobrocinná Společnost will be held on the 18th of February; annual reports of the activity of the Association will be presented, and an election of the board of directors and officials of the organization will be held. All members of the Ceska Dobrocinná Společnost are cordially invited to attend.

Vaclav Vanek, secretary

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Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 17, 1916.

FOR CZECH FREEDOM

Brilliant Success of Yesterday's Lecture by Vojta Benes

The Pilsen Park Pavilion was the scene of the first lecture of Instructor Vojta Benes--one of the few of the Czech intelligentsia who left their native land for foreign soil to give aid to their nation when help was most needed. The lecture was under the auspices of the Ceske Narodni Sdruzeni [Bohemian National Alliance], and although the time between the announcement and the lecture was very short, such a crowd of people assembled at the pavilion that the spacious hall was well filled.

Although Mr. Benes had lectured in New York, Baltimore, and Cleveland, and perhaps in other places among the Bohemian-Americans, we doubt whether he ever faced an audience more appreciative than this enormous gathering of our people who listened to him yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Benes's theme was "How the Czech Nation Lives and Suffers During the War--

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Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 17, 1916.

the Nations' Hope in the Work of American Czechs," and we must admit that he brilliantly accomplished his task.

In writing of Mr. Benes's lecture we must repeat what was said of him before, namely, that in his person there came to us a national worker and an educator of our youth, one who is performing the duty assigned to him by the Czech leaders, that of showing to us first of all how the people suffer in the old country. The speaker came to present a personal plea that we in America may not falter in the work for Czech independence.

Mr. Benes is a temperamental speaker, a keen observer with a broad outlook, and withal an enthusiastic nationalist, whose every word breathes the deep conviction that he is working for a good cause, for which he is prepared to render the greatest sacrifice.

About three o'clock in the afternoon the speaker was introduced to the audience by the chairman of the Ceske Narodni Sdruzeni, and after a few preliminaries

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Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 17, 1916.

launched into a very interesting topic, "The Life Which the People in Bohemia Now Lead". The speaker said that we are morally responsible for providing financial help in the fight for freedom which Bohemia now is waging. We are also morally bound in America to work for and support in every way possible the other small nations in their efforts to gain independence.

.....May the beautiful words of the speaker sink in fertile soil, not only in Chicago but also all over Czech America!

WPA (11) PROJ. 30275

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 24, 1915.

FOUR HUNDRED CHRISTMAS HAMPERS

The ladies' auxiliary of the Ceska Dobrocinna Spolecnost (Bohemian Charitable Association) has done a beautiful piece of work. If it were not for them, four hundred poor Bohemian families would have had a sad Christmas Eve yesterday. Even before two o'clock in the afternoon, the hour announced for the beginning of the Christmas party of the Ceska Dobrocinna Spolecnost for poor Bohemian children and their parents, the great hall of the Pilsen Park pavilion, the use of which was donated by the Pilsen Brewing Company free of charge, was filled with four hundred adults who came to get their Christmas hampers, and some five hundred children.

The party was opened by the secretary of the Christmas committee of the Spolecnost, Reverend Vaclav Vanek.....

After his opening remarks and the introduction of the principal organizers of the party....the program proper of the afternoon started. There were musical

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 24, 1915.

selections....both instrumental and vocal, dance numbers....and then came Santa Claus, who distributed toys and candy among the children....

Members of the Bohemia Masonic lodge took the Christmas donations in their cars to more distant families. The lodge itself donated one hundred dollars to the party, and its chapter [sic] (ladies) twenty dollars.....

Enough money for only 210 hampers was collected, but the Spolecnost had a hamper for every one of its 400 families.

.....

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 19, 1915.

CHRISTMAS PARTY OF THE CESKA DOBROCINNA SPOLECNOST

The Christmas party of the Ceska Dobrocinna Spolecnost (Bohemian Charitable Association) will take place next Thursday. Before Tuesday, the Ceska Dobrocinna Spolecnost will need another two hundred patrons who will help by donating a Christmas hamper.....

Dr. Sylvia Napper, Mrs. Zofie Kreml, and Mrs. Karolina Uhlir have collected for the Christmas party of the Ceska Dobrocinna Spolecnost so far:

[Translator's note: A list of twenty-five donations from one to six dollars, total \$81, is omitted in translation.]

Miss Lillian R. Lomek collected [Translator's note: Names of eight donors, contributing from two to twenty-five dollars each, total \$60, omitted in translation].

Miss Lillian Cermak and Miss Tillie Kostlivy collected [Translator's note:

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Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 19, 1915.

Names of contributors of thirteen donations from two to five dollars, total \$39, omitted in translation/.

Mrs. Anna Drije collected [Translator's note: Names of donors of six donations from twenty-five cents to three dollars, total \$15.75 omitted in translation].

Other than monetary contributions received from....[Translator's note: Donations include one hundred boxes of candy, fifty pounds of candy, one case of oranges, a barrel of apples, candy, Christmas hamper, box of smoked meats; names of donors omitted in translation].

The gifts will be distributed Thursday, December 23, at 2:00 P.M., in the Pilsen Park pavilion, on 26th Street and Albany Avenue.....

All families supported by the Ceska Dobrocinnna Spolecnost this year will receive hampers.....

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Denní Hlasatel, Dec. 10, 1915.

CHRISTMAS PREPARATIONS OF THE ČESKÁ DOBROČINNÁ SPOLEČNOST

The Česká Dobročinná Společnost (Bohemian Charitable Association) needs five hundred Christmas hampers this year for the needy families it is supporting. In order to secure them, the ladies' auxiliary of the Společnost has decided to approach our dailies for help. The hampers are to be distributed in the Pilsen Park pavilion, December 23.

Our countrymen, both individuals and their families, are urgently requested to co-operate with the ladies in their endeavor. Hampers for smaller families can be bought for three dollars, and larger ones cost four dollars.....

The meeting of the ladies' auxiliary was attended by about twenty ladies, all of whom pledged at least one Christmas hamper each.....

Our newspapers will be helping by reporting, every Sunday, the progress the ladies have made in their action during the week. The reports will start

WFO (H.L.) PROJ. 30775

Denní Hlasatel, Dec. 10, 1915.

next Sunday, and the names of those who agree to supply a hamper will be published in the reports.....

Pledges should be sent either to any one of our dailies or to the Česká Dobročinná Společnost at 2603 South Kedzie Avenue, or else to the officers of the ladies' auxiliary, to the president, Dr. Sylvia Napper at 2759 West 22nd Street, the secretary, Mrs. Sophie Kreml, at 2123 West 19th Street, or the treasurer, Mrs. Theresa Hájiček, 2406 South Ridgeway Avenue. Who will be the first to send in their names?

WFF-ALL, NOV. 30 275

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 21, 1915.

A CALL FOR HELP

The Ceska Dobrocinna Spolecnost (Bohemian Charitable Association) finds it necessary to direct this public appeal to all our countrymen. The Spolecnost is in dire need of help in these critical times. The last year was a very bad one. Expenses used up all income and cash on hand from previous years. Expenses amounted to \$7,167.58. This year, at the present time, we have some \$2,000 on hand, and with this small amount we are facing the winter season when our expenses are the greatest.

Last winter our expenses were as follows:

November, 1914.	\$679.78
December, 1914.	845.41
January, 1915.	777.03
February, 1915.	705.66

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 21, 1915.

March, 1915.684.03
April, 1915.	576.54
May, 1915.	245.99
Total for seven months	<u>\$4,514.44</u>

Having some \$2,000 on hand, we need a little more than \$2,500 in addition in order that we may be in a position to cover the necessary expenses. As things stand now, our funds will be exhausted some time in January and we shall have to stop payments to needy families that depend on our support.

The many collections for various and most important purposes have caused a heavy decrease in our income, and we appeal herewith to our better situated countrymen and corporations to send in their donations and thus help us keep alive the Ceska Dobrociinna Spolecnost which, during the five years of its existence, has spent close to \$23,000 in support of our needy families. The membership fee is five dollars a year, but most of our members add to this a voluntary donation. At five dollars a year, we need five hundred new members.

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Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 21, 1915.

Contributions may be sent to our treasurer, Frank G. Hajicek, at 3337 West 26th Street, Chicago, Illinois. All contributions will be acknowledged in our daily papers.

For the Ceska Dobrocinnna Spolecnost,
J. Z. Uhlir, president,
F. G. Hajicek, treasurer.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 3, 1915.

BROTHERS! BOHEMIANS!

The terrible offensive of the German-Austrian armies, directed lately toward the complete destruction of Serbia and Montenegro, is an excruciating ordeal for the two nations attacked. It is absolutely necessary to put forth every effort in order to stave off this danger and save these two nations from complete annihilation.

No well-meaning and Slavic-feeling Bohemian wants to see the Teutonic enemy succeed in his criminal undertaking, and therefore it is the duty of all of us to help in any way we can. The Serbian and Montenegrin heroes fight for the Slavic cause, that is, for our existence, just as well as their own, and it is necessary to help them by collections of money, clothes, linen, footwear, peas, sugar, coffee, tea, and other commodities. This will help not only the suffering warriors, but also the Slavic prisoners of war, and among those the Bohemian captives in the first place.

The Benefactor and friend of Slavdom, Mr. Frothingham, is sending a new

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Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 3, 1915.

expedition to Montenegro which will leave in the middle of November and take with it all these commodities. It will take care that everything is properly distributed.

Contributions of money are to be sent to the Montenegrin Consul, Captain A. V. Seferovich, 112 West 40th Street, New York, New York. Other material should be mailed or otherwise forwarded to the Bohemian Travel Bureau of Mr. A. G. Tyrdy at 1418 Second Avenue, New York, New York.

P.S.: The expedition will consist of some six members. All donations should be sent not later than the tenth of this month because the ship on which the expedition will sail will leave New York on or about November 17. The expedition, in all probability, will go by way of France and Italy to Greece, and from there to Montenegro.

For Captain A. V. Seferovich,

Dr. Duro Guca.

YPA 111 1901 0675

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 15, 1915.

THE CESKY VYPOMOCNY VYBOR DISBANDS
Money given to the General Fund

The last meeting of the Cesky Vypomocny Vybor (Bohemian Relief Committee) is now a matter of history. It was held yesterday morning and wound up the work of the Committee, which has been in operation for almost two months. They have done a job of which they can be justly proud, a job which was very important and at times extremely difficult.

It met in the Conway Building, at the corner of Clark and Washington Streets, at 11 A. M. under the chairmanship of Chief Bailiff Anton J. Cermak. A sufficient number of members were present to make a quorum.

Mr. Cermak gave a short explanation of the purpose of the meeting, and the general principles which were followed by the committee. He mentioned that the manner of distribution of the funds, among the families of the victims of the "Eastland" disaster, had been decided on. He further stated that the relatives

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of the Bohemian victims of the catastrophe will receive one full third of the money now in the Mayor's fund. The money which will come to our people from the general fund is quite a respectable sum and is in excess of the \$10,000 contributed by us.....

These details, and the information of the fact that Mr. Cermak succeeded in persuading the general committee to increase the amount due to the Bohemian families by \$12,050, has convinced the Bohemian committee that no Bohemian family will get less than its fair share, so they agreed that the money collected by the Cesky Vypomocny Vybor should be turned over to the Mayor's fund, which is now being managed by the American Red Cross.....

The committee is reminding those who have made pledges and have not yet redeemed them to do so by September 20; otherwise their names will appear on the final list, which is being prepared for publication by the American Red Cross, of persons who have pledged an amount but failed to make the promised donation.

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There is one point, however, which we desire to bring to your attention. The other day we promised to publish the names of those who will benefit by the contributions, and the amounts to which they are entitled. After a thorough consideration of all the circumstances disclosed to us by the general committee, we have decided to abandon the idea, because it would do more harm than good. A report is being circulated that there is a large number of families who have retained lawyers to protect their interests, and promising them half of the money they will receive as a reward. If the names of the families and the amounts due were published in the newspapers, the lawyers could go to the court and secure an injunction in behalf of their clients, which would delay the liquidation of the whole activity. We wish to say, however, that there are no Bohemians among those who have engaged legal counsel, and that any advice which may have been given to them by our Bohemian lawyers has been free. Also, some of those who will receive a share of the funds are in debt, and in some cases there is a judgment against them. Thus the publication of such a list would cause harm to many of those whose names it would contain. Also, the share the families will receive will vary according to circumstances.

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Some families will receive considerably less than others, and the publication of these amounts would lead to jealousies and envy. Finally, the American Red Cross is not in the habit of publishing the names of those who benefit by its munificence, for purely ethical reasons; that is, rather for reasons of delicacy, with which not only we, but also all members of the Cesky Vypomocny Vybor fully agree. We have, therefore, gladly complied with the request not to publish the names of those who will get a share of the Mayor's funds, and have done so in the interest of all concerned.....

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Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 14, 1915.

WIND-UP OF THE "EASTLAND" AFFAIR
Final Bohemian Meeting Postponed
Decent Compensation for Bohemian Victims from the
Red Cross Committee

A meeting of the Cesky Vypomocny Vybor (Bohemian Relief Committee) was held in the Conway Building located at the corner of Clark and Washington Streets, in the offices of the American Red Cross, yesterday afternoon at four o'clock. It was attended by Municipal Bailiff Anton J. Cermak, who is chairman of the committee, representatives of the press, and by the following men: John A. Cervenka, Reverend Vaclav Vanek, Alderman John Toman, ex-Alderman Felix Janovsky, State Representative Josef Placek Matousek, of Cicero, and City Clerk Jan Siman. The principal purpose of the meeting was to arrive at a decision concerning the disposal of the money collected by the Vybor, for the families of the victims of the "Eastland" catastrophe.

In the first place, the Vybor did not know how the Red Cross would treat the

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Bohemian cases, so the treasurer, Mr. Jos. A. Holpuch, held the money ready for distribution to Bohemians only, in case the Red Cross would not treat them fairly. Fortunately, however, our Vybor had an excellent and energetic representative, Mr. Anton J. Cermak, in the committee in charge of the money donated to the Mayor's fund, and our people will soon see the beneficial results of the work done by our Vybor. We are certain that all concerned will be perfectly satisfied.

The Cesky Vypomocny Vybor collected \$8,865.50, and the expenses incurred were \$139.75. Treasurer Holpuch is a member of the Chicago Board of Education, and could not be present in yesterday's meeting, because he had to attend a most important meeting of that Board. He has \$8,725.75 on hand at this time. The meeting was called to make a final disposition of that money, but, however, since the meeting was not attended by a sufficient number of members, and could not make a binding decision without a quorum, it was postponed for this morning. The final meeting will be held in the same office at ten o'clock this evening, and will wind up the activities of the Cesky Vypomocny Vybor.

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Even so, yesterday's meeting was both important and interesting. It was interesting because we had the opportunity to learn from carefully computed tables and the complete list of victims, how the Red Cross determined their method of procedure when given consideration to the allocation of funds. There were numerous points taken into consideration: the economic situation of those who are left; the amount of insurance of the victim; the amount received from the Western Electric Company; the position of the victim in the household; and finally, how many members the family had lost in the disaster. All of these details were carefully considered, and used in the computation of the tables. These reveal that \$200 is the least amount to be awarded. There are so few Bohemian cases in this category that it is unnecessary to pay any attention to them. The Bohemian public will learn about them from the final list, which will also show the cases where the contribution from the Red Cross is the only money to be received by the family. In some cases it is as much as \$3,000. In addition to this information the list will also show amounts paid to the families by the Western Electric Company, by the various insurance companies, and, finally, from various benevolent associations. It is interesting to note

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that it is only in the Bohemian cases where the family is in a comparatively favorable financial situation, and rather well insured. This, however, is not the case with the German and other non-Bohemian cases. The American Red Cross has, therefore, formed a most favorable opinion about us Bohemians. But this opinion has in no manner affected a just distribution of the money. The formula for the determination of the final amount to be awarded calls for the subtraction of ten per cent from the amount which otherwise would be the family's share, if the victim left property of \$1,000 or more, and a subtraction of twenty per cent where there is considerable insurance. In family "A", for example, the mother and two children lost their lives. The father is left with a number of other children. His property is valued at \$2,000 over and above the mortgage, and he has received \$1,000 insurance. The children who perished were small, and unable to earn any money. The family will get \$250 for the loss of their mother and \$500 for each child unable to work. In addition to this there will be the basic amount of \$200 in every case. Thus, family "A" would be entitled to \$1,450. There will be subtracted from the amount ten per cent of the net value of the property, that is \$200, and twenty per cent of the insurance, that is

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\$200, so that the amount family "A" will actually receive will be only \$1050. Larger families will receive proportionately more. For the life of the father \$500 is paid; for children this is according to their age and earning capacity after 18 years of age.

According to what we have seen, the deductions were kept low in most of the Bohemian cases. Consideration was being given to the recommendations of the Ceska Dobrocinná Společnost (Bohemian Charitable Association), and particularly to the recommendation of Mr. Anton J. Cermak, to whom most of the credit is due.

At yesterday's meeting, a review was held of all Bohemian cases so far considered by the Red Cross committee, dealing especially with those where no compensation for funeral expenses had been given. In some cases the Western Electric Company paid for the funeral, or paid to the family an amount of money in proportion to the time which the victim had spent in its employ. In cases where the victim had been employed up to five years, the Company paid for the funeral, but not an amount in excess of \$200; from five to ten years, the Company paid an amount

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equal to a half year's salary for the employee; for ten or more years, they paid a whole year's salary. But there are cases among us where the victim was not an employee of the Western Electric Company, and therefore his family has received no compensation for the funeral expenses. The committee listed such cases yesterday, and made recommendations to the Red Cross to increase the amount of their award by from \$100 to \$200 to reimburse them for these funeral expenses. Cases of this kind are quite numerous.

These donations, will, of course, never make good the losses suffered, but on the other hand it is certain that they will be of considerable help. It will be help given mostly by Chicago people, who felt and still feel, the deepest sympathy for all who suffered by the catastrophe. The Bohemian public will be pleased by the knowledge that the families of the Bohemian victims of the disaster have been treated very fairly by the committee, under the able and honest leadership of Mr. O'Connor, and with the co-operation of our Mr. Cermak. Due to Mr. Cermak's recommendation, the aggregate compensation due to Bohemians was raised by \$10,050. If yesterday's recommendations are accepted the

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compensation will be again increased some \$2,000. They will be given consideration in today's plenary meeting of the Red Cross committee, after which the final meeting of the Bohemian committee will be held. The payment of the contributions will follow immediately after all final decisions are made, so that the money will be in the hands of the families as soon as possible.

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Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 17, 1915.

FROM THE CESKY VYPOMOCNY VYBOR

An important meeting of the Cesky Vypomocny Vybor (Bohemian Relief Committee)was held in the premises of the Ceska Dobrocinna Spolecnost (Bohemian Charitable Association) on South Kedzie Avenue near 26th Street last night.....

The meeting was opened by Chairman Anton J. Cermak with an explanation of the relationship existing between this Vybor and the American Red Cross committee in charge of the relief funds for the victims of the "Eastland" disaster. That committee held a meeting night before last, but not much was accomplished. It was decided, however, that the fund, which is considerable, should be divided among the victims "right away," but what was meant by "right away" was not defined.....

The Cesky Pomocny Vybor agreed to send cards to all those who had relatives among the victims of the "Eastland" catastrophe, asking them to report at the offices of the Ceska Dobrocinna Spolecnost, where two employees will be on duty at all times, ready to help them in any way. All those who have unpaid undertaking

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bills should take them along. These will be paid by the Vypomocny Vybor upon receiving proof that the family has not enough money to take care of them. Those who are in need of immediate cash because of the catastrophe should apply for help without feeling embarrassed. They will receive whatever they need. Anybody who knows of a family that is in need and is too timid to ask for help, should report to the Vypomocny Vybor. This report should be made either to Mr. Cermak's office, Room 804, City Hall, or in the offices of the Ceska Dobrocinna Spolecnost.

This was the most important action taken by the Vybor, and it was a most sensible one. The general committee downtown and the Red Cross do nothing but "investigating". But the Cesky Vypomocny Vybor wants to help, and asks those who need help to come and tell them about it. This is really a kind of co-operation.

Treasurer Jos. A. Holpuch....reported new donations amounting to \$129. His total receipts so far amount to \$8,800.25. Certainly a goodly sum, although we still hope that it will reach the ten thousand figure.....

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FROM THE CESKY VYPOMOCNY VYBOR
The Collection Is Expected to Reach \$10,000. Money
Held for Immediate Distribution, a Measure
Opposed by Red Cross

The day before yesterday we talked with Mr. Jos. A. Holpuch, a member of the Chicago Board of Education and treasurer of the Cesky Vypomocny Vybor (Bohemian Relief Committee), who gave us some information which will be of interest to our public. In the first place, he showed us a complete list with the names of those who contributed any money whatever for the immediate relief of those who have suffered in any way by the "Eastland" disaster.

The list shows that during the first day of the collection \$1,295 was donated. This amount was deposited in the bank on July 27. The next day \$1,043 was deposited. July 29 added \$818 to the bank account and yielded an additional contribution of \$1,709, which was deposited the following day, during which \$422 was collected. The amount of \$940.75 was deposited August 2, \$1,150.95 August 3,

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\$337 August 4, \$33 August 5, \$677.05 August 6, and \$65 August 7, so that the total amount in the bank is now \$8,490.75.

Mr. Holpuch hopes that more money will be forthcoming, particularly from pledges which have not yet been honored, and also from individuals who have not yet made a contribution. He advised us that he will publish a complete list of donors in the daily press. Those who wish to see their names on that list and have not yet done their purely humane duty may send their contributions either to the Denni Hlasatel, or direct to Mr. Jos. A. Holpuch at 3734 West 26th Street, so that the list may be completed at an early date. A great deal of help will be needed. Therefore, let every one of us open not only our hearts and lips, but also our pocketbooks, and give as much as is possible, in accordance with our individual means.

We were also advised that the money collected has not been delivered to the general fund for which it was originally destined, but that it is being held for the present by Mr. Holpuch. It will be surrendered to the general fund

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only in the event that the committee making the distribution will decide on an immediate division among those who are left in need, and that the whole amount collected will so be divided. If, however, the committee should abide by its intention to keep the money for a longer time (four years) and dole out only the interest on the capital, the Cesky Vypomocny Vybor will retain the money and make an immediate and complete distribution only among our countrymen who need help. It is Bohemian money and has been collected for Bohemian people.

As we reported a few days ago, a delegation composed of Mr. Jos. A. Holpuch, City Clerk John Siman, and Alderman John Toman called on Mayor Thompson with a request that Bohemians should be included in the committee in charge of administering the fund which the Mayor himself had been responsible for initiating. This request was based on the fact that the Bohemians were relatively most affected by the catastrophe. The Mayor informed the delegation that the committee was no longer in existence because its work had been completed, and the money collected which amounted to over \$300,000, exclusive of \$100,000

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donated by the Western Electric Company, had been turned over to the American Red Cross.

He advised our men to call on Mr. Simpson, who would be able to give them additional information. They did so and were advised to see Mr. Whicknell [sic; an earlier article has Bickwell] of Washington, D. C., who, they were informed, was in the city. He informed them that he would not give the Bohemians any stronger representation than one man on the committee. That is what Mr. Whicknell did, and our men selected Chief Bailiff Anton J. Cermak, of the municipal court, who has done most of the work in connection with the Cesky Vypomocny Vybor, which he organized.

Now, if Mr. Cermak should find that the committee in charge of the distribution of the money does not propose to do the right thing for the Bohemian victims of the catastrophe, he would simply resign from that committee. The Cesky Vypomocny Vybor would then immediately distribute the money held by Mr. Holpuch among the Bohemians most urgently in need. The same procedure would be followed if the

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Red Cross decided to hold the money and distribute the interest only, in the form of some kind of pension, a plan to which even Mayor Thompson is opposed.

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DEATH FINDS AN OVERABUNDANT CROP ON "EASTLAND"

[Half-tone, four column-third of a page, showing a high tombstone, with the inscription "Nasi Cesi", (Our Bohemians) and the date of July 24, 1915; on the stone a weeping angel leans. A huge cemetery is in the background; dark skies, and setting sun. Over the picture the word "Eastland" is written.]

The first fairly complete list of identified victims of the terrible catastrophe, the greatest ever to occur in Bohemian-America follows:

[Translator's note: Two hundred and thirty-six names, ages, and addresses in alphabetical order, are omitted in translation.]

It was two weeks ago yesterday when the whole of Chicago was horrified by the terrible news that the Steamship "Eastland" sank, or rather keeled, on Chicago River, at the North Clark Street bridge. The vessel carried over twenty-five

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hundred passengers, participants in an excursion arranged by the Hawthorne Club to Michigan City, Indiana. This news was particularly shocking in districts adjacent to the shops of the Western Electric Company, because it was in these districts that there lived a large number of the members of that Club, composed of employees of that firm, who joined the excursion with their families, relatives, and friends. The news was a terrible blow not only to hundreds of Bohemian families in Cicero, Illinois, but also in New Tabor, Lawndale, Bohemian California, Pilsen, Town of Lake, and other Bohemian residential districts from where so many of our people, mostly young and in excellent health, justifying the rosiest hopes for the future, joined the excursion.

The catastrophe cost the lives of almost one thousand people, who are now identified, of whom two hundred and fifty are our people; people living in the Bohemian districts of Chicago. Our colony will never fully recover from this disaster. It spent a full week in our cemeteries where caskets were laid alongside each other in fresh graves. In more than one instance, whole families were thus interred.....

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Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 5, 1915.

IMMEDIATE HELP IS NEEDED

It has been reported that the Mayor's Fund for the victims of the "Eastland" disaster has reached the amount of approximately \$400,000. No doubt a great deal of good could be done with so much money, many tears would dry and much misery would be averted if it was used in the right place and at the right time. It seems now that we are facing a repetition of the experience we had after the great disaster in the Stock Yards a few years ago when the so-called "trustees" got hold of the large amount of money which had been collected for the families of the firemen who had perished there. The "trustees" proposed to administer that fund in such a way that they would have to grant only an occasional donation from it. It was necessary to undertake most energetic steps in order to get the money for those families when they needed it most.

Now, although the Mayor himself is in favor of an immediate distribution of those funds, there are a number of gentlemen who would like to play the role of "guardians" to the relatives of the victims of the "Eastland" disaster and

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dole out the help in the form of "alms". The money that has been collected, if really divided right away among those who need it, could safeguard their future and heal the wounds caused by the terrible catastrophe. Occasional "alms" will only reopen those wounds and do very little good.

Since there are about twenty-five per cent of Bohemians among the victims of the catastrophe, and about the same proportion among them who need help, it is the duty of our public to follow closely how the "Mayor's Fund" is disbursed and see that the greatest possible amount of good is done with it for all concerned. This thought was in the mind of Alderman John Toman when he asked City Clerk Siman and Jos. A. Holpuch, a member of the school board, to accompany him to see Mayor Thompson and ask him to include as members of the board which will administer the fund some representatives of the Bohemian people, who have so greatly suffered from the disaster. Both men were glad to comply with Mr. Toman's request, and a deputation composed of those three men called on Mayor Thompson yesterday and explained to him the reasons for their urgent request.

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The Mayor, although in full agreement with their arguments, advised them that the whole matter had been put in the hands of a certain Mr. Timpson. The three men immediately called on Mr. Timpson and learned from him that the collection had been closed and the whole Fund given to the American Red Cross for distribution in accordance with their findings of where it will do the most good.

A certain Mr. Bickwell is administering this Fund on behalf of the Red Cross, and our men called on him next. Mr. Bickwell advised them that the plan is to administer the Fund for four years and pay out contributions to the families of the victims when and as needed. Seeing this was the case, the Bohemian deputation demanded that our people be represented on the board, or committee, in charge of the distribution of the Fund. After long bickering and argumentation Mr. Bickwell agreed to give the Bohemians one seat on the board.

Since it was Mr. Anton J. Cermak who worked so hard in the interests of the

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families of the catastrophe victims, Messrs. Toman, Siman, and Holpuch decided that he should be given an opportunity to continue in such activities as a member of the board. Mr. Bickwell agreed, and so Mr. Cermak will have a voice in the administration of the \$400,000. In view of his character and experience it is needless to say that he will see that the Fund does as much good as possible.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 3, 1915.

THE CESKY VYPOMOOCNY VYBOR

In yesterday's meeting of the Cesky Vypomocny Vybor (Bohemian Relief Committee), organized for the purpose of alleviating the sufferings of the victims of the "Eastland" disaster, a letter from the Ceska Beseda (Bohemian Club) was read, informing the Vybor of the appropriation of \$500 out of the Beseda's treasury for the Vybor's fund and enclosing a resolution of condolence. This is the first time the Ceska Beseda, an organization for purely social purposes, has suspended its rules and appropriated the greater part of its ready money for charity.

The resolution reads as follows:

"In view of the great sorrow in our midst following the catastrophe of the Steamship "Eastland," which caused the loss of so many lives, the Ceska Beseda has adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the membership of the Ceska Beseda express their heartfelt

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sympathy for the families, relatives, and friends of all those who perished in the disaster. This resolution to be entered on the records of the Ceska Beseda.

"(Signed) Joseph Holpuch, president,
"Frank Mayer, secretary."

The resolution was adopted in a special plenary meeting of the Ceska Beseda held July 28, 1915.

.....
It was decided to send a letter with a request for financial support to all better situated Bohemian businessmen, lawyers, physicians, and other well-to-do countrymen.

The Vybor has been advised that a large number of individuals and organizations are planning to arrange parties for the benefit of the relief fund, but the Vybor has expressed the opinion that it will not be in a position to give its name to

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such undertakings because it could not supervise and control them. For the same reason, the Vybor declares itself unable to authorize any individuals to conduct collections of funds in the Vybor's name. Of course, the committee will be glad to receive money collected by private individuals and bodies as such.

The legal committee reported that, in all probability, the heirs of the victims will not get more than \$15,000 (that is the value of the ship), which will mean only a few dollars per victim. This committee discourages the filing of suits against anybody until it is definitely known that there is hope, not only of receiving a judgment, but also of collecting the money.

The Vybor will meet again today (Tuesday), and all members are urged to attend the meeting.

The treasurer reported having \$7,378.70 in the bank.

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Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 1, 1915.

COLLECTION FOR "EASTLAND" VICTIMS

Deposited with the Denni Hlasatel

[Translator's note: Twelve names and amounts ranging from 25 cents to \$15 are omitted in translation.]

Total	\$65.90
Previously acknowledged	<u>.1,072.25</u>
Grand Total	<u>\$1,138.15</u>

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IV (Jewish)

A ROYAL FUNERAL FOR "THE LITTLE ONE"

[Half-tone, four column-third of a page, composed of two photographs, one showing a funeral procession of boy scouts, school children, and Sokol youths, the other the funeral rites of a family that perished in the "Eastland" disaster.]

These pictures do not need much explanation. They show the funeral of the whole family of Vaclav and Anezka Novotny, with daughter Marie and little Vilik, all of whom perished a week ago in the Chicago River. The lower picture shows the rites in front of the Ceska Svobodomyslna Skola Vojta Naprstek (Bohemian Free Thought School Vojta Naprstek) on Homan Avenue and 26th Street. Above is the funeral procession marching on 26th Street. The scouts are just passing. Behind them are school children and Sokol youth. The procession was watched from the sidewalks by thousands of people, mostly inhabitants of our Bohemian California, but many coming from more distant Bohemian communities to pay the last honors to all the Bohemian victims of

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IV (Jewish)

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the "Eastland" disaster on the occasion of Vilik Novotny's funeral.

The Proposal of the Denni Hlasatel Finds Overwhelming Approval--
Mayor Thompson and Highest City Dignitaries Attend Funeral

It was just a week yesterday since the day that filled all Chicago with horror and carried the deepest sorrow into districts inhabited by the immigrants, and particularly those inhabited by Bohemians. From that Saturday until yesterday, scenes have been taking place in these districts that will never be forgotten by those who witnessed them. And similar scenes will be seen also today and in the next few days. It will be a very long time before the life of our countrymen living in certain districts returns to normal, to the former quiet and peace, and traces of pain and sorrow will be plainly noticeable there even after long years. A full week has elapsed since the fateful Saturday when the unfortunate "Eastland" sank to the bottom of the Chicago River and caused the death of so many hundreds of Chicago citizens.

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IV (Jewish) Among these an overwhelming majority were young and healthy, justifying the best and most beautiful hopes for the future, and many were young children. A full week has elapsed, but there is still gnawing sorrow all over the city. There are still funeral processions to be seen in Chicago streets. They are the saddest ones the city has ever had, and fill the spectators with an ever-growing feeling of horror and pain.....

One of the saddest funerals was that of a little one who could not be identified in the Second Regiment Armory or later on in Sheldon's morgue for full five days. Nobody claimed the little body, although thousands passed by it. Nobody knew who would bury the little one, who would take care of him in the moments of his earthly pilgrimage. The little one was designated as "Number 396," and under this designation a profusion of flowers was showered upon him daily, coming to him not only from all districts of Chicago but also from places far away. The little one was "adopted" by the whole of Chicago. The credit for his final identification goes to the Cesky Vypomocny Vybor (Bohemian Relief Committee), organized upon the

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IV (Jewish) initiative of the Chief Bailiff of the municipal Court of the City of Chicago, Anton J. Cermak. The little one was finally identified as Vilik Novotny, and as such became the center of interest and attention of our countrymen, who could show their sympathy only to his aged grandmother.

The representative of this newspaper attended the Thursday night meeting of the committee and made the proposal that the committee make the funeral of Vilik and his whole family its very own affair and conduct it with honors that would go not only to him but to the memory of all who perished in the terrible catastrophe last Saturday. The proposal was given serious consideration and was finally adopted.....

The funeral was the most elaborate of all those which resulted from the "East-land" disaster....but it was not due to anything we have done. All we did was to make the proposal. All credit goes to Mr. Cermak and his committee, who have done all in their power to make the funeral of little Vilik and his

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IV

IV (Jewish) whole family a most splendid and memorable one.

The funeral was a royal one indeed. It took place at 2 P.M. in our Bohemian California. In front of the Skola Vojta Naprstek a beautiful catafalque was erected by the undertaking establishment of Mr. Jan Chrastka, of 3410 West 26th Street, in front of which four ornate coffins with the remains of the little one and his sister Marie, with their father and mother on each side, stood in a deluge of flowers. There were flowers all over, in front of the coffins, between them, and towering high behind them, way to the speakers' platform erected for the occasion. The platform, as well as the School building, was profusely decorated by drapes in mourning colors.....

.....

A most touching act was the placing of an American flag on the bier of the little one. The flag was donated by an organization of American ladies [sic] and placed on the bier on behalf of that organization by Mrs. Georgine Roob of 3234 West Chicago Avenue.

II D 10

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BOHEMIAN

III B 2

III A

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 1, 1915.

IV

IV (Jewish) Shortly after 2 P.M. the space in front of the School was closed to general traffic, and the Honorable William Hale Thompson, Mayor of the City of Chicago, appeared in front of the platform; the funeral rites then started.

The representatives of two of the organizations to which the parents of the little one belonged, the Camp Trocnov, No. 15 of the Cesko-Americki Lesnici A Lesnice (Bohemian-American men and women Foresters) and the Spolek Veselych Sousedu A Sousedek (Association of Merry men and women Neighbors), were the first speakers. The quartet of the Cesky Delnicky Pevecky Sbor (Bohemian Workingmen's Singing Society), supported by singers of the Ceska Ustredni Pevecká Jednota (Federation of Bohemian Singing Societies), sang a beautiful dirge, which was followed by the speech of our own editor, Mr. Albert Jaroslav Havranek, who was asked by the Cesky Vypomocny Vybor to take over this assignment.....

The following speech was delivered (in English) by Dr. Jaroslav F. Smetanka,

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BOHEMIAN

III B 2

III A

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 1, 1915.

IV

IV (Jewish) who particularly stressed the point that it is imperative to investigate most thoroughly the causes of the disaster and punish in an exemplary way all those who are, in any way, responsible for it.....

At the end of his speech he requested Mayor Thompson to address the assembly.

The Mayor voiced the opinion that this funeral was really the ceremony by which all the victims of the "Eastland" disaster are being honored. He said that a thorough investigation would be made, not in order to avenge those who perished, but in order to prevent a possible recurrence of such a disaster in the future. Finally, he expressed his full recognition and appreciation of the splendid work of the Cesky Vypomocny Vybor which is getting to be known throughout Chicago.....

The reinforced quartet sang another song, and then the coffins were placed in the hearses. The little one was carried by boy scouts who attended in

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BOHEMIAN

III B 2

III A

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 1, 1915.

IV

IV (Jewish) large numbers and were led by their instructor and accompanied by their bugle and drum squads, the last being really the ones who started the ceremonies by their eerie and nerve-rending sounds. The coffin of little Marie was carried by school girls, and those of Mr. and Mrs. Novotny by city bailiffs. The procession was led by an automobile occupied by the marshal of the funeral procession, Mr. Cermak,...followed by Mr. Brousek's band, boy scouts, Sokol youth, school children, the representatives of participating organizations....the clerk of the Probate Court, Mr. John A. Cervenka, Congressman A. J. Sabath, Judge Scully, City Clerk Siman, our Bohemian Aldermen, municipal judges, many prominent lawyers and businessmen, and an almost unending procession of guests of the general public.

.....

The ceremonies were concluded at the Cesky Narodni Hrbítov (Bohemian National Cemetery), to which the whole funeral was most expertly and carefully transported by Mr. Chrastka's establishment.....

II D 10

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BOHEMIAN

III B 2

III A

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 1, 1915.

IV

IV (Jewish) The most touching speech was delivered by Mr. Cervenka in
Bohemian.....

It may be of some interest to note that it was just six weeks ago yesterday that the Novotnys finished paying off, through Mr. F. J. Petru, their mortgage, and like children they were looking forward to an easier, less care-filled life in their own, unencumbered home, where they would enjoy themselves in the company of their well-behaved and devoted children.

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BOHEMIAN

III B 2

III A

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 1, 1915.

IV

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, July 30, 1915.

A MEETING OF THE CESKY VYPOMOCNY VYBOR

A meeting of the Cesky Vypomocny Vybor (Bohemian Relief Committee) was held in the premises of the Ceska Dobrocinná Společnost (Bohemian Charitable Association) on West 26th Street and Kedzie Avenue yesterday at 7 P.M. A majority of the members were present.....

Miss Vlasta Spatna, who has been working in the office all the time, reports automobiles were made available upon request in fifty instances. Mr. John A. Cervenka has reported about an article in a New York paper describing the way the company owning the "Eastland" has insured itself against all possible losses.....

Families of the Bohemian victims of the catastrophe have been notified that very shortly, early tomorrow morning, they will be called upon either by lawyers or experts employed by the Cesky Vypomocny Vybor, who should be

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, July 29, 1915.

CICERO IS MOURNING

Cicero, which has suffered the greatest losses [from the "Eastland" disaster] has been in the deepest of mourning these last two days.....

.....

There were twenty bodies in the Polish Catholic Church yesterday....and following the burial ceremonies, there was a long procession to the limits of the town where they separated and proceeded on their way to the respective cemeteries....

.....

It should be mentioned that the Chief Bailiff of the Municipal Court, Anton J. Cermak, sent men from his office to Cicero also yesterday where they were needed to maintain order. Thanks and an expression of full recognition are due to Mr. Cermak for all the work he has done and has had done for those left behind by the victims of Saturday's catastrophe.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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II D 10 (Polish)

IV (Jewish)

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, July 28, 1915.

THE CESKY VYPOMOCNY VYBOR

The Cesky Vypomocny Vybor (Bohemian Relief Committee) held two meetings yesterday, one in the office of the United Civic Societies of Chicago in the City Hall at noon, the other in the offices of the Ceska Dobrocinná Společnost (Bohemian Charitable Association) at seven o'clock in the evening.

The first meeting was of special interest because the chairman of the Relief Committee, Congressman Adolph J. Sabath, announced to President Anton J. Cermak and all those present, that the coroner will make available to the Bohemian committee a complete list of the victims of the "Eastland" catastrophe, so that the legal committee of our Bohemian organization will be in a position to start working immediately for the benefit of those whom the victims have left behind. Our countrymen needing legal assistance should contact the committee at their earliest opportunity.

Mr. Jan Siman, City Clerk, who was present at the meeting, announced that the

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II D 10 (Polish)

IV (Jewish)

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, July 28, 1915.

Bohemian undertakers had in their hands last Monday night, 192 burial permits for people of Bohemian nationality, and the number is still growing.....

The meeting received a visit from the Polish relief committee, whose members came to secure information concerning the procedure used by the Bohemian committee. Also the general manager of the Western Electric Company came to the meeting and announced that his company has already given to the Chicago chapter of the American Red Cross the amount of \$100,000 for the victims of the catastrophe. He also announced that the company has been doing everything in its power to help the families of its employees. In addition to whatever they may receive from the Red Cross or from the Cesky Vypomocny Vybor, the families of the victims of the catastrophe who were in the employ of the Western Electric Company for ten years or more will receive a full year's pay; for five and less than ten years, they will receive one half year's pay from the Company.....

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, July 28, 1915.

II D 10 (Polish)

IV (Jewish)

EVENING MEETING

The evening meeting dealt mostly with preparations for today's and tomorrow's funerals. Mr. Fr. Matousek and Mr. John A. Sokol intimated that the necessary number of automobiles for the Bohemian funerals had been secured and will be available. Mr. Cermak announced that he has two hundred men set aside to help in maintaining order during funerals and on other occasions in connection with them. Whoever may feel that he will be in need of help of this kind should call Mr. Cermak at Lawndale 3200.

Mr. Cermak's men will be located at all Chicago cemeteries, and will be glad to offer any assistance they can. Today and tomorrow there will also be two members of the Spolek Ceskych Lekaru (Bohemian Physicians' Association) present at each cemetery for any emergency that may arise.

The legal committee urged all members of the victims' families to refuse to

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IV

Denni Hlasatel, July 28, 1915.

II D 10 (Polish)

IV (Jewish)

sign any document they are not fully familiar with. Finally attention was called to the fact that various individuals are calling on the Bohemian people soliciting donations without being authorized to do so. Therefore no one should make any contributions except directly to the hands of the Cesky Vypomocny Vybor or our newspapers.

A total of \$961 was reported in the meeting as the day's collection.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, July 27, 1915.

IN MEMORIAM

[Another full page of portraits of Bohemian victims of the "Eastland" catastrophe containing 29 photographs.]

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Ilasatel, July 27, 1915.

THE COLLECTION OF THE DENNI ILASATEL

As our readers already know, we have started, among all our friends, a collection for the benefit of those who have lost their providers or supporters in the catastrophe of the Steamship "Eastland." Our paper donated \$500, for a starter, and is managing the whole undertaking itself. Donations will be publicly acknowledged, and, from time to time, in larger amounts, passed on to the treasurer of the Cesky Vypomocny Vybor (Bohemian Relief Committee) for the general Chicago relief fund.....

[Translator's note: A list of donations ranging from \$1 to \$500, and totalling \$3,783, is omitted in translation.]

In addition to this we have been promised fifty per cent of the net profits of its performance of Friday, July 30, by the **California** Theater. We also have pledges.....amounting to \$600, so that the whole amount of our collection reaches the figure of \$4,383.....

MS. (LL) 100.100.100

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IV (Jewish)

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, July 27, 1915.

THE CESKY VYPOKOCNY VYBOR HAS BEEN FOUNDED
Over \$4,000 in Contributions and Pledges Received

As we reported yesterday, the Chief Bailiff of the Municipal Court, Mr. Anton J. Cermak, called a huge meeting at the hall of Sokol Pilsen at Ashland Avenue and West 18th Street for yesterday afternoon. The purpose of the meeting was the organization of a committee to take care of those who have been left helpless by the victims of the terrible catastrophe of the Steamship "Eastland". The calling of the meeting was a most noble action of great merit. A large majority of the victims of that catastrophe are our countrymen. Many of them have left behind one or more persons who will be in great need of help, some just temporarily, or in the immediate future only, while others will have to be taken care of permanently. Wives have lost their husbands, and children have lost their parents; while in some families the losses are such that the husband will need financial and moral help, to say nothing of counsel which, in some cases, will be of particular importance in taking care of matters

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pertaining to inheritance, and other emergencies.

The whole city is today in deep sorrow and willing to do for the victims all that is needed through an organization that has been already perfected. It is now up to us to set up an organization for Bohemian relief, as most of those who perished Saturday morning were Bohemians and the members of their families must not be left helpless.....

It was in this vein that Mr. Cermak talked to the many prominent Bohemians who attended the meeting. The first action was to elect officers, and Mr. Cermak was elected chairman, Reverend Vaclav Vanek, secretary, and Mr. Joseph A. Holpuch, treasurer of the executive committee.....

After a lengthy discussion it was decided that the committee should be called the "Cesky Vypomocny Vybor" (Bohemian Relief Committee). Mr. Cermak intimated that he had talked that morning with the Mayor's representative, Commissioner

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IV (Jewish)

Denni Hlasatel, July 27, 1915.

of Public Works Moorhouse, who promised that the Bohemian committee would become a part of the large general committee appointed by the Mayor and some of the largest corporations of Chicago. He said that it would be necessary for the committee to have a downtown office where a secretary would always be present. Finally the committee was enlarged by the election of the representatives of the four Bohemian Chicago newspapers, Congressman A. J. Sabath, the Bohemian members of the Senate and House of Representatives in Springfield, the representatives of the Cicero and Berwyn Town Halls, and the following: J. F. Stepina, J. A. Cervenka, F. G. Hajicek, W. Kaspar, John A. Sokol, J. Z. Uhler, K. Walleck, Jos. Hlavka (Cicero), F. R. Dubsky (Town of Lake), Jiri Petrtyl (Berwyn), J. W. Jedlan (Warren Park), Otto Prochazka (Northwest Side), and K. Ricker (Brookfield).

A considerable debate followed Mr. Cermak's question as to how those present thought the relief action should be conducted. It was decided that money collected by the committee should be turned over to the public fund in charge

IV

IV (Jewish)

Denni Hlasatel, July 27, 1915.

of the general committee downtown, which would be enlarged by a number of Bohemian members. Some of those present were of the opinion that money collected by the Bohemian committee should be given to Bohemians exclusively, but the majority maintained that it is now up to us to show that we are not only good Bohemians, but also good citizens of Chicago who feel for all those who need help now, without regard to nationality.....

Several additional suggestions were made, regarding the establishment of branch offices, help for funerals in the form of automobiles and carriages, of which there is a great scarcity in Chicago, co-operation with the Chicago office of the American Red Cross, immediate help wherever necessary, etc. These proposals were passed on to the executive committee, which will make its own decisions in regard to them.....

The Cesky Lekarsky Spolek (Bohemian Physicians' Association) offers help, free of charge, to all those who have contracted typhoid fever. This refers particularly to those who were saved Saturday, and those who have since then come

IV

IV (Jewish)

Denni Hlasatel, July 27, 1915.

in contact with the survivors. Our physicians will give them injections against typhoid fever for which, in turn, our pharmacists will be glad to donate the necessary serum.....

Finally, a resolution was adopted demanding that Bohemian representatives be present on all committees investigating the cause of the catastrophe.....

Bohemian undertakers will be given the suggestion that mass burials be arranged wherever feasible--that is, that the undertakers take the bodies to the respective cemeteries in the morning hours, and hold a common ceremony in the afternoon. This should save the use of transportation accommodations. This was considered a good idea, but perhaps not quite timely, because in most cases all funeral matters have already been decided upon and preparations have been made by now.....

An appeal was made to contribute to the American Red Cross instead of buying flowers.....

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Denni Hlasatel, July 27, 1915.

Mr. Holpuch was collecting donations during the meeting and soon had more than \$4,000 in cash and pledges.....

The Denni Hlasatel initiated the collection by a donation of \$500.....

Meeting of the Executive Committee

After the general meeting the executive committee met and made the following decisions:

The offices of the Cesky Vypomocny Vybor will be located in the premises of the Ceska Dobrocinná Společnost (Bohemian Charitable Association) at 2603 South Kedzie Avenue, Telephone, Rockwell 1787, where two secretaries will be present throughout the day: Reverend V. Vanek and F.R. Matousek. The downtown office will be in Room 705, City Hall Square Building, at 139 North Clark Street near Randolph, and will be in charge of Mr. Vanecek and Mr. Kreml, the secretaries.

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Branch offices will be in Mr. F. A. Svoboda's premises at 26th Street and Ridgeland Avenue in Berwyn, telephone Berwyn 510; in Town of Lake at 1824 West 47th Street, telephone Drover 3300 (Mr. Felix Janovsky); in Pilsen in Mr. F. J. Petru's offices at 1443 West 18th Street, telephone Canal 806; on the Northwest Side in Mr. Otto Prochazka's offices at 1053 Milwaukee Avenue, telephone Monroe 1577; and in the Fifth Ward in the premises of Alderman Chas. O. Hahn at 1322 South Grove Avenue. All these offices will be given all available information concerning help for the funerals of the needy ones, etc. City Clerk John Siman was appointed chairman of the committee; he will call up all Bohemian undertakers on the matter of common funerals. All those who lack money for the funerals should apply to the Ceska Dobrocinná Společnost.....

The following seven members were elected to join the general Chicago committee.....

.....

Denni Hlasatel, July 26, 1915.

LET'S OPEN OUR HEARTS AND HANDS
The Denni Hlasatel Starts Collection for Victims
of Lake Catastrophe with \$500

Hundreds of Bohemian families have been driven to the brink of despair. Most of these are families belonging to the working classes whose providers, or at least members who had been aiding in their support to a considerable degree, have been taken away from them by a horrible death. The survivors may be small children left without a father, or a mother, or both; they may be old parents deprived of good children who were their hope for the future, on whose earnings they were dependent, and without which they would be in distress if the love of their countrymen should not provide for them.

Our people do not need to be urged for a long time to do their humane and civic duty toward their own countrymen. This has been proved many times, and will be proved now again in a particularly spectacular way. Our city, our Bohemian

Denni Hlasatel, July 26, 1915.

community, has never before been visited by a catastrophe of this magnitude. Similarly, the help that will be made available to the surviving members of the victims' families will out do everything that has been done before in a similar emergency. Those of us who are fortunate enough to be spared direct losses of friends or members of immediate families will do all possible to show their warm sympathy, their true love to those bereft, by mitigating the pain caused by their losses.

Tens of years will pass before the "Eastland" catastrophe will cease to be a topic of conversation. Let us see to it that while it is such a topic it should always call to memory the Bohemians' love for their countrymen. It should always recall the way in which we have proved to be members of the same large family in which there are no selfish wretches but only loving, generous brothers and sisters.

The publishers of the Denni Hlasatel decided as early as Saturday night to

Denni Hlasatel, July 26, 1915.

donate \$500 for the support of those who not only have suffered losses in their immediate families, but also have become materially distressed by them. It is to be wished that this \$500 may be the foundation for an immense collection which would be contributed to in large amount by the rich, in small amount by the poor, but to which everyone of us who possibly can would make his contribution. To take care of those who lost their providers by this terrible catastrophe will be the most beautiful and at the same time most adequate monument we could erect to the unfortunate victims.

Let us open our hearts and hands, in these days of general depression and let us assuage the sorrows wherever possible.

Contributions will be received and receipted for by this newspaper and will be used for immediate help wherever the need of such aid is made apparent among our countrymen.

Denni Hlasatel, July 26, 1915.

BOHEMIAN EMERGENCY RELIEF ACTION FOR VICTIMS OF CATASTROPHE

A meeting for the purpose of organizing a permanent committee for the relief of the unfortunate victims of the Saturday catastrophe is called for 2:30 P. M. today, in the hall of Sokol Pilsen on Ashland Avenue and 18th Street. Among the victims are a large number of our countrymen, and some families have lost their providers or supporters. There will be collections organized throughout the city of Chicago for these victims, and our nation, to which a large percentage of the victims belong, must not lag behind other nationalities. Therefore, it is the purpose of the undersigned to gather together at this meeting and discuss the steps that should be taken for the relief of our countrymen who are affected. All countrymen are invited who are willing to help us either by donations or by work. In most cases, financial help will be needed, but in others legal assistance, etc., may be required. Let all those who consider it their national duty to help in this emergency, come and bring with them their friends.

(Signed) Anton J. Cermak, James F. Stepina, Adolph J. Sabath,

Denni Hlasatel, July 26, 1918.

Reverend V. Vanek, John A. Cervenka, Frank G. Hajicek, John Foman,
Otto Kerner, Vachav Dibelka, Joseph A. Holpuch /and eleven other men/.

Chief Bailiff Anton J. Cermak reports that he has detailed a number of his assistants in his office in Room 804 in the City Hall to assist countrymen who need any information concerning the victims of the catastrophe of the Steamship "Eastland". Families whose members are still missing, those who want admission to the morgues, etc., should use the services of that office today or tomorrow. Mr. Cermak's assistants will take you to the morgues, or hospitals, and everyone will receive any available assistance free of charge.

Denni Hlasatel, July 26, 1915.

BOHEMIAN CHICAGO IN PAIN AND TEARS

Hundreds of Countrymen Perish

Armory Harbors 915 Corpses of Whom 765 Identified. Of 2,480

Persons Aboard 1,002 Saved, 563 Not Yet Found

Chicago had its pilgrimage yesterday. It was different from the pilgrimages known in the old country. Those who went yesterday were either in deep sorrow, for relatives lost in the catastrophe, or in warm sympathy for those who lost their dear ones.....

.....

Due to the interest and kindness of Mr. A. J. Cermak, the Chief Bailiff of the City of Chicago, a Bohemian section was set apart in the Armory and will remain so until all corpses are identified or as long as there are any missing in the families of our countrymen.....

Whoever wishes to communicate by phone with the Bohemian Section in the Armory should call "Haymarket 6000, Bohemian Section". There will always be

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Denni Hlasatel, July 26, 1915.

a Bohemian-speaking countryman on duty there.....

Mr. A. J. Cermak and Alderman John Toman of the Thirty-fourth Ward have done a great deal of very useful work helping the bereft all day yesterday and today.....

.....

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Denni Hlasatel, July 26, 1918.

IDENTIFIED VICTIMS

[Translator's note: A full page of portraits--thirty-five of them--showing some of the victims of the "Eastland" catastrophe.

Facing the page is a three-and-one-half-column article giving details concerning the identified victims' families, the name of the undertaker where the body may be seen, and where and when, if known, the funeral will take place. Altogether ninety-seven names are mentioned.]

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, July 11, 1915.

WAR RELIEF CONTRIBUTIONS

For the relief of countrymen in Bohemian lands [three contributions at \$1
each]: \$3.00
Previously receipted.....2,059.72
Total.....\$2,062.72

For the Serbian Red Cross:
Previously receipted and total to date:.....\$420.22

For the Russian Red Cross:
Previously receipted and total to date:.....\$506.80

Total collection of money sent through the Denni Hlasatel.....\$2,989.74

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 27, 1915.

FOR THE OLD COUNTRY

The political activity for the liberation of our old country is developing nicely in spite of the stabs in the back it is getting from petty people and the ill will of those who think they are great, but unrecognized. That our people feel the seriousness of these times is evident by the figures on hand showing that money is flowing into Chicago from various parts of the United States and Canada.

The largest donation ever received by the Chicago headquarters of the Ceske Narodni Sdruzeni (Bohemian National Alliance) was delivered yesterday by an enthusiastic national worker in our Town of lake, Mr. Rudolf Vacek, banker. The amount, \$1,651.36, is the result of the diligence of many workers and the generosity of many contributors.....From a community outside of Chicago, Racine, Wisconsin, \$500 was received. The donation was collected on the occasion of a celebration and proves the Jonas settlement, the settlement of

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Denni Hlasatel, June 27, 1915.

the greatest of all Bohemian-American welfare work, is following its leader with an enthusiasm worthy of the highest recognition. Especial recognition and an expression of deep appreciation is due the Ceske Sesterska Podporujici Jednota (Bohemian Benevolent Sisterhood). Its donation was \$1,200.....

.....
Through the initiative of the Chicago Ceske Narodni Sdruzeni, the first Narodni Sdruzeni in Canada has been organized at Michel, British Columbia.....

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 23, 1915.

A NEW, SPLENDID DONATION TO BOHEMIAN
PRISONERS OF WAR IN SERBIA

The Cesko-Slovansky Pomocny Vybor (Bohemian-Slavonic Auxiliary Committee) held one of its monthly meetings May 21. In that meeting a number of letters were read which were sent to the Vybor by the members of the Bohemian-American mission in Serbia. These letters again depict the pitiful state of Austrian prisoners of war in that country, a large percentage of whom are Bohemians, our compatriots and countrymen. Dr. Jicinsky and Brother Klepal tell us that a Bohemian auxiliary committee has been formed in Skoplje whose duty it is to care for the physical well-being, including the health, of Bohemian prisoners of war throughout Serbia, and not merely within the confines of the Skoplje district. So far, the typhus has been the chief enemy of the Serbian people, but with the coming summer worse diseases are expected. In parts of Greece the black plague is raging. Its spread to Serbia is being anticipated with

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fear. But the worst scourge the summer is likely to bring is the cholera.

If exhausted Serbia could not give any large amount of care to its prisoners in the past months, it will be still less able to do so now, because a new offensive against Austria is being prepared, and the field hospitals are being made ready for a new influx of wounded.

The Pomocny Vybor, after reading these letters, and considering all circumstances, adopted the proposal of Mr. Nigrin, together with an amplification by Mr. Langer, to make every effort to save now the fathers and husbands of Bohemian wives and mothers, rather than to try to mitigate their irreparable loss by paltry donations later on. Therefore a sum of \$2,500 was voted for the purchase of clothes and linen. Prior to this, \$1,085 was voted for the same purpose, and the three hundred suits bought with that money have already been sent to Serbia. By buying linen and clothes for the Bohemian prisoners

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BOHEMIAN

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and having them distributed principally to those who are in the greatest need of them, the Pomocny Vybor is doing a great deal toward the saving of their lives, because the diseases are spread mainly through lack of cleanliness, and prisoners who are clad in rags are unable to keep clean.

This may be a good opportunity to review the help given to Bohemian prisoners of war in Serbia so far:

In October, \$750, the amount collected for the Serbians at the meeting of July 28, was given to the Serbian Red Cross. The amount of \$34.11 was donated by us for the purchase of medical instruments for the Bohemian medical mission to Serbia. In December, for the same mission, \$100 was contributed to buy pharmaceutical preparations and bandages; to this \$200 was added later on. In April, we donated \$1,000 to the Serbian agricultural fund for the purchase of seed grain and farming implements. For the purchase of clothing for the Bohemian prisoners of war, a total of \$3,585 was given. Since collections for

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Serbia have been in progress in other places, the Cesko-Slovansky Pomocny Vybor deems it proper to request such collecting bodies to correlate their work to ours. This would make it possible for us to make sure that the donations reach their destination, and also enable us to keep a correct and complete record of the work of Bohemian America in these stirring times. The Cesko-Slovansky Pomocny Vybor will give due credit to each of the collecting bodies. Undoubtedly the Vybor, after ten months of successful work, is deserving of the confidence of every one of our countrymen.

We wish to add that we have received an official report on the medical and surgical work done by the Bohemian-American expedition to Serbia. It will be published as soon as its translation is prepared.

The expedition is in good health now, very busy, and doing its work gladly and with zeal. Its members send greetings to their countrymen overseas, and hope that they [the countrymen] will do their national and humane duties with a

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Klasatel, May 23, 1915.

similar love and pleasure.

For the Cesko-Slovansky Pomocny Vybor:

Jaroslav V. Nigrin, secretary, 1825 Blue Island Avenue, Chicago, Illinois;

James F. Stepina, chairman;

O. Vasak, treasurer.

Note: The Friday meeting of the Pomocny Vybor was also attended by Mr. Kopecky, our guest from London, who has come to give us the greetings of London Bohemians, and to express to us their admiration of our exemplary and diligent work. He assured us that wherever Bohemian hearts are beating, they are filled with love for the Bohemian cause which will and must win in the end.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Klasatel, May 15, 1915.

FOR OUR NATIVE LANDS

The collection conducted by the Ceske Narodni Sdruzeni (Bohemian National Alliance) is progressing successfully. Alas, however, more so outside of Chicago than in the city itself. The largest donation this week came from Omaha, Nebraska. The local Narodni Sdruzni there sent \$500 to the Chicago office. This sum was collected through the efforts of the Pokrok Zapadu (Progress of the West). The other collection headquarters in Omaha, the Cesky Fond (Bohemian Fund), conducted by the Csveta Americka (American Enlightenment), has already sent \$1,750 to Europe and has \$1,567.80 on hand. It appears that our western compatriots are at the head of the movement, although it is to be hoped that their collections will now be larger because the systematic solicitation is just now getting under way. Both the western and eastern communities can still serve as an example to Chicago, even though commendable work is also being done here.

Next week collection activities will be started by our ladies and our sokols,

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 15, 1915.

and it is to be hoped that there will not be a countryman who shirks the simple and natural duty of a national tax. Again we appeal to our better situated countrymen, especially our bankers, lawyers, physicians, and businessmen who have but to fill out a check, just a few words, and send it to the American State Bank or to any of the officers of the Sdruzeni.

Another substantial donation came from Sokol Karel Jonas, of Morton Park-- \$125.10, the net profits of the entertainment given on Sunday, April 24. Many thanks! Four donations coming from freethinking societies, totaling \$18, are listed. These, together with collection lists reporting donations ranging from 25 cents to \$15, are omitted in translation. 7 Our receipts of the week amount to \$662.10, and we express our sincere thanks to all contributors.....

The national stamp issue of the Karedni Sdruzeni will be ready within the next few days. The stamp was designed by the well-known Bohemian-American artist, Mr. Ruzicka, of New York. These stamps should be affixed to letters

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 15, 1915.

and serve as a means of propaganda for the political action among our countrymen. The stamps may be ordered from our secretary.

Mr. Frantisek Kopecky, representative of the London Bohemians, will arrive in Chicago today. He is bringing us a report on the campaign for liberation undertaken by our British friends. Mr. Kopecky has made a lecture tour of some eastern Bohemian communities; his last lectures were in Boston and Baltimore. He has been active in our national problems since the beginning of the war, particularly in the endeavor to have our countrymen recognized as Bohemians, not Austrians, and a nation friendly to the English. He is a member of the British Army which he joined with many other London Bohemians. It is quite possible that he will be sent to the Western Front upon his return to London.

Ceske Narodni Sdruzeni
J. Tvrzicky-Kramer, Secretary,
2613 South Avers Avenue,
Chicago, Illinois

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 15, 1915.

THE LADIES' AUXILIARY OF THE CESKE
NARODNI SDRUZENI HAS BEEN FOUNDED

Our central national organization, the Ceske Narodni Sdruzeni, was supplemented yesterday by a ladies' auxiliary in which unselfish Bohemian women have joined to work for the political liberation of Bohemian lands. Approximately seventy ladies, most of them prominent national workers known for their former activities, have become members.

Their first meeting was opened by the chairman of the preparatory committee, Mrs. Stolfa. The secretary of the Narodni Sdruzeni of Chicago, Mr. Tvrzicky-Kramer, addressed the ladies with a fine speech in which he discussed the pitiful conditions now prevailing in the old country.....

.....

"A Bohemian woman," Mr. Tvrzicky said, "cannot engage in a more important work

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Denni Hlasatel, May 15, 1915.

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than that of co-operating with the Narodni Sdruzeni in its campaign for the liberation of Bohemia. Political liberty is the foundation and first supposition of any other liberty; therefore, it is also the foundation of liberty and full equality of rights for women....." The speaker continued by telling about the progress of the work of the Narodni Sdruzeni which now goes forward under the slogan, "In John Huss' year, for John Huss' country".....

Mr. Tvrzicky's speech achieved its purpose. When he finished, all ladies stood up and unanimously agreed to establish the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Ceske Narodni Sdruzeni. The assembled members elected Mrs. Stolfa as president, Mrs. Jesensky-Raeck as secretary, and Mrs. Jennie Sistka as treasurer. Thus the Auxiliary was founded. All those present were given collection sheets and promised to start solicitation right away.....

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 8, 1915.

THE RELIEF ACTION FOR BOHEMIAN WAR PRISONERS
IN SERBIA

In to-day's shipment to Serbia there are close to four hundred new suits of clothes, and a still larger number of suits of underwear; also over five hundred shirts, a large quantity of socks, handkerchiefs, suspenders, warm vests, house slippers, and other items of apparel.

There are many items in the shipment that are not new, but all of them are in very good condition and will be serviceable for many months to come. Also, they are all perfectly clean.....

.....
The secretary of the Cesko-Americka Tiskova Kancelar (Bohemian-American Press Bureau) is engaged in preparing a complete list of all those who have made large contributions. Before the list is published, an expression of

WPA (LL) PROJ. 30275

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Denni Hlasatel, May 8, 1915.

thanks is due to the Cesko-Slovansky Pomocny Vybor (Bohemian-Slavonic Auxiliary Committee), which appropriated \$1,087 to buy three hundred complete suits of clothes from a manufacturer, which are included in the above-mentioned shipment now en route to Serbia. The suits are of excellent quality.

.....

WPA (LL) 1173

Denni Hlasatel, May 6, 1915.

THE TAG DAY OF THE CESKA DOBROCINNA SPOLECNOST

The tag day of the Ceska Dobrocinna Spolecnost (Bohemian Charitable Association) will be held on Decoration Day. The income from this day is the source of one of the two most substantial items of the Spolecnost's yearly income. This year was one of the most critical that the Spolecnost has had in its five years of activity. It donated \$8,000 to the Bohemian poor, and its resources are almost exhausted. The Spolecnost, therefore, asks our Bohemian women and girls to help tag, and those who are willing to co-operate are asked to give their names to the chairman of the tag day committee, Mr. F. J. Petru, at 1443 West 18th Street, or to the secretary of the Spolecnost, Reverend Vaclav Vanek, at 2324 Central Park Avenue, or to the office of the Spolecnost at 2603 South Kedzie Avenue.

The members of various patriotic and other ladies' organizations are especially requested to give a helping hand in this philanthropic enterprise. The collections and solicitations for various purposes here and in the old country must not let us forget that we have very definite duties to our own Bohemian-American

Denni Hlasatel, May 6, 1915.

poor families, of which there are hundreds in this city, who are taken care of by the Ceska Dobrocinna Spolecnost. The Spolecnost may be justly proud of its record. It has paid out over \$20,000 to poor Bohemian families during its five years of existence.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 5, 1915.

TO THE BOHEMIAN PUBLIC

To all true Bohemian countrymen! In the next few days the Ceska Narodni Sdruzeni (Bohemian National Alliance) will start a general collection of a voluntary national tax for the work for the liberation of the Bohemian nation and the Bohemian land. All friends of the Bohemian cause and all true Bohemians are asked to make a contribution.

In order to avoid all misunderstandings, the Narodni Sdruzeni will issue identification cards bearing the emblem of the three Bohemian countries and signatures of the officers of the Sdruzeni to all accredited collectors. Only men equipped with such identification cards have the right to receive money for the Narodni Sdruzeni.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 30, 1915.

FOR BOHEMIAN PRISONERS OF WAR IN SERBIA

The activity in behalf of our prisoners of war in Serbia....is gaining new friends and is growing into a movement which, next to the great activities for the liberation of our nation....will prove that the American Bohemians are realizing their duty toward the neediest of their brothers.

Mr. Jan Vita of Montgomery, Minnesota, writes in the paper to which he subscribes: "Upon the appeal in your paper I have made up my mind to dress at least one....prisoner. Hence I am sending you a package containing one suit of underwear, two shirts, one pair of trousers, suspenders, one pair of shoes, one felt hat, and a coat."

To this we just add....that if only one of every ten of our countrymen would follow Mr. Vita's example, all our countrymen in Serbia would be clad.....

Countryman Frank Pasek....called on Josef A. Husek....one of our first and

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 30, 1915.

most active collectors and delivered to him, in addition to a bundle of clothing, \$1.50, his first earnings after an idleness of several months.

Mrs. Antonie Horacek of South Omaha, who collects in her community....has already sent five bags of linen and clothes, all nearly new.....

Mr. Karel Stekl, businessman of Pine City, Minnesota, has sent to Mr. Husek a dozen new shirts.

Paul John Minovsky of Branch, Wisconsin....has sent a case of very good apparel.....

Countryman C. Hal of Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin....has sent a large box full of linen.....

[Fifteen more of such individual donations are mentioned.]

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 30, 1915.

The organizers of the clothing undertaking owe a debt of gratitude also to Mr. Chas. A. Grant of Korbel Brothers, who induced the Chicago & Erie Railroad Company to transport our donations, free of charge, to New York, and possibly to Saloniki. This has been necessary because the Red Cross, in accordance with its rules, cannot accept for forwarding **anything** but new material. Negotiations are, however, in progress in Washington to make it possible for the Red Cross also to accept secondhand goods after a thorough disinfection.....

.....The women members of the Sokol Praha in Town of Lake....voted twenty dollars for the purchase of inexpensive but **substantial** clothing for the prisoners.... This Sokol, although in **rather** restricted circumstances, had previously voted five dollars for cotton for Serbia and five dollars for the political action of the Ceske Narodni Sdruzeni (Bohemian National Alliance).

Another source of substantial help will be the work of volunteers, both men and women, who are getting ready for their first affair, a great carnival to be held in the Bohemian-American Hall on 18th Street May 7.....

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 30, 1915.

We again address our countrymen with the appeal to send....their donations of clothing to the secretary of the Cesko-Americka Tiskova Kancelar (Bohemian-American Press Bureau), R. J. Psenka, at 541 West 12th Street, Chicago, Illinois. He will also arrange for the picking up of material upon receiving the necessary information.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 27, 1915.

ACTIVITIES IN TOWN OF LAKE AND MORTON PARK
From the Press Committee of the
Bohemian National Alliance

The last few days have seen a stepping up of political activities, and have brought fine results. These activities were particularly successful in two of our colonies, and their success is due to the tireless work of a few individuals who have made it their business to stir up the active interest of their friends and acquaintances in the liberating activity.

This work is of particular merit because it is very, very difficult. Knowing the indifference of a large part of our people, we know how to appreciate the work of men and women who go from house to house, from door to door, trying to explain the purpose of the movement. There are always so many excuses ready where it is a question of supporting a Bohemian cause! But these activities [this propaganda work] must be continued; and those of our unselfish, self-sacrificing individuals who are conducting them will be rewarded by the

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 27, 1915.

knowledge that they have done their patriotic duty, and that their efforts toward a better future for the Bohemian nation will be a part of the recorded history, not only of Bohemian-America, but also of the struggle for Bohemian independence.

Two of our communities have made their work known recently. They are those of Morton Park and of Town of Lake respectively. In the first community, the Sokol Karel Jonas presented the beautiful evening program we reported on Monday.

"The Bohemian Town of Lake to the Homeland," was the motto of the Sunday celebration whose program started with a presentation of musical selections played by the fifty-piece band of Mr. Lhotak....The band rendered its service free of charge....and played some of the most popular compositions of Dvorak, Smetana, Friml, and Kryl.....

The hall of the Cesko-Slovanske Podporujici Spolky (Bohemian-Slavonic Benevolent

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 27, 1915.

Associations) in Town of Lake was a scene of lively activities on the part of the youngest of our countrymen, our children, throughout the afternoon. The majority of the audience were ladies; in fact, there were only a few men present.

In the evening there was an address by the secretary of the Ceske Narodni Sdruzeni (Bohemian National Alliance), Mr. J. Tvrzicky-Kramer, who stressed the necessity of work for Bohemia's liberation. He pointed to the fact that local nationals of many countries of Europe have done important work for the liberation of their homelands overseas; such as the Irish, Greek, Poles, Yugoslavs. He stressed the point that their activities had never been considered by anyone a violation of neutrality. Thus no one could consider as a violation of neutrality the Bohemian movement, which, after all, is now only in its very beginning.

.....
Mr. Tvrzicky's speech was received with enthusiasm. It left a feeling of deep

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 27, 1915.

conviction.....The workers of Morton Park and those of Town of Lake have promised that they will attempt the organization of a branch of the Ceske Narodni Sdruzeni in each of these two communities, and it is, therefore, to be hoped that the Sdruzeni will soon become the strongest body in Bohemian-Chicago. The working committee of Town of Lake, composed of representatives of all local Bohemian organizations in that community, deserves special recognition. Its members personally collected funds exceeding now the sum of \$1,200, and there are hopes that it will be increased to \$2,000 in the very near future. Thus the benefactions of this community will surpass those of both the rich business district of Bohemian Pilsen and the large Bohemian California district!

.....

The Ceske Narodni Sdruzeni has now branches in New York, Boston, Baltimore, Detroit, Cedar Rapids (Iowa), Cleveland, Omaha, San Francisco, and New Bedford Massachusetts. Thus there are now nine Sdruzeni's. Soon there will be a branch in Town of Lake; and one in Cicero, one in Racine, and, most likely, also, one in Westfield, Massachusetts, and one in Springfield, Massachusetts.....

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 27, 1915.

The splendid sum raised in Town of Lake has been mentioned. A shining example is the community of greater New York; also that of Cedar Rapids. In each of these the sum of \$1,500 was collected in a short period of time. In Boston, where the Bohemian colony has only about five hundred members, \$900 was collected. San Francisco contributed \$500, and a similar sum came from Omaha.

There are, however, states, Missouri and Wisconsin, for instance, where Bohemian associations were organized more than fifty years ago. The Bohemian colonies in Milwaukee and St. Louis, especially, should see to it that the history of Bohemian-America will have something else to tell about them than that they knew how to keep quiet.....

Cleveland, also should show greater energy, since it is the third largest Bohemian colony in America.

But Chicago has the saddest record so far. There have been some encouraging

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 27, 1915.

signs [Sokol Slavsky has contributed \$500; Zupa Fuegner Tyrs (Sokol unit called Zupa Fuegner Tyrs), \$200; the Jednota Ceskych Dam (Bohemian Ladies' Unity), \$275, the Pilsen Butchers Association, \$100]; but in the foregoing list does not appear the names of the largest and richest Sokol units, our benevolent associations, and the richest Bohemian organization [Editor's note: Meaning no doubt the Ceska Beseda (Bohemian Club)]!

To talk about wealthy individuals seems a waste of breath. Names of most of our rich countrymen are missing on our lists, and so are the names of many firms having Bohemian patronage exclusively; firms which have grown prosperous because our Bohemian community has thought they were Bohemian firms and, therefore, worthy of confidence. Have they remained Bohemian until now? It will soon be time to go through the lists of Bohemian bankers, Bohemian businessmen, Bohemian lawyers and physicians. This will be done at the beginning of May when general collecting will start.

Who of our well-to-do countrymen will save us this work, and, seeing this

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 27, 1915.

challenge, will recall that they are Bohemians?

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 21, 1915.

OUR PRISONERS OF WAR IN SERBIA
From the Bohemian-American Press Bureau

The first consignment of clothing, linen, and shoes collected for our prisoners of war in Serbia will be shipped from Chicago to New York tomorrow. There are several cases filled with these articles, and all of them should prove serviceable to the wearers for a considerable period of time.

.....

But this is only the beginning. There are between thirty and forty thousand Bohemian prisoners of war in Serbia, all of whom are in great need of clothing.....Therefore, we still have a great deal to do.....

Before their shipment from Chicago, the articles will be disinfected in the

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 21, 1915.

sterilizing apparatus of the County Hospital.....This will be done entirely free of charge.....

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 20, 1915.

LET'S BE SENSIBLE!

It is clearly apparent that interest in the great events in Europe is ebbing. The contributions to our fund are diminishing, and our people are dropping thoughts about the future of our country from their minds. The fact that times are bad and that there is a great deal of misery among the people has nothing to do with that matter. There are many well-to-do individuals among us who hardly notice any difference between these times and the times of prosperity.

The reason is quite different. Our people do not mind giving when they know where the money goes. We have auxiliary committees, we have unselfish individuals who work hard, but our people are used to seeing what is being done and thus having a share, even if a passive one, in the work; in other words, they like to have a "run" for their money. When they do not know what is going on they lose all interest.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 20, 1915.

But our people should realize that these are abnormal circumstances. The work cannot be done before our eyes. We are in a position to assure our readers that a great deal of work is being done, but it must not be broadcast. In times like these, when scaffolds are being built in Austria, when courts-martial are busy day and night, and when people are being sent to jail for years for nothing more than a careless utterance, "absolutely no publicity" must be the watchword. Anything else would be "duck soup" for the Austrian consul, who is a most keen reader not only of the Denni Hlasatel but of all other Bohemian papers in Chicago, whose news he diligently forwards to Vienna. Therefore it is impossible to tell everybody what is going on, and truly patriotic people should be content to do their duty and let our responsible leaders do the work.

What, really, is our duty? Our opinion about that has not changed since the very start. Bohemian America can do nothing else but furnish the money. We can neither create the republic, nor elect its president, as some dreamers in Chicago and New York like to imagine. The destiny of our country will be decided in Europe, and we Bohemians in America will have nothing to say about it.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 20, 1915.

But money will be necessary, a great deal of money, and everybody who can, and who has a bit of love for his old country, should contribute.

This war is not being waged for territorial gains. France will take back its old provinces, that is, its own land, and nothing more. Neither Russia nor England desires a bit of Austrian or German territory. This war is being waged for the recognition of small nations. But there should be no mistake: Let us not believe that anybody will give us anything for love, for our own sake. In creating small states, the big powers will be safeguarding themselves. But even so, now when world-ruling England has plunged into the war for the sake of little Belgium, when Russia has declared itself for an independent Polish state, when so much has been sacrificed for little Serbia's sake, anybody can see that the dawn of liberty is coming for small nations, and that our turn will come also. But we repeat: It is not because the great powers love us so much, but because Germany will be weakened by creating small independent countries. The Bohemian lands have always been a thorn in Germany's side. An independent Bohemian state will prevent Germany from swallowing Austria and

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 20, 1915.

becoming that much stronger.

But one thing is imperative, to make the world aware of the importance of the Bohemian nation in the future European order. That is being done. There are honest and responsible men working for us, and the time is coming when we shall receive a detailed report on their activities. Everyone of us may be sure that he will never have an opportunity to render his country more valuable services than just now, in these historic times. All he has to do is to make his contribution of money, not a great deal of it, even a little will help. The saying goes, "He gives twice, who gives quickly," but in these circumstances it is now or never.

WPA (LL) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 11, 1915.

CLOTHES FOR PRISONERS OF WAR
(From the Bohemian-American Press Bureau)

Our last appeal to Chicago countrymen for help to the unfortunate **Bohemians** who are kept as prisoners of war in Serbia and who suffer unspeakably from lack of clothes and linen--among other things--and whose health and lives are therefore in constant danger, has not been in vain. So many countrymen have sent us their names during the last few days and told us they are ready to receive and store such contributions of clothing as will be brought to them, that the number of our depositories has been doubled.

Now it is possible to deposit clothes, personal and bed linen, shoes, etc., for the Bohemian prisoners of war in Serbia. [Addresses where donations are received are omitted in translation.]

All that is necessary now, in order to have all our colonies represented, is

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 11, 1915.

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to find locations in Town of Lake and in the Bohemian settlements on the northwest side of Chicago. When places have been secured in these sections, it will be possible for our countrymen to get to a depository without walking too far.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 10, 1915.

FOR BOHEMIAN PRISONERS OF WAR IN SERBIA

(From the Bohemian-American Press Bureau)

The conditions in Serbia which we have repeatedly tried to describe, and which in reality are no better than the conception which some people have about hell, seem to be getting somewhat better, thanks to the help that was sent to Serbia from England after that country had come to realize the true state of affairs in Serbia. A large number of physicians with a supply of materials needed in hospitals--medicine and serums of various kinds--went to Serbia from England, and immediately a noticeable improvement took place.

This, however, does not mean that conditions in Serbia have become bearable. The help sent by England goes especially to those who are sick in hospitals. Those who are still able to keep on their feet have received nothing, and although they are in constant danger of getting infected by some of the diseases raging in the country, their conditions have remained as they have been, most

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 10, 1915.

deplorable. There are still thousands of Austrian prisoners of war living in tent camps, little old shacks, and dilapidated sheds, from whom the last vestiges of clothing is falling, and who have not even substantial enough rags in which to wrap their bare feet. Whatever remnants of attire they may still have are infested with vermin, carriers of terrible, and usually deadly, diseases. Also the straw that serves the prisoners as beds is full of such vermin, and there is no clean, fresh straw available. It is easy to believe that the prisoners live under conditions more terrible than those they have spent in the trenches or on the battle front. There they had a chance of being shot, which would either put a quick end to all their suffering or send them to a hospital. But the best they can expect as prisoners of war is the contracting of a terrible disease, the germs of which lurk in every corner of the shack in which they must live, in every handful of straw that serves them for a bed, in every little bit of clothing that is falling apart on their bodies--a terrible disease which does not kill a man at once but only after long suffering.

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 10, 1915.

And the majority of the Austrian prisoners of war who suffer these tortures are Bohemians. Some of them, really many of them, surrendered voluntarily, acting in accordance with the dictates of their Bohemian, Slavic-feeling hearts.

Lo and behold! Englishmen, people of an entirely different race, distinct from us in speech and customs of life, have had mercy on these suffering men, and are sending them substantial help. Is it not our sacred duty, rather than theirs, to help those who are of our blood, those we love, those we call brothers? Why, many American Bohemians have relatives among the Bohemian prisoners in Serbia, and almost everyone of us has among them somebody born in the same village or town! Should not the whole of Bohemian America rise as a man, and quite apart from other collections which are also badly needed, make sure that these poor souls have at least a change of linen so that they may protect themselves to some extent against the deadly insects by keeping somewhat clean--a little good clothing and substantial shoes?

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 10, 1915.

While something has been done in this respect already, it is very little compared to what is needed. Some clothing and linen have been delivered to places specified by us as receiving stations, but what has been received so far is a mere trifle in comparison to what rich Chicago could contribute. Not even a large enough number of countrymen have signified their willingness to receive such donations so that those of us who wish to contribute would not have too far to go.

Mr. J. A. Husek, of 1810 Laflin Street, reports that one box at his premises has been filled with good clothes and linen. It contains, among other items donated by our good people six almost new overcoats, three suits of new underwear, and a pair of brand new shoes. Mrs. Antonie Horacek, of South Omaha, has sent to Mr. Husek's address a large bundle of good clothes she had collected from her friends, and she keeps on collecting. The firm of Oplatka & Rainis of 1539 [names of street and town are missing] donated a good number of articles of brand new clothing. Mr. J. Tomek of Lankin, North Dakota, has sent a bundle of clothes for prisoners of war. Countryman Prokop Vesely of Tiniken, Kansas, has sent a

large box of linen, clothes and footwear. Mr. Viktor Cerny, of 1500 South Harding Avenue, Chicago, has collected a considerable number of items at his place, and so has Miss Barbora Scheffel, of 1436 West 18th Street, whose collection is steadily growing.

However, these are mere examples of what every one of us should be doing-- examples that should be followed by such a large number of countrymen that every prisoner of war could get what he needs, rather than one or another of them here and there a piece, the rest being left to shift for themselves as best they can. In order to help along in this matter, the members of the Delnický Sokol (Workingmen's Sokol) and of the Beseda Narodnich Socialistu "Fric" (National-Socialists Club "Fric") will start a personal solicitation one of these days.

The Cesko-Americka Tiskova Kancelar (Bohemian-American Press Bureau) will issue thousands of posters with an appeal to the Bohemian public. The poster will give the names and addresses of countrymen who have signified their willingness to collect the contributions. Therefore we request, again, that every

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 10, 1915.

countryman who is ready to make a part of his office, store, or shop, available for receiving and storing the donations, send his name to the secretary of the Kancelar, R. J. Psenka, at 541 West Twelfth Street, Chicago, Illinois, telephone Canal 305, so that the name and address may be included in the poster. There should be at least one depository in each of our settlements, districts, and colonies, and our countrymen should show such generosity that our donations to the Bohemian prisoners of war in Serbia may be commensurate to the size and largess of Bohemian America.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 4, 1915.

WAR RELIEF DONATIONS

Deposited with the Denni Hlasatel for suffering brothers in the old country:

<u>[Six donations amounting to]</u>	34.50
Previously receipted	<u>1,764.37</u>
Total	\$1,798.87
 For the Serbian Red Cross <u>[two donations]</u>	7.00
Previously receipted	<u>278.85</u>
Total	\$285.85
 For the Russian Red Cross	<u>502.75</u>
Grand total	\$2,587.47

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Mar. 28, 1915.

FOR BOHEMIAN PRISONERS OF WAR IN SERBIA
Article from the Bohemian-American Press Bureau

Dr. Rudiš-Jičínský's cablegram urging American Bohemians to collect clothes, linen, and shoes for Bohemians who are stranded as prisoners of war in Serbia, and are badly in need of wearing apparel, has met with a ready response in our colony. Yesterday a number of our good countrymen sent their names to the secretary of the Česko-Americká Tisková Kancelář (Bohemian-American Press Bureau) notifying them that they will make available part of their premises to be used as depots where bundles of clothes for our unfortunate brothers in Serbia, may be brought.

Because of their kindness, we are today in a position to announce that articles for our prisoners of war in Serbia may be deposited at Miss Scheffel's beauty parlor at 1436 West 18th Street, Mr. Huska's barber shop at 1810 South Laflin Street, and the Shaffner Clothing Company at 1922-26 South Halsted Street, where the articles will be received by the manager, Mr. J. J. Kapsa.

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BOHEMIAN

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Denní Hlasatel, Mar. 28, 1915.

Those who bring in bundles are asked to give their names to the people in charge of the depots so that the donations may be publicly receipted.

We should like to call the attention of our friends to the fact that thus far we have no depot in the California Avenue neighborhood. We do not doubt that there will be quite a number of people willing to help in this humane work in this largest Bohemian district in the city.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 26, 1915.

CLOTHES AND LINEN FOR BOHEMIAN PRISONERS OF WAR IN SERBIA

(Cablegram of the Bohemian-American Press Bureau)

Mr. J. R. Stepina, president of the Cesko-Americka Tiskova Kancelar (Bohemian-American Press Bureau) has received a cablegram from Dr. Rudis-Jicinsky, the leader of the Bohemian-American medical expedition to Serbia, which reads as follows:

"We ask you urgently to collect and send us clothes, shirts, underwear, and footwear for our Bohemian prisoners of war on whom all they have is falling to pieces".

This cablegram describes clearly the situation of our unfortunate countrymen who are prisoners of war in Serbia. The Serbians themselves have nothing with which to clothe their own needy brothers, and of course, cannot be expected to take care in this respect for the thousands of prisoners of war. Furthermore,

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 26, 1915.

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it is perfectly natural that everything should be falling to pieces on soldiers who have gone through the hardships of a war campaign. They have been using their clothes and shoes hard for a number of months; small wonder they are almost naked and barefooted.

No doubt it will become an added link in the chain of noble deeds of Bohemian America, as well as an act of fulfillment of a sacred duty, if the Bohemians in America will come to rescue of their countrymen in Serbia and help them in this respect. There is perhaps no one among us who could not contribute a suit of clothes, some linen, or a pair of good shoes. It would be useless to send ragged apparel or worn-out shoes which would last only a short while, and soon lose all their usefulness. But there are very many among us who have such things that are almost new and can well spare them, and those who have none will find little difficulty in purchasing some clothes or a few shirts to enrich the collection. Just at this time there are special sales on clothes in many department and other stores where real bargains can be found, articles which will greatly please and relieve a war prisoner.

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 26, 1915.

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Countrymen, especially storekeepers, who would like to do a good deed by permitting a part of their premises, flat, store, office, etc., to be used as depository of clothes where boxes and cases could be placed in which the clothes will be packed, please send your name to the secretary of the Cesko-Americka Tiskova Kancelar, Mr. J. R. Psenka, 541 West 12th Street, telephone Canal 835. The names of the depositories will be published in the daily press, so that the collecting may be started without delay. The shipping of the articles will be taken care of by the Cesko-Americka Tiskova Kancelar through the Red Cross Organization (sic).

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 25, 1915.

DR. JICINSKY STAYS

Quite contrary to rumors which have been circulating of late, the Bohemian medical expedition to Serbia is not disbanding, but will continue to alleviate the suffering of our valiant Serbian brothers which is caused by the unequal contest forced upon them by the German-baited and commandered Austro-Hungarian Monarchy. The leader of the expedition, Dr. Rudis L. Jicinsky, has withdrawn his resignation and will take up his work as soon as his somewhat impaired health will permit.

This good news was brought to us by a telegram received yesterday through the Korrespondencni Kancelar Svazu Ceskych Zurnalistu (Correspondence Bureau of the Bohemian Journalists' Association), which reads as follows:

"Dr. Rudis Jicinsky has withdrawn his resignation because of pressure brought to bear upon him by Mr. Frothingham, Serbian army officers, and the Serbian

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 25, 1915.

Ministry of War. He has been ill. He will stay as long as he can."

This telegram explains also the reason why Dr. Jicinsky had decided to offer his resignation. His health has not been very good during these last years, and he has told some of us in private conversation that he had been suffering from chronic appendicitis. In spite of that, as a true Sokol, he decided to lead the expedition into Serbia and do what he considered his duty as a Slav and a real man. We all know that his duties out there are more than difficult, and we have always feared that the leadership of his expedition would gravely affect his health. But enthusiasm gives added strength, so we are hoping sincerely that his zeal will give Dr. Jicinsky power to continue in the splendid work he is undertaking. We wish for the sake of our Serbian brothers that he may stay with them until the day when the rainbow of peace will arch over their heroic country and they will receive their reward for all the sacrifices they have made for the sake of their country and its freedom.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 20, 1915.

THE CESKO-SLOVANSKY POMOCNY VYBOR

The Cesko-Slovansky Pomocny Vybor (Bohemian-Slavonic Auxiliary Committee) in Chicago has received the following contributions since March 11, the date of the last publication of its receipts: [A column of names of associations and individuals and their contributions, ranging from \$30.00 down to \$3.00, follows.]

Contributions received to March 11,	\$13,419.15;
Contributions received this week,	304.45.
Total to date	<u>\$13,723.60</u>

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 9, 1915.

THE CREAM OF OUR SOCIETY

(Editorial)

For years there has existed among us a club composed of Bohemian "prominencies" and the cream of the Bohemian society. Whenever there is an opportunity to "show off", the club never fails to proclaim to the world that it represents the very elite of the Bohemian-American patriotic society. For more than six months now the club has had the opportunity of showing off by making a substantial donation to the widows and orphans of Bohemian soldiers who lost their lives in the war. But the nationally-patriotically-prominently-Irish banqueting [sic] club remains in the background, and prefers to leave the matter to the milk, much skimmed milk, of our society, composed of needy, but nevertheless, unselfish, self-sacrificing and enthusiastic workingmen whom, of course, the club does not admit. [Translator's note: Reference is to the Ceska Beseda (Bohemian Club)]

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 4, 1915.

FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CESKA DOBROCINNA SPOLECNOST

The Ceska Dobrocinna Spolecnost (Bohemian Charitable Association) is five years old. It was founded in February 1910, and, in the five years of its existence, it has done a great deal of unselfish, philanthropic work having paid out \$20,000 for the support of poor Bohemians of Chicago.

At the annual meeting held February 6 the following directors were elected for three years: Judge J. Z. Uhlir, Mr. Frank G. Hajicek, Mr. F. J. Petru, Mr. Roman Sedlacek, Mr. Anton J. Cermak, Mr. Chas. Novak, Mr. J. Nedbal, Mr. Jos. C. Pisa, and Mr. Jan Chrastka.

The following directors remain for one more year of service: Reverend Vaclav Vanek, Mr. Anton Schnabl, Mr. John A. Sokol, Mr. Jan Klekr, Mr. J. A. Hospodsky for the Denni Hlasatel, Mr. Karel J. Krasny for the Svornost, Mr. Jan W. Voller for the Narod, and Mr. Frank Gruener for the Spravedlnost.....

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 4, 1915.

The Tag Day of the Spolecnost was held on Decoration Day and netted \$1,310.36. The annual charity ball of September 28 brought \$1,692.16.

December 24 was the day on which Christmas presents were distributed to the poor. For this cause the Spolecnost had received donations from various sources. Groceries, clothing, toys and cash to the amount of \$1,179.65 were received. The sum of \$661.59 was spent for that occasion, which left \$518.06 that was turned over to the general fund of the Spolecnost.

This was a critical year, and the poorest the Spolecnost has had. Thousands of men with families had lost their jobs, there was widespread need, and hundreds of families were asking for support. The treasurer's report shows the following facts: Expenditures in 1914, \$7,281.55; in 1913, \$4,995.80....Income in 1914, \$2,875.49. Without the balance left in the treasury from 1913, there would be a deficit of \$4,406.06 this year.....

During 1914, the Spolecnost paid out for the rents of its charges \$507.50; cash

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Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 4, 1915.

donations, \$444.32; for groceries, \$360.82; for loans \$99.08; for medicines, coal, and clothing \$42.09. The office expenditures, including salaries and the rent, were \$1,324.54.....

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 3, 1915.

FIVE THOUSAND WOUNDED TREATED IN SEVEN WEEKS
Chicago Bohemian-Slavonic Surgeons Performed Over Five Hundred
Operations in Serbian Field Hospitals before End of Last Year

(News release from the Bohemian-American Press Bureau)

The leader of the American Slavic medical expedition to Serbia, Dr. Rudisjinsky sent a report, on the day when the expedition entered Serbia, to the Cesko-Americka Tiskova Kancelar (Bohemian-American Press Bureau) on the activities, to the end of last year, of the physicians, Dr. Rudis-Jicinsky, Dr. Guca, Dr. Kara, and the nurses, Mrs. Guca, Miss Hampel, and Mr. Klepal.

The group took care of 205 wounded and sick in the Engineers' Barracks in Dzevdzeli from November 12 to 16; 525 in the Grad Hospital in Skoplja from November 16 to December 31, in addition to 282 sent to the Engineers' Barracks from Bitolje during the same time.

Only 63 of their patients died during the whole time, a comparatively small

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Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 3, 1915.

number if we consider that the sick and wounded usually arrive in a very serious condition. The physicians performed, during that time, 261 serious operations and a large number of minor ones. Among the most difficult ones were 3 trepanations, 4 resections of the tibia--two patients died--10 amputations of limbs attacked by gangrene--two patients died--many other amputations, drainings, 156 settings of simple and compound fractures, etc.

The report says that the expedition took along from America 2,737 dinars' worth of materials, apparatus, and bandages.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 31, 1915.

WAR-RELIEF DONATIONS

For suffering brothers in the old country the Denni Hlasatel has received donations, totaling\$1,596.87;
for the Serbian Red Cross..... 199.50;
for the Russian Red Cross..... 499.75.
Total \$2,296.12

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 27, 1915.

SLAVIA /PLAYS BENEFIT SOCCER GAME/ FOR THE
SERBIAN RED CROSS

Our Sportovni Klub Slavia (Sports Club Slavia) played a soccer game with the Irish team of Hibernians for the benefit of the Serbian Red Cross last Sunday, and defeated the men from the Emerald Isle by a score of 9 to 1, the worst defeat the Irish have ever suffered.....

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 24, 1915.

TO THE BOHEMIAN PUBLIC

Some time ago, an article appeared in the Bohemian press in which the writer asked our countrymen to send packages of cotton to Bohemia where, it is claimed, there is a need for bandaging materials. Immediately, a large number of Bohemians, both in Chicago and in the country, complied with this request, hoping that, in their small way, they would alleviate the suffering of their brothers.

We are convinced that the article was written with the best of intentions. But after thorough deliberation and consideration of all the circumstances, the Cesko-Slovansky Pomocny Vybor (Czecho-Slavonic Auxiliary Committee) considers it its duty to add a few remarks on the article in question. This is being done in accordance with a decision reached in the meeting of the Vybor held January 15.

Disregarding the immense stock of such supplies which Austria and Germany had accumulated before the war, there are in these countries, especially in Germany,

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Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 24, 1915.

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many, large factories manufacturing bandages. These are working now with increasing energy in order to comply with the requirements for the modern treatment of wounds, not only on the battlefields, but also in the territory of Germany's ally, Austria. We are therefore safe in believing the Austrian Ambassador in Washington; who, after the publication of the above-mentioned article, stated that there was no shortage whatever of material for bandages in Austria, and that cotton was particularly plentiful.

Considering these facts, we have to admit that the sending of cotton to Bohemia is quite unnecessary, particularly so if we realize that such action amounts to supporting the Austrian government, that is, our enemy, whose duty it is to take proper care of her wounded.

There is, however, dear countrymen, a country where there is the greatest possible need of materials for bandages, where thousands of lives are being

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Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 24, 1915.

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lost because means are lacking for the proper treatment of wounds. That country is Serbia.

Even in times of peace, Serbia has been dependent on Austria, and even more so on Germany, for bandages and medical supplies. German firms supplied Serbia with eighty per cent of the medical supplies she needed during the Balkan wars, because Serbia had no factories capable of manufacturing enough medical supplies and bandaging materials to satisfy her abnormal war needs. Today, of course, all imports to Serbia from Austria and Germany have ceased, and Serbia is in a most desperate situation in regard to the treatment of her wounded. To read letters from Serbia is an extremely painful experience: "We do not need money, but we do need bandages. This shortage increases the suffering of those who were willing to give their young lives for the freedom of their country"--such is the tenor of letters from all our friends in Serbia, fully supported by word from Dr. Rudis-Jicinsky, leader of the Bohemian-American Medical Expedition to Serbia.

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Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 24, 1915.

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Well, friends, would it not be better, under such circumstances, to send bandages and cotton to Serbia, where such shipments would do such a great deal of good?

The Pomocny Vybor, having considered all these circumstances most carefully, has agreed to request our people of good will to send the few cents they are willing to spend for cotton directly to the Pomocny Vybor, indicating the use to which the money is to be put. It is obvious that sending the cotton piecemeal is much more expensive than sending it through the agency of the Pomocny Vypor, which would purchase a large quantity of cotton and, through its facilities, would forward it to Serbia in the surest and least expensive way. What is more, it is not a question of cotton only, for which substitutes can be easily found, but rather a question of other materials needed in bandaging, without which the proper care of wounds is impossible.

Finally, it is necessary to condemn from the medical point of view the practice

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Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 24, 1915.

of opening packages of cotton and removing a part of their contents in order to prevent the package from exceeding a certain weight--as the writer of the article suggests. No conscientious physician will use a package that has been opened long before it reaches his hands, because such a package is always subject to suspicion as to its purity and aseptic condition, and is, therefore, unfit for medical use.

All these shortcomings will be eliminated by sending the money to the Pomocny Vybor. We are in steady contact with the members of the Bohemian-American Medical Expedition to Serbia, as well as with other friends in that country, and, therefore, in the best position to know what they need most in their humanitarian work.

The Pomocny Vybor knows that the Bohemians will again prove that their sympathies are with the Serbian nation in its martyrdom, and that they will do their duty as dictated to them by their own sense of human propriety--and by Slavdom!

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 24, 1915.

The Cesko-Slovansky Pomocny Vybor;

J. F. Stepina, president;

Dr. Ludvik Fisher, president of the Ceske

Narodni Sdruzeni (Bohemian National Alliance);

J. V. Nigrin, secretary.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 10, 1915.

THE CESKA DOBROCINNA SPOLECNOST

The board of directors of the Ceska Dobrocinna Spolecnost (Bohemian Charitable Association) held its recent meeting in its own offices at Kedzie Avenue last Friday night.....

.....

Secretary Hospodsky reported on the work done during December, and Treasurer Frank G. Hajicek announced that on January 1, 1914, there was \$7,079.62 in the treasury of the Spolecnost. During the year the Spolecnost received \$2,416.53, so that the total income during the year amounted to \$9,495.15 (sic). Out of this amount, \$7,281.51 was paid out in donations, and at the end of that year, there was \$2,836.56 in the treasury. Mr. John A. Sokol reported that the contributions for the Christmas celebration of the Spolecnost amounted to \$1,179.65, in addition to large quantities of food and other useful articles. The gifts distributed at Christmas cost \$661.59, and the balance of \$518.06 was added to the funds in the treasury.....

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 3, 1915.

WAR RELIEF REPORT

We present a report of the money contributed for war relief through the
Denni Hlasatel.....

Total for Bohemian relief,	\$1,484.75
Total for the Serbian Red Cross,	\$ 63.70
Total for the Russian Red Cross,	\$ 497.25
Grand total to date,	<u>\$2,045.70</u>

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 2, 1915.

IN BEHALF OF SLAVIC MUTUALITY

According to letters from the members of the Bohemian medical expedition to the Balkans, there is an absolute lack of bandages and **medicines** in Serbia and Montenegro. Putting all their strength into one valiant effort, the Serbians have chased the Austrian Army out of Serbia, but in doing so, they have suffered immense losses. The worst part of this is the fact that in poor Serbia, there is a complete lack of medical and surgical material, and thousands of brave Serbian men are in danger of paying with their lives for the absence of proper treatment and care.

Countrymen! A generous and noble American has donated \$12,000, which has made it possible to send a Bohemian medical expedition to Serbia. It is up to us, the Slavs, to assure the success of the expedition by sending the medical material that is needed. The Cesko-Slovansky Pomocny Vybor (Bohemian-Slavonic

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 2, 1915.

Auxiliary Committee), through the American Red Cross, expects to send bandage material directly to the hands of our expedition. (There will be no shipping charges, and the material will be bought at manufacturers' prices.) The Vybor has appropriated the sum of one hundred dollars for this purpose in the hope that the Bohemian public will multiply it ten times. Those who are suffering cannot wait and must not be left waiting. Send your contributions to the Cesko-Americky Pomocny Vybor, at 1825 Blue Island Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, or to your daily newspaper. Designate your donations "for the Serbians".....

Herewith, we are requesting the Bohemian newspapers to publish the above proclamation, to receive any money sent to them for this purpose, and to forward it to the Vybor without any delay, so that help can be sent to the Serbians promptly.In the name of the Slavic mutuality, help!

For the Cesko-Americky Pomocny Vybor

Jaroslav Victor Nigrin, secretary;
James F. Stepina, president.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 25, 1914.

DISTRIBUTION OF CHRISTMAS PRESENTS BY THE
CESKA DOBROCINNA SPOLECNOST

Yesterday's distribution of presents by the Ceska Dobrocinna Spolecnost (Bohemian Charitable Association) was the largest in the history of the organization. This is due to the prevailing unemployment and commercial crisis.....

The Reverend Vaclav Vanek opened the proceedings with a very amusing program at 3:00 P. M. The children, accompanied at the piano by Miss Cermak and Dr. F. J. Smetanka, sang Christmas carols.....

Four hundred families, not including six hundred children, were given groceries. Some fifty families who entered the Pilsen Park pavilion at the last moment without admission tickets received the same donations as the invited wards of the Spolecnost.....

A special expression of thanks is due the Masonic Lodge Bohemia, which made the

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 25, 1914.

largest contribution, \$200, to the special Christmas fund of the Spolecnost.....
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Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 20, 1914.

CHRISTMAS CHARITIES OF THE CESKA DOBROCINNA SPOLECNOST

The distribution of Christmas presents by the Ceska Dobrocinna Spolecnost (Bohemian Charitable Association) to poor Bohemian families will take place in the Pilsen Park Pavilion next Thursday at 2 P. M. The Ceska Dobrocinna Spolecnost will take care of all the families that are on its books; that is, each family that was supported by the Spolecnost this year will receive a Christmass basket. These families will be invited by post card to come for their baskets. There will be a Christmas tree awaiting them in the Pavilion, and each child will receive a Christmas present. The children will receive an invitation also. There are very many more families that the Ceska Dobrocinna Spolecnost would like to take care of and arrange happy Christmas holidays for, but its ability to do so depends on the support of its friends. The Ceska Dobrocinna Spolecnost has received many more requests for help than it can possibly provide for. It was agreed at the meeting held last Friday to give help to 172 families; in most cases, this assistance consists in paying the rent.

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 20, 1914.

In the December 1913 meeting, support was voted for only fifty families; the Ceska Dobrocinna Spolecnost is therefore taking care of more than three times as many families this year.

In December 1913, the Spolecnost had \$7,079 in the treasury; today it has only \$2,000, and a long winter is ahead of us. Without unselfish friends who are willing to help now, the Ceska Dobrocinna Spolecnost will be unable to accomplish its noble task.

The Christmas charities cannot be paid for out of the treasury; they must be defrayed by donations from individuals, families, and corporations.

The meeting also reviewed the contributions which the Spolecnost received for its Christmas charities, and those present were greatly disappointed to learn that the Druzstvo Ceskeho Narodniho Hrbitova (Board of Representatives of the Bohemian National Cemetery) has completely forgotten the most important

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 20, 1914.

charitable organization of Bohemian Chicago. The Ceska Dobrocinna Spolecnost numbers among those whom it supports members of all organizations represented on the board of the Cesky Narodni Hrbíto, and is certainly fully deserving of consideration by such an organization as the Cesky Narodni Hrbíto.

The Christmas tree committee of the Ceska Dobrocinna Spolecnost plans to arrange a program in connection with the distribution of Christmass presents to the children, and requests our artists, both amateur and professional, who are willing to help by presenting one or more entertaining numbers for the children, to send their names to the secretary, Reverend Vaclav Vanek, 2324 South Central Park Avenue.....

WPA (LL) P-11-10-10

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 16, 1914.

WAR RELIEF CONTRIBUTIONS

[The issues of December 16 to December 31, of contributors and amounts contributed to the war relief funds of the Cesko-Americky Pomocny Vytbor (Bohemian-American Auxiliary Committee) and the Ceske Narodni Sdruzeni (Bohemian National Council).]

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 13, 1914.

THE CESKO-SLOVANSKY POMOCNY VYBOR

The appeal of the Cesko-Slovansky Pomocny Vybor (Bohemian-Slavonic Auxiliary Committee) seems to have reached the hearts of our countrymen. The fund for the relief of the suffering in our old country is growing, and we hope that its size will soon become commensurate with the strength and patriotism of Bohemian-America, which has not forgotten the old country but which feels deeply for her countrymen abroad and knows how to act unselfishly whenever conditions require help.....The fund now amounts to \$8,279.09.....

.....

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 8, 1914.

COMPETITION AND CHARITY

(Editorial)

Newspapers, just as any other business enterprise, need advertising. But one paper would never carry an advertisement of its competitor, no matter how much money the competitor might be willing to pay for such publicity. Hence, each paper has to take care of its own publicity. In this respect the American newspapers have reached much greater heights than papers in any other country. They talk about their own circulation, tell its readers how many columns of ads they carry, try to prove that they are gaining ground while the competitor is losing. They brag about all the places where they maintain correspondents and point to all their scoops. This kind of publicity, however, may be found also in Europe and elsewhere. But using charity for advertising purposes is about the limit of all that has been done in this respect.

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 8, 1914.

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I G Thus, for its own advertising purposes, one paper is promoting the collection of funds to send ships with toys and other Christmas gifts to Europe for children of nations affected by the war; another went it one better by urging American families to start adopting Belgian children orphaned by the war; one collects money to send flour to Belgium; another promotes the sending of warm socks, gloves, and underwear to soldiers at the front. Thus there was nothing else left for Hearst's Examiner but to get enthused over love for the poor in our own country.....

To back up this campaign, the Examiner gives reasons which, while not always fully logical and frequently more artificial than real, and evidently designed to steal the show on papers advertising by promoting foreign charity, are interesting and merit consideration.

Thus the Examiner writes:

"If you have money to give away, give first to your brother, and then to your

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BOHEMIAN

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III H

Denni Klasatel, Dec. 8, 1914.

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I G distant cousin overseas. If you have more than you need for the poor around you, next to you, and across the street, send your surplus to Europe's war victims, or flood victims in China, or other victims on Mars, if you can reach them. But by all means start your charity at home, and keep it at home as long as you find here some poor, some sorrowful mothers, some unfortunate underprivileged children.

"We have our own war victims, good people who deserve help, because a man who is out of work, and a woman who is out of means to feed her children are true victims of the war which has thrown the whole world into confusion and is responsible for their suffering. Why don't you help the war victims in our own country, our own brothers and sisters, instead of getting excited about the suffering that is three thousand miles away."

"There are many things which prove this heartlessness of the human race. But there are few of them that prove it as definitely as this hysterical, sensation-craving, self-advertising outbreak of charity for Europe while

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BOHEMIAN

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III H

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 8, 1914.

I C

I G the poor at home are expected to go on suffering.

"The Americans are told that thousands of children whose fathers have been killed in the war, will have no Christmas toys, and many local fools start collecting drums and trumpets in order to send them to children whose fathers have been murdered, as if a nice little drum could replace a father for a European child. But how about poor children right here? Hundreds of thousands of them will have a sad December 25, if at least some charities do not start and end at home.

"What is the object of our charitable men? To buy excitement and sensation for the money they give away? Do they believe that their modest donations will find recognition, or will make any difference in Europe where two million people will be killed by next spring and where one hundred million dollars would be just a drop in the bucket? Is there no joy in being able to help those who are near us, to see a smile brighten their somber faces, to know that your own personal donation has caused a particular person's

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BOHEMIAN

II B 2 d (1)

III H

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 8, 1914.

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I G happiness?

"This hectic, thoughtless, aimless, hysterical zeal which sends its gifts overseas, and allows it to be distributed and received by God knows whom is false charity. If a member of your own family were in distress, would you not be ashamed to help somebody else first? Of course you would. And as long as there is one single man, or one single woman suffering in your own nation, as long as there is misery and distress here, where you have made your money, where you live, you should be ashamed to give your charity to foreign countries for the only reason that charity to foreigners is more dramatic and gets wider publicity. Give at home as long as all are not taken care of at home. Then, if there is anything left, give abroad".

As we have said above, there is considerable truth to all this in some respects. But of course this does not apply to our brothers and sisters in the old country, because they are our nearest, and we shall make sure that our help goes to those who need it most and does the most good when the time

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 8, 1914.

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I G comes. But, even so, there is something in it that applies to our own situation. In collecting money for our brothers and sisters in the old country let us not forget our needy at home. In the first place we should see to it that our own local countrymen, widows and orphans, families whose providers are ill or have been long unemployed are taken care of. Whoever sees misery in his own neighborhood should do all he can to wipe it out. Our Ceska Dobrocinná Společnost (Bohemian Charitable Association) should be getting more substantial support so that it may be able to comply, at least, with the most worthy requests for help during the long winter. These requests are so numerous that the funds of the Společnost will be exhausted long before spring, if our countrymen who can afford it fail to make sizable donations.

All of us feel the effects of the war: Business is slack; unemployment is growing. But there are many among us who are distressed to the point of despair, who do not know where their next meal will come from, where they will live, and how they will keep warm. Extraordinary ills require

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 8, 1914.

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I G extraordinary remedies, and everyone of us should give willingly,
and give more than ordinarily.

The rivalry between our newspapers which leads them to compete in trying to inspire the greatest number of their own readers to the greatest munificence may become the most effective relief campaign, even if it is just a form of advertising, that this or the other paper adopts.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 6, 1914.

RELIEF MONEY DEPOSITED WITH OUR PAPER

For the Cesko-Slovansky Pomocny Vybor (Bohemian-Slavonic Auxiliary Committee)	
<u>/total/</u>	\$1,344.45
For the Serbian Red Cross <u>/total/</u>	\$ 54.70
For the Russian Red Cross <u>/total/</u>	\$ 496.25
Total	<u>\$1,895.40</u>

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 29, 1914.

THE THIRTEENTH WEEKLY FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE
CESKO-SLOVANSKY POMOCNY VYBOR

At the end of the fourth month of collections, the Cesko-Slovansky Pomocny Vybor (Bohemian-Slavonic Auxiliary Committee) reports that it has received \$6,244.99 so far, including \$229.20 that came in last week. In addition to this, the Denni Hlasatel has \$1,281.05 and the Svornost, which already has delivered \$600 to us, has \$200. Hence, all in all, the income totals \$7,726.04.

Now we are starting collection activities within our national societies and other bodies. Although the times are not particularly propitious, we trust that every one of our societies, clubs, lodges, etc., will contribute at least a small amount to our fund. Some of our societies feel that they have done their duty by sending us the money they have collected for us. But that is not quite enough. They should also appoint a delegate who will represent them in the Cesko-Slovansky Pomocny Vybor and take an active part in our work.

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 29, 1914.

As an example for those of our societies which may be reluctant in their co-operation with our Vybor, we want to mention the Vzdelavaci A Zabavni Beseda Svatopluk Cech (Educational and Recreational Club Svatopluk Cech) which, upon its own initiative, has sent us a delegate and the sum of fifty dollars.....

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 29, 1914.

THE FOURTH MONTHLY REPORT OF THE CESKO-SLOVANSKY POMOCNY VYBOR

The Cesko-Slovansky Pomocny Vybor (Bohemian-Slavonic Auxiliary Committee) herewith presents its fourth monthly report on its work to our public. The longer the war lasts, the greater catastrophe it causes, and the greater are our duties toward our nation and our old country, both of whom are suffering by it. Each day takes a number of fathers away from their families; each day brings new sorrow and despair; and each day should bring a new benefactor.

The Christmas season, the season of joy and happy memories, is approaching. What a gloomy Christmas this will be in our old country! How sad will those people whom the government has already advised that their dear ones are among the wounded, or dead, be; and how sad will those who can expect similar news any time be! How sad will be the scene around the deserted Christmas trees in families of workingmen whose wages have been stopped! The number of such cases will be innumerable; may the number of philanthropists be equally great! We hope that all our countrymen will remember that there will be sad Christmas holidays

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 29, 1914.

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in Bohemia, and by substantial contributions prove their munificence.

The Cesko-Slovansky Pomocny Vybor is far from closing its collections. The fact is that we have had five hundred new subscription forms printed which bring the total to two thousand, and we hope that they will be returned to us full of substantial contributions. Our activities are growing from day to day, a fact which is demonstrated by the growing number of our national organizations that take part in our work. With their help, we shall overcome all the obstacles put in our way by various critics and busybodies. The success of our endeavor will be the sweetest reward to all those who have worked with us.

It is interesting to compare the results of our relief work with the results of similar actions undertaken by other Slavs in the city. The inquiries sent out by our secretary have so far been answered only by the Slovaks. Mr. Krizan, secretary of the Slovanska Liga (Slovak League), has told us that their fund amounted to \$9,208.33 at the beginning of November, and that it has grown since

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 29, 1914.

IV

then. But he has no exact figures on hand, because some of the depositaries have not sent in their latest reports. It would be well if we would make up our minds and emulate the Slovaks both in their willingness to sacrifice and their unity in these serious times. They work together and are getting splendid results, although their people are comparatively poorer than ours.

Therefore, let us do our duty!

For the Cesko-Slovansky Pomocny Vybor, J. F. Stepina, president; Jaroslav Nigrin, secretary. Address: 1825 Blue Island Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

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Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 21, 1914.

LISTS OF CONTRIBUTORS TO THE WAR RELIEF FUNDS

[Lists of contributors and amounts donated are published in each issue from November 21, 1914, to November 30, 1914.]

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 18, 1914.

LET'S HAVE A DEFINITE PLAN

(Editorial)

It would be most advisable to work out a plan which would make it certain that money collected to help our brothers who suffer from the war fulfilled its mission; and the plan, once worked out, should be made known to the public. We firmly believe that the contributions would be much more generous if our public were approached with a definite plan. The leaders who are responsible for the effort should, in the first place, take advantage of the pre-Christmas mood which softens human hearts and opens our pockets. The other day we pointed out the misery of Bohemian journalists and writers, misery caused largely by the war. Many newspapers have stopped publication because of the war and people do not want to read anything else because they are not interested in anything else but war and war news.

The touching appeal of these poor fellows has appeared in all Bohemian

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 18, 1914.

newspapers reaching our office. But so far we have not seen a single indication that these neediest of the poor will be given help from the American auxiliary funds. As we have said, the collections would be progressing much more rapidly and would show results much more in keeping with our numbers, our intellectual maturity, and our love for the old country if our people were approached with a definite plan and told how, approximately, the money, or at least a part of it, will be divided and who will get it.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 16, 1914.

TO MITIGATE HUMAN SUFFERING

The local units of the Narodni Jednota Sokolska (National Sokol Union) wrote a new page into the large book of their worthy activities last night. In co-operation with the Ceska Ustredni Pevecká Jednota (Federation of Bohemian Singing Societies) they arranged gymnastic and vocal entertainment in the Pilsen Park Pavilion, for the benefit of needy countrymen in Bohemia, and judging by the huge attendance and the festivity, the funds of the Cesko-Slovansky Pomocny Vybor (Bohemian-Slavonic Auxiliary Committee) will be increased by a substantial sum.....

To be exact, the festivities started in the afternoon with a lecture by the noted Bohemian-American poet and writer, Dr. Anton Mueller.....

This was followed by a drill of 130 girls....and dance routine of five groups of women Sokols of twenty members each.....

No less effective were gymnastics performed by senior Sokols on apparatus.....

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 16, 1914.

The speaker of the evening was Dr. Jar. E. S. Vojan who talked on the topic "Seas Cannot Separate What Hearts have United".....

Our singers, both men and women, have proved again their mettle.....Their performances were perfect in every respect.....

The attendance of the general public was very large indeed, but there was one fact that surprised many of us; the very poor participation from the ranks of the Sokols. Barring the performers, the Sokols distinguished themselves by their absence. The only exception was the Sokol Tabor, which came, in spite of the nasty weather, marching in parade with its eighteen-piece band of buglers.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 11, 1914.

A LETTER FROM PARIS

The Cesko-Slovansky Pomocny Vybor (Bohemian-Slavonic Auxiliary Committee) has received a letter from our Paris countrymen in which they acknowledge the receipt of the \$200 which the Vybor sent to Bohemian families in Paris. These families need help because of conditions brought about by the war. The letter is decidedly of general interest, and we offer it herewith to our readers:

"To the Cesko-Slovansky Pomocny Vybor, Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Friends: We acknowledge herewith the receipt of the 1,019.70 francs which you were kind enough to send us recently. We are happy that our appeal has not been in vain, that it has reached the hearts of our countrymen in free America, who, with the same zeal as we ourselves, are defending our national interests in these sad, fateful days.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 11, 1914.

"These times call on us not only for unified work for our common national interests, but also for the performance of our duties toward those who are giving their blood for justice, civilization, and liberty.

"The wives of our volunteers, as well as the families of other countrymen, appreciate the generosity and the awareness of common interests you have manifested by your help to us.

"Our work comprises relief for the wives and children of our volunteers and those of our countrymen who have become idle because of the war. In addition, our efforts are directed toward the solution of the question of the future form of a Bohemian state or federation of Bohemian lands: how it should be constituted, and what measures should be taken to insure its independence.

"A further aim of our activities has been to secure protection, and today we enjoy the protection and the high esteem of the leading officials of the French

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 11, 1914.

Republic. Thus a Bohemian in France, is no longer considered an Austrian, as are, for instance, the Hungarians, Austrian Germans, and other nationals of the Monarchy. The French Government has recognized the Bohemians as a separate nation, and in many respects our situation is similar to the Alsatians, who also are true friends of France. We are free to live in the Republic during the war, and we have received special permit cards from the police prefecture. By a decree of September 27, 1914, all real estate owned by Austrians and Germans has been sequestered, while our properties are protected. [Translator's note: The few remaining paragraphs of this letter offer nothing new and have been omitted in translation.]

"With kindest regards,
"J. Capek, president,
"F. Jakl, treasurer."

[Translator's note Subsequent articles reveal that the organization with the

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Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 11, 1914.

foregoing officers is the Comite de la Colonie des Volontaires Tcheques de
Paris.]

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 8, 1914.

A MEETING OF THE CESKA DOBROCCINNA SPOLECNOST

A monthly meeting of the board of directors of the Ceska Dobrocinna Spolecnost (Bohemian Charitable Association) was held in its offices at 2603 South Kedzie Avenue last Friday night. It was presided over by Judge Joseph Z. Uhler.....

Secretary Vaclav Vanek reported....that sixty-three men had applied for work, and employment was secured for twenty-three of them.....

John A. Sokol, chairman of the Fifth Charitable Ball committee, reported that the income from the ball at the present time amounts to \$1,723.47, and there are bills amounting to \$219.56 to be paid. This makes a net of \$1,503.81, but there are many tickets outstanding. Thus, most probably, the net will increase to about \$1,800 when all tickets are returned or paid for.....

The directors again expressed their displeasure at the repeated attacks of the daily Spravedlnost against the Dobrocinna Spolecnost. The recent attack was the

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 8, 1914.

third within a short space of time against the secretary of the Spolecnost and is absolutely unjustified. The daily Spravedlnost never supports the Spolecnost in any way whatsoever, and by its street-Arab fashion of attack, is trying to harm the Spolecnost. If Spravedlnost wants some improvement, it has its representative in the Spolecnost. All he has to do is come to the meeting and present the desired proposals.....

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 1, 1914.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CESKO-SLOVANSKY POMOCNY VYBOR

The Cesko-Slovansky Pomocny Vybor (Bohemian-Slavonic Auxiliary Committee) may look back with pride upon the work done during the first three months of its existence. Up to this time, \$4,505.70 has been collected in voluntary contributions, and \$1,200 has been deposited for our account with newspapers. The largest part of this money represents donations from individuals. Our civic organizations and public corporations have so far done very little, for the simple reason that we have thought it advisable to concentrate on individuals during the first period of enthusiasm. But now that we have succeeded in getting representatives of all the largest national organizations into our Vybor, the work within other societies, associations, and groups will start. We are hoping that all of them will again show their love for humanity and their patriotic spirit and will make substantial contributions for war relief in the old country. Similar activity will be inaugurated among our businessmen.

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I G The Pomocny Vybor is also extending its work in other directions.

IV There will be two festivities taking place in Chicago which will be given for our benefit.

The Narodni Jenota Sokolska (National Sokol Union) will present a public drill in co-operation with the Ceska Ustredni Pevecka Jednota (Federation of Bohemian Singing Societies) in the Pilsen Park pavilion on November 15. The Pevecký Sbor Bedrich Smetana (Bedrich Smetana Singing Society), in co-operation with the violin virtuoso, Miss J. Rudis-Jicinsky, and the singers, Mrs. Topinka and Mr. Ernst, will give a concert in the Sokol Chicago hall on December 6.

As was mentioned in our first report, the Vypomocny Vybor has contacted the Sokols and the teachers in Bohemia in order to get their help in distributing our contributions to the most needy, patriotic Bohemians in the old country. At this time it may be reported that requests for support have started to arrive, the first coming from Krkonose (German: Riesengebirge), the poorest part of Bohemia.

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 1, 1914.

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The following organizations have sent their representatives to the executive committee of the Pomocny Vybor: The grand lodge of the Cesko-Slovanske Podporujici Spolky (Bohemian-Slavonic Benevolent Societies) of the State of Illinois, Messrs. K. Kopecky and C. Hurt, the grand lodge of the Jednota Ceskych Dam (Bohemian Ladies' Unity), Mrs. M. Liska and Mrs. F. Pokorny; the Narodni Jednota Sokolska, Mr. J. Siman and J. Cermak; the Sokolska Zupa Fuegner-Tyrs (Sokol Unit called Zupa Fuegner Tyrs), Mr. B. Hak; the Cesko-Slovanska Jednota (Bohemian-Slavonic Unity), Dr. K. Neuman and Mrs. J. Motyka; the grand lodge of the Jednota Ceskych Vlastenek (Unity of Bohemian Patriotic Women), Mrs. M. Smrcka and Mrs. H. John; the Cesko-Americki Lesnici a Lesnice (Bohemian-American Men and Women Foresters), Mr. Z. Chobotsky and Mr. V. F. Hajek; the grand lodge of the Taboriti (Taborites) of the State of Illinois, Mr. J. Vodrazka and Mr. J. F. Sidlicky. We are hoping that all other groups which we have invited to co-operate with us will send their representatives in the near future.

Two members of the Cesko-Slovansky Pomocny Vybor, Dr. J. Rudis-Jicinsky and

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 1, 1914.

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I G Mr. J. Skrivanek, together with Dr. J. Krasa and a nurse, Mr. K.

IV Klepal, left this week for the battlefields in Serbia to perform the work of Good Samaritans. The expedition is being financed by wealthy Americans and is led by our x-ray specialist, Dr. Rudis-Jicinsky, the most active member of our committee. All of Bohemian America wishes them success.

For the Cesko-Slovansky Pomocny Vybor, J. V. Nigrin, secretary; James F. Stepina, president.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 29, 1914.

TO BOHEMIAN NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS IN THE STATE OF ILLINOIS

This week we are sending letters to Bohemian national organizations of the State of Illinois requesting them to become members of the Cesko-Slovansky Pomocny Vybor (Bohemian-Slavonic Auxiliary Committee). By this we are putting into operation a decision of the executive committee of our organization which was reached as a result of a proposal by our large national bodies. In order to make our request fully understood by all our members, we are offering the following explanation: The Cesko-Slovensky Pomocny Vybor, constituted at a mass meeting in the Pilsen Park on July 28 and recognized by conventions of our large national bodies, most of which have already sent their representatives to this Vybor, has purely humane and patriotic aims. Its principal purpose is to help our nation in the old country, which has been plunged into misery by the war in Europe.

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 29, 1914.

IV

The directing body of the Cesko-Slovensky Pomocny Vybor is its executive committee, whose members are appointed by our president and the representatives by our large national organizations.

Besides this, the Cesko-Slovensky Pomocny Vybor has a general committee composed of representatives of all Bohemian organizations which have become members of the Pomocny Vybor. So, for instance, the Cesko-Slovanske Podporujici Spolky (Bohemian-Slovonic Benevolent Societies) have one representative from their national grand lodge, and one from their grand lodge of the State of Illinois in the executive committee of the Pomocny Vybor, while every lodge of the Cesko-Slovanske Podporujici Spolky which becomes a member of the Pomocny Vybor has a representative in the general committee.

The executive committee of the Cesko-Slovensky Pomocny Vybor is conducting all the current business of the organization, and the general committee, whose meetings are called from time to time, receives the reports of the executive committee and makes decisions concerning the most important matters.

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 29, 1914.

IV

In our letters to our national organizations, we ask for a voluntary donation and for the appointment of a representative who would sit in the general committee. With each letter, a collection sheet is enclosed in which contributions should be entered. We are asking the members to solicit among themselves and their friends for donations to our suffering brothers and sisters in the old country. The contribution of the organization itself may also be entered on the sheet. Those organizations which have already sent us their contributions are requested to mention that fact on the list, together with the amount contributed. (There are many such organizations.) When the collections are completed, the total amount contributed by each individual organization will be computed. Since many of our countrymen hold memberships in two, three, or more such organizations, many of them will be contributing more than once in order to assure more substantial help for our old country.

All contributions should be addressed to the American State Bank, 1825 Blue Island Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. In order to avoid unnecessary expense, the

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 29, 1914.

money should be remitted in the form of checks. We wish to stress the fact that the bank pays interest on all deposited money; therefore, the sooner the donations are deposited, the more interest they will earn and the larger the final amount will be. None of our officers and workers receives any monetary compensation; hence all the money, with the exception of the necessary current expenses, will be used for the purpose for which it was donated. All collections will be published week by week in local newspapers.

Our letters are being sent to the secretaries of the bodies as given in their official organs. Since there are many independent societies and associations not connected with any of the large bodies, we request their secretaries to advise us as to whom our letters should be sent, or to whom our correspondence should be addressed. In these terrible fateful times, all of us must do our duty as Bohemians and humans. Let not a single penny be lost to our brothers overseas because our secretary did not know where to address your organization.

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 29, 1914.

IV

Bohemians of Illinois, let us show by deeds that we are the nation of Havlicek, whose monument graces Douglas Park and whose example shines in our hearts!

For the Cesko-Slovansky Pomocny Vybor, James F. Stepina, president

Jaroslav V. Nigrin, secretary.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 28, 1914.

NEWSPAPERMEN IN BOHEMIA ARE IN DISTRESS

The war has dealt a harsh blow to many a newspaperman in the old country. Newspapers that refused to publish only what was given them by the military authorities and tried to retain the right to their own opinions have been suppressed; others have reduced their staffs considerably. A committee has been formed to solicit contributions so that at least the most acute suffering of unemployed newspapermen can be prevented. Could not we in America send some of the money collected for war relief to that committee? We are convinced that such action would be fully within the intentions of the contributors. When such intelligent and educated people are in need, their situation is worse than it would be with other poor workingmen, because the former are trying to hide their plight and are ashamed to ask for help. Only their colleagues know about that situation, but in these bad times, even they cannot give them any help. Therefore, in behalf of the distressed, these men have turned to the Bohemian public, and we hope

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 28, 1914.

that their call for help may be answered not only in Bohemia and Moravia, but also among us.

With this help, young, capable men may be saved, and they will repay the debt to their country many times over in the future. These men will be grateful for any assistance extended to them in these times of suffering and need. And those old men who would be helped at the same time do not deserve to have the nation let them despair at the end of a life fully devoted to their nation and its interests. Newspapermen of such a small nation as ours do not sleep in beds of roses even in normal times and never get such monetary rewards as their colleagues in great nations. In days such as these, they should therefore be entitled to some help from their nation, and Bohemian America should also contribute its share.

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 27, 1914.

WHAT ABOUT CHRISTMAS IN THE OLD COUNTRY?

(Editorial)

We have always had responsibilities and obligations toward the old country; it has always been our duty to try to help her as we would an old, careworn, hard-working little mother who, no matter how much she wanted to, could not keep on feeding all her children and had to send them out into the wide world to make a living. Our responsibilities are even greater now that the terror of war is raging there with increasing fury.

The collections sponsored by the Cesko-Slovansky Pomocny Vybor (Bohemian-Slavonic Auxiliary Committee) are growing, and the enthusiastic support that our public is giving to the Vybor shows that our people are fully aware of the seriousness of the situation in Bohemia and that they are ready to mitigate sorrow in the old country by any sacrifices that might be expected from them.

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 27, 1914.

In two short months Christmas will be here, the most beautiful holidays of the whole year, full of charm, gaiety, and happy memories. Can any of us imagine what kind of Christmas they will have in the old country this year when there is hardly a family who will be spared the heart-rending anxiety about one or more of its beloved members, or fear of dire need? Such thoughts should be the strongest incentive for all of us to support our relief action as much as we can. If the first substantial help could be sent to the old country for this Christmas, to be distributed where the need for immediate assistance is greatest, it would certainly be the most beautiful way for Bohemian America to gain the gratitude of her unfortunate countrymen overseas.

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 25, 1914.

THE SEVENTH FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE CESKO-SLOVANSKY
POMOCNY VYBOR

The total contributions to the funds of the Cesko-Slovansky Pomocny Vybor (Bohemian-Slavonic Auxiliary Committee) today amount to \$4,341.69, including this week's growth of \$290.15. At the time when this report was being prepared, a new contribution of \$46 was received. It was collected on the occasion of the wedding of Mr. Novotny and Miss Skolil at Ord, Nebraska. The names of the contributors will be published next week. For the time being, we say "many thanks, lots of good luck, and no marital wars".....[There follows a column of names of contributors and amounts.]

We should like to call the attention of all collectors to the decision of the Cesko-Slovansky Pomocny Vybor that collection lists must be returned one month after the date of their issue. In that way only can an efficient control be maintained.

We wish to thank our old collectors and request them not to weaken in their

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 25, 1914.

efforts. There is still a great deal to be done. Those who want to join the ranks of these good people should apply for collection blanks at the American State Bank, 1825 Blue Island Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

For the Cesko-Slovansky Pomocny Vybor, James F. Stepina, President; J. V. Nigrin, Secretary.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30273

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 25, 1914.

BOHEMIAN WOMEN IN ACTION

At its convention in St. Louis, the Jednota Ceskych Dam (Bohemian Women's Unity) proved that Bohemian women sympathize with their suffering sisters in the old country. The donation to Bohemian war relief voted there shows that our ladies are ready to do all that is in their power to alleviate the sorrow caused by the war abroad. Upon the request of the Cesko-Slovansky Pomocny Vybor (Bohemian-Slavonic Auxiliary Committee), the central committee of the Jednota Ceskych Dam has assessed its members with a ten-cent tax. In addition to this, the individual lodges will contribute according to their means. The Lodge Karolina Svetla has voted fifty dollars, and other lodges have contributed similar amounts. The total contribution of the Jednota Ceskych Dam in the State of Illinois is estimated at fifteen hundred dollars, and there is no doubt that this strong organization will show similar results in other states of the Union.

Other women's organizations, though less strong in membership, show equal

Denni Klasatel, Oct. 25, 1914.

generosity in the humane effort to help the old country. The Jednota Ceskych Vlastene (Unity of Bohemian Patriotic Women) has pledged one death benefit. Favorable news has reached us from the Ceska Sesterska Podporujici Jednota (Bohemian Mutual Benevolent Sisterhood) and the Jednota Cesko-Americkych Dam (Bohemian-American Women's Unity). The ladies' auxiliaries of Sokol bodies have been working with us from the start, and when our reports are published, the amounts contributed will show conclusive evidence of their benevolence.

The Cesko-Slovansky Pomocny Vybor has been receiving many calls from representatives of our largest organizations, and almost all of them--with very few exceptions--are represented in the Vybor by their own delegates. .

The Vybor now holds its meetings only once a month, on the third Friday. The secretary is busy preparing letters to our societies, lodges, etc., requesting them to give us a helping hand and to appoint representatives to the general committee of our Vybor in which all our Chicago organizations

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 25, 1914.

will be represented. The general committee will meet as soon as it has a sufficiently large membership. The Vybor is now working on the organization of an all-American body in which all of us would join in an effort of true patriotism and brotherly love.

Cesko-Slovansky
Pomocny Vybor.

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 11, 1914.

DONATIONS FOR WAR RELIEF

Contributions through the Denni Hlasatel were as follows:

Relief in the old country.	\$ 981.85
Russian Red Cross	495.00
Serbian Red Cross	<u>50.70</u>
Total through the <u>Denni Hlasatel</u>	\$1,527.55

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 8, 1914.

HELP TO BOHEMIANS IN PARIS

The First Aid By the Cesko-Slovansky Pomocny Vybor
Goes to Serbia and to Paris

As we announced yesterday, the first relief money sent out by the Cesko-Slovansky Pomocny Vybor (Bohemian-Slavonic Auxiliary Committee) was sent to Serbia. The contribution amounted to \$750, consisting of the collection taken up at the meeting in Pilsen Park July 28 and donations designated for the Serbian Red Cross, including those forwarded through the Denni Hlasatel for that purpose. Hence, all that money was earmarked by the contributors for Serbia, and it is a donation of American Bohemians to the needy of that country.

In addition to this, a contribution of 1,020 francs--one hundred dollars--was sent to the families of Bohemian volunteers in Paris. Prior to sending this

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 8, 1914.

amount, the Pomocny Vybor consulted our leading Sokol circles and found that Mr. O. Capek, a member of the Bohemian Volunteer League and the head of Sokols in Paris, is an absolutely reliable person and that the money will be distributed under his direction where it will do the most good.

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BOHEMIAN

The Chicago Daily Tribune, Oct. 7, 1914, p. 3, Col. 1.

CHICAGO BOHEMIANS SEND CASH TO SERVIA

Forward \$750 to Red Cross to be Used for Relief of
Wounded Servian Soldiers

The Bohemian-Slavic Relief Association, of which J. V. Nigrin is secretary, yesterday placed in the hands of the American Red Cross in the Marquette building a check for \$750 to be sent to Servia. Mr. Nigrin requested that the money be sent to the Servian Red Cross for the relief of wounded soldiers and their families.

The Servians already have sent \$2,000 from Chicago, but this is the first contribution of the Bohemians to the Servian fund. Mr. Nigrin explained that there is a friendly feeling between Bohemia and Servia. In the war with Turkey Bohemia sent under the auspices of the University of Prague two hundred surgeons and eight hundred nurses, who did great relief work among the wounded Servians and Bulgarians.

The association sent yesterday with the money a letter to the Servians asking them to remember that the Bohemian soldiers taken prisoners by Servia in the present war are their kinsmen. Nearly \$1,000 was raised for the Red Cross work in Europe at a mass-meeting at night in the First German Baptist church, Paulina and West Superior streets.

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Denní Hlasatel, Oct. 7, 1914.

LET US HAVE LESS CRITICISM

(Editorial)

Men and women who work in the Česko-Americká Národní Rada (Bohemian-American National Council), in the Česko-Slovenský Červený Kříž (sic) (Bohemian-Slavonic Red Cross) and in the České Národní Sdružení (Bohemian National Alliance) for the good of the Bohemian nation both here and in the old country, do so unselfishly and without any pay. They devote their time and efforts to most important national interests without any material remuneration or reward. The best reward they could get would be the knowledge that they did not work in vain, that it had the desired results. Those, however, who stand idly by, should at least have the decency not to mar and spoil this good work. If anybody thinks that he has a good idea, an excellent plan, the introduction of which would lead to success, let him present it to the Národní Sdružení, explain its advantages, and he may be sure that every good suggestion, every worth-while proposal will find the proper appreciation. He who does not do

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Denní Hlasatel, Oct. 7, 1914.

anything has no right to criticize, to say nothing of condemning the work of others.

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 7, 1914.

FOR THE SERBIAN RED CROSS

Yesterday, the Cesko-Slovanský Pomocný Výbor (Bohemian-Slavonic Auxiliary Committee) presented a check for \$750 to the American Red Cross in the Marquette building with the request that the money be sent to the Serbian Red Cross and used for relief of Serbian wounded soldiers and their families.

Chicago Serbs have already sent \$1,000, but this is the first Bohemian donation.

With the money, a letter was sent asking the Serbs to bear in mind that their Bohemian prisoners of war are their Slavic brothers.

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Denní Hlasatel, Oct. 4, 1914.

THE SECOND MONTHLY REPORT OF THE
ČESKO-SLOVANSKÝ POMOCNÝ VÝBOR

With the great St. Wenceslaus concert held in the Pilsen Park pavilion on the night of September 28, we have concluded the second month of activities which started July 25, the day of Austria's declaration of war against Serbia.

We are looking back with satisfaction at the work that has been done, but at the same time, we feel that there is much, much more to be done. Our letters, sent to all our large national organizations, to all conventions to be held in the near future, and to many smaller national bodies, have without exception been most favorably received. The leaders and representatives of these bodies are starting to co-operate with us in our work, which now will be progressing more rapidly with their help and counsel.

Of the bodies now directly represented in the Česko-Slovanský Pomocný Výbor

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Denní Hlasatel, Oct. 4, 1914.

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I G (Bohemian-Slavonic Auxiliary Committee), we want to mention first the Národní Jednota Sokolská (National Sokol Association), the Župa Fuegner-Tyrš (Sokol unit called Župa Fuegner-Tyrš), the Jednota Českých Dam (Bohemian Women's Unity), and the Grand Lodge of the Česko-Slovanské Podporující Spolky (Bohemian-Slavonic Benevolent Associations).

Their representatives and the representatives of other bodies that will become our members will soon find that we have made an auspicious start. We have sent nine hundred collection sheets to all parts of the United States and Canada. Cash collections now amount to \$3,896, of which \$2,748 was received in the month of September. Of the collection sheets, eighty have been returned with names and amounts contributed by our friends.

Letters have been sent to two hundred of our well-known national workers requesting them to help us in our action. All material necessary for collections is ready and available: There are collection sheets, handbills, posters, signs

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Denní Hlasatel, Oct. 4, 1914.

III H

I G for collection posts, and other printed materials. These things are available for anybody and everybody who desires to take up collections and will ask for them in our offices, either personally or by mail addressed to the undersigned secretary.

We hope that amounts appropriated by various organizations will be collected soon, and that all these organizations will send their representatives to us in Chicago. They will be needed here for active work and conferences. Prompt action is necessary, because the amounts collected or pledged so far are far less than could be expected in view of the number of Bohemians in America. In addition to the cash we have on hand, there are pledges barely amounting to nine thousand dollars. We know that the Bohemians are a good people, and all that is necessary is to knock on their generous hearts, and they will help the nation in this time of dire need. We keep on knocking, keep on asking, but so far the results are far below what they should be in John Huss' nation. It seems that there are many sceptics among us who want to wait until they hear directly from the old country that the people there are starving to death,

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Denní Hlasatel, Oct. 4, 1914.

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freezing, and have nothing to eat but tree bark--as has happened on several occasions in the past--before they will come up with their contributions! How beautiful in times like these is the deed of Mr. J. Tichý of Kedzie Avenue, Chicago, who writes us somewhat like this: "We talk about collecting one million dollars. Well, that is very simple indeed. There are about seven hundred thousand of us here in the United States, of whom at least half a million are good, patriotic Bohemians. Let every one of them assess himself with a national tax of two dollars a year, and the money is here! I am starting the move. I am a man of very modest means, and there are six of us in our family. Hence, I am enclosing twelve dollars. We shall manage somehow".....It seems to us that Neruda [prominent writer] had such men in mind when he talked about the Bohemian people as a "nation of granite". If we had as many such men as we have critics and pussyfoots who are afraid to give a dime for fear it may be confiscated by the Austrian government, we could do wonders.

So I repeat here again that the money will be sent to the old country only

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Denní Hlasatel, Oct. 4, 1914.

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I G under conditions which will assure its proper delivery. We are already in touch with the Česká Obec Sokolská (Bohemian Sokol Community) and the Jednota Českých Učitelů (Association of Bohemian Teachers) [both bodies in the old country], discussing the way they could help us in distributing the funds so that the American money would be given only to the best and most needy Bohemian people.

At first we were hoping that in these tragic days, in this time of great catastrophe which is affecting our entire nation, we would be able to unite all Bohemians toward one huge humane action, and that all of us would, at least for the time being, forget all views and ideas which separate us one from the other. We thought that our hope was that much more justified when we saw how the German Kaiser succeeded in unifying the whole German nation in his business of murder. It was easy to hope for the unification of our nation in the cause of humaneness. But we were wrong. The Bohemian nation is not unified today. Perhaps it is because we have no Kaiser, and a Bohemian king has not yet been

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Denní Hlasatel, Oct. 4, 1914.

I G elected. Thus, in Chicago the Socialists are making collections for their own people, and the Catholics have started their own fund. Outside of Chicago, there are several collection centers soliciting money for similar purposes and in ways similar to our own. But we hope to make an agreement with them, because in marching toward one and the same goal, we would be in one another's way if we did not march together.

Our St. Wenceslaus concert was a success, particularly in its artistic and moral aspects. Little wonder, then, that there are many voices suggesting that such concerts be arranged more frequently. To this we have just one thing to say: If we were to pay for all expenses and all services, there would be, instead of a one-hundred-dollar profit--the exact financial report will be published later--a three-hundred-dollar deficit. With all this beautiful music, let us not forget that the musicians want to live, too! Of course, for the St. Wenceslaus concert they donated their services to the country. They not only played free of charge, but also procured the largest advance sale of

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I G tickets and thus assured a good attendance at the concert. Many thanks to them!

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Dehňí Hlasatel, Oct. 4, 1914.

We would suggest that our out-of-town communities try to stir up an interest in our collections by organizing similar concerts or lectures or other entertainments. Our headquarters will be glad to help in any such undertaking. Let us get down to work! Let us perform some sacrifice! Let us wake up and shake off our lethargy! Let us accumulate some merits for helping the old country! Let us repay at least a part of our debt to her! Let us show some pure, healthy, human feelings and prove that we are not indifferent toward the suffering of thousands of Bohemian families who have lost their providers and supporters on the battlefields and now are facing misery and need. Let us alleviate the sorrow of the orphans, widows, and mothers, if in no other way than by an expression of sympathy in the form of a dollar.

For the Česko-Slovanský Pomocný Výbor, J. V. Nigrin, Secretary, 1825 Blue Island Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 4, 1914.

MEETING OF THE CESKA DOBROCINNA SPOLECNOST

The regular meeting of the Ceska Dobrocinna Spolecnost (Bohemian Charitable Association) was held last Friday night under the chairmanship of Judge J. Z. Uhlir. Secretary Hospodsky reported that more than seventy persons applied for relief during September; employment was found for twelve of these, and twelve families were given relief amounting to from three to eight dollars. Six persons were given food, clothing, and shelter, and several other family matters were dealt with by the office of the Spolecnost.

There was a protracted debate of the question whether the Spolecnost should adopt the custom of publishing in the newspapers the names of families getting its support. It seems that frequently remarks are being made in various societies, lodges, etc., and also in public, to the effect that the Spolecnost is supporting people who do not deserve its support. It was agreed

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Denní Hlasatel, Oct. 4, 1914.

to submit this question to the newspapers and to the whole public for discussion. So far the Společnost has not been publishing the names of those who have been receiving its charity because it has found the anonymous method more delicate and considerate. This, however, according to our opinion, has not done a great deal of good either to the Společnost or to those whom it treated with such consideration. In fact, it would seem that this delicate way of handling its business was being used by malicious people to damage the Společnost, and by voicing their suspicions damage its action, themselves not contributing a single penny to its expenses. The Společnost has paid out over \$5,000 in donations since the beginning of this year, most of which has been spent on rent for needy families.

Chairman John A. Sokol of the ball committee reported that his committee had begun its work by sending out invitations to lodges, associations, etc., and also to individuals asking for co-operation and energetic action because the funds of the Společnost have been getting low and bad times must be expected during the winter. Already requests for help are streaming into the office.....

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 4, 1914.

FOR THOSE WHO SUFFER

A woman's sympathy is usually weak, for she is the one who is more repressed. That seems to be in a woman's character. And the weaker ones, the more repressed ones in the old country, are now the widows and orphans of Bohemian soldiers who perished in the war, and those whom the war has deprived of a livelihood.

The man is called into the battle. Certainly, he hates to go away from his loved ones; he may be going to his death. But, like the Spanish matador, he marches to the rhythm of snappy music played by a military band, to the shouts of "Hurrah". He is being intoxicated; he must be intoxicated by the false military glory, by the lie that it is the highest honor to be a soldier, and that it is heroic to kill, upon someone's order, without knowing why. There are many who believe these falsehoods; many who, like decorated cattle, walk into the human slaughterhouse.

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 4, 1914.

Our countrymen are now in such a situation. After all, they kill so that they do not get killed themselves. Also, it is better to get killed than to be crippled and become a burden to one's wife, one's parents, or one's community, and, as if in mockery, receive a "munificence" of eight hellers for tobacco. No doubt, those in authority believe that he needs no food when he smokes.....At times, however, they are more generous: They permit him to buy--with his own money--a barrel organ.....

And while the man is fighting, his wife and children, his brothers and sisters and old parents all stay at home. There, in the distant battlefields, he is tormented by anxiety for his loved ones. Will they have enough to eat? Will they be able to pay their rent?

During the first three months, the government pays the family of a soldier a certain amount--sixty kreutzers, I think it is, per day--which keeps them from starvation. But it is not enough--by far not enough--to banish need and to buy necessities. But what when the three months are gone? Nobody

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 4, 1914.

knows, and this cruel uncertainty about the future adds to all the cares and troubles.....

Then there are thousands of families whose providers, even though they are not in the war, have lost their jobs, because shops and factories are now closed. Families are already going hungry.

Should those innocent victims suffer, should they starve, should they freeze? "No--no--no" calls every drop of Bohemian blood. If we do not help them, even our bare skulls in the grave will blush for shame!

The Germans aim to collect, and, judging by what they have already, will collect two million dollars--that is two million dollars for their countrymen. I have it on the best authority that prominent German ladies have joined the solicitation activities.

Is it only German ladies who have national consciousness? Is it only German

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 4, 1914.

women who should be creating an honorable memory for themselves in these historic times? I know, I feel in the very soul of my Bohemian self that it is not so. I know that we cannot collect two million dollars like the Germans, but I know that we can collect, with the help of Bohemian ladies, an amount of which we need not be ashamed.

We must take our obligations toward our nation seriously, as seriously as the obligations toward our family, because the nation is our larger, greater family. If a well-to-do countryman donates a substantial amount, his duty is not yet completed. He has to contribute work; he has to join those who do the collecting. Knock, and knock again on the Bohemian hearts! Like a soldier with his opponent, attack the pocketbooks of your countrymen again and again. Do not be frightened away by calumny, by gossip, by a malicious word; kick over all obstacles and march straight toward your goal. For, every dollar added to the collection sheet means bread for the needy. I do not see how anybody can sit down to a well provided table, lie down in a soft bed, without having satisfied his conscience by offering a decent

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 4, 1914.

donation for his suffering countrymen. A feeling of revolting hatefulness should seize us when we see a man who does not know anything but his own stomach, his own pocketbook, and his own very close relatives.

The Cesko-Slovansky Pomocny Vybor (Bohemian-Slavonic Auxiliary Committee) is directing an appeal to all unselfish, wide-awake Bohemian ladies to report in the Vojta Naprstek school at Homan Avenue near 26th Street next Wednesday, October 7, when detailed plans for house-to-house solicitations will be discussed.

I hope, in fact I fully trust, that I shall see many of the dear faces of my friends there.

Do not forget: Vojta Naprstek school, next Wednesday, October 7, at 8 P. M.

Signed: (Mrs.) F. Stanek-Bujarek.

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Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 30, 1914.

LET'S MAKE A CHRISTMAS DONATION

(Editorial)

How about setting up a Christmas donation to Bohemia and Moravia as the goal of our collections? Our Christmas would be the happiest possible if we should celebrate it knowing that we have done a good deed by which several thousand families in the old country would profit. We cannot give them happiness and joy, for that we are too weak, and the catastrophe that befell them too great; but we may be able to dry the tears of many, mitigate their despair, rekindle their hopes. If we succeed in this, we shall have done a piece of work which will give us the purest of pleasures and real Christmas happiness.

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Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 30, 1914.

A RESOLUTION OF THE SDRUZENI VZDELAVACICH KLUBU KOMENSKY

The resolutions committee of the fifth convention of the Sdruzeni Vzdelavacich Klubu Komensky (Association of Educational Clubs Komensky) has drawn up a proclamation which the convention adopted, and which has been sent to us for publication as an expression of the opinion of the men united in these clubs:

"The resolutions committee of the Sdruzeni Vzdelavacich Klubu Komensky, having thoroughly discussed the present state of affairs in Europe, particularly in Austria and the Bohemian-Slavonic lands, has agreed to formulate a protest against the uncivilized ways of the Austrian Government which, being kept and supported by Slavic moneys--particularly Bohemian-Slavonic moneys--is following furious, exterminating policies against everything Bohemian and Slavic in general. The Slavs have suffered under Austria for hundreds of years, and are still suffering under its domination.....

"Our Clubs Komensky.... urge all their friends to contribute as much as they can

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Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 30, 1914.

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to relief funds now being collected for our suffering brothers in the old country....."

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Our Sdruzeni has agreed to contribute to this noble purpose all the money in its treasury--\$95.87.....

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Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 27, 1914.

THE THIRD REPORT ON THE GROWTH OF THE AUXILIARY FUND

In the second report on the progress of collections conducted by the Česko-Slovanský Pomocný Výbor (Bohemian-Slavonic Auxiliary Committee) published last Sunday, we reported the receipt of \$2,322.96. This week the fund has grown to \$3,184.87.

The largest contribution was \$466, which came to us through the Daily Svornost. Of this, the largest individual contributions were \$186 from the Kryl Band and \$100 from Mr. F. Špinar.

We repeat that the Pomocný Výbor guarantees that the money collected among our countrymen will be distributed in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia, so that the most needy Bohemians will receive help. Our money will never get into the hands of an Austrian government agent, employee, or officer; therefore the objection of those who button up their pockets with the excuse that they do not know where the money will go has no foundation.

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BOHEMIAN

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Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 27, 1914.

Furthermore, we hope that those who have placed obstacles in our way and have impeded our collections since the beginning because of fear that our soliciting will damage collections of their own, will finally be recognized as people who are selfishly damaging a sacred national undertaking, and that those who still have some apprehensions will become convinced of the sincerity of our efforts and will join hands with us in our common work toward the fulfillment of our national duty.

/There follows a full column of names and amounts collected on every one of the collection sheets--which are numbered--by the individual solicitors. Also, the names and amounts returned by individual volunteer collection organizers are published./

Let us hope that the results of these collections will inspire more and more of our countrymen to charitable collection work. According to news reaching us from abroad, there is a real need beginning to be felt in Bohemia, and Bohemian-America wants to help with a gift and not with alms.

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 27, 1914.

For the Česko-Slovanský Pomocný Výbor, J. V. Nigrin, Secretary.

WPA (U. I.) 1914

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 27, 1914.

THE WAR RELIEF CONCERT

The Cesko-Slovansky Pomocny Vybor (Bohemian-Slavonic Auxiliary Committee) has asked us to publish the following information concerning the concert which will be held tomorrow.

The coming concert is being arranged by the combined efforts of the Cesko-Slovansky Pomocny Vybor and the Sdruzeni Ceskych Hudebniku (Association of Bohemian Musicians) for the benefit of Bohemians in the old country who are suffering as a result of the present war. In addition to the soloists, there will be a band of sixty members of the Chicago Federation of Musicians, and all these, including our musicians, have been making extended preparations to assure a complete success for the concert.

The concert will be held in the Pilsen Park pavilion, Albany Avenue and 26th Street; admission is twenty-five cents for adults and ten cents for children.....

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 27, 1914.

DONATIONS CONTRIBUTED THROUGH THE DENNÍ HLASATEL

Up to date and including previously published contributions, the Denní Hlasatel has received the following donations for our fighting and needy brothers:

[There follow thirty-nine names and donations, ranging from fifty cents to three dollars.]

Total for the Serbian Red Cross,	\$ 47.50
Total for the Russian Red Cross,	474.00
Total for the Česko-Slovanský Červený Kříž (Bohemian-Slavonic Red Cross),	826.70
Grand total,	<hr/> \$1,348.20

[This report is a daily feature in the paper, apparently set up before the name of the Česko-Slovanský Červený Kříž was changed to Česko-Slovanský Pomocný Výbor, and the form has never been corrected.]

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BOHEMIA

Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 20, 1914.

A. CHARIK. AMERICAN

A champion solicitor who truly deserves that his name be published is Mr. Antonín Černý of 3444 West 26th Street.....So far he has collected over four hundred dollars for the relief fund for our countrymen suffering because of the war, and he is now well up in his fifth hundred. All this was being done while his little daughter was seriously ill and had to be removed to a hospital.

[The article lists the names of Mr. Černý's contributors and their contributions, with amounts ranging from twenty-five cents to one dollar.]

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SECRET

Penni Khasatel, Sept. 18, 1914.

RELEVANCE

In Wednesday's meeting of Sokol Slavsky, a component part of the Sokolska Kupa Fugner-Tyrs (Sokol Unit called Kupa Fugner-Tyrs), action was taken which is considered of great significance. In addition to the usual agenda, Sokol Slavsky dealt with the question of a contribution to our suffering brothers in the old country. As in other patriotic matters, Sokol Slavsky proved to be most generous. The discussion of this question was very brief indeed. The decision, by a large majority, was to withdraw 500 from the treasury, and in addition to this, assess each member with a tax of \$1, which amount will have to be paid within a certain short period. Thus, the total contribution voted in Wednesday's meeting amounts to \$696, the Sokol Slavsky having 190 members at the present time. It was agreed to hold the money until an opportunity presents itself to send it to the Ceska Obec Sokolska (Czechian Sokol Association) [with component units in Bohemia, Moravia, Silesia, and Lower Austria] for distribution where help is needed

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Mlasatel, Sept. 18, 1914.

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most.

Simultaneously, the hope was expressed that all other contributions collected in Bohemian America will be given to the Ceska (Czech) Skolstva in the old country, which body would undertake the distribution, together with Bohemian teachers. No doubt the Skols and teachers would form a body which would be fully competent to undertake an equitable distribution, and when the time comes to make the respective move, the Skols and teachers should be taken into serious consideration.

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 16, 1914.

COLLECTIONS ARE PROGRESSING

The Denní Hlasatel has receipted the following contributions:

For the Serbian Red Cross,	\$ 43.20
For the Russian Red Cross,	450.20
For the Česko-Slovanský Červený Kříž (Bohemian-Slavonic Red Cross),	<u>692.45</u>
Total,	<u>\$1,185.85</u>

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BOHEMIAN

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Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 14, 1914.

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OUR BERWYN SHOWS ITS METTLE

Our Bohemian colony in Berwyn proved eloquently yesterday that its numerical and patriotic strength makes it one of the foremost Bohemian groups in Chicago's suburbs. Our friends there set out to show their sympathies for Slavic peoples fighting against their worst enemy, the Teutons, and to make a collection for our brothers in the old country. Their purpose was fulfilled to perfection.....

The hall of Sokol Berwyn was filled to capacity.....

The speakers were Mr. Nigrin, Dr. Rudiš-Jičínský, Mrs. Bujárek-Staněk, and Mr. Palandic....whose eloquence was rewarded not only by stormy applause, but also by the result of the collection, which yielded \$250, an amount which the organizers of the meeting expect to raise to \$300 before it is passed on to the proper committee.....

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WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 12, 1914.

FOR OUR SUFFERING BROTHERS

Our office has so far received the following amounts:

For the Serbian Red Cross,	\$ 41.20
For the Russian Red Cross,	441.20
For the Česko-Slovanský Červený Kříž (Bohemian-Slavonic Red Cross),	565.60
Total,	<u>\$1,048.00</u>

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 7, 1914.

DONATIONS FOR THE OLD COUNTRY

Our office has received the following donations for wounded soldiers and for the mitigation of suffering:

Eight names from Minnesota, Oregon, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin are listed; donations total \$13.05.

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 6, 1914.

FIRST MONTH'S REPORT OF THE ČESKO-
SLOVANSKÝ VÝPOMOCNÝ VÝBOR

The Česko-Slovanský Výpomocný Výbor (Bohemian-Slavonic Auxiliary Committee) is entering upon its second month's work with a degree of success which, in view of our conditions, is certainly satisfactory.

There is now over eleven hundred dollars in cash in the hands of its treasurer, over six thousand dollars in pledges, and some three thousand dollars in the hands of newspapers and other collectors. Thus, by now, the result of the collections is about ten thousand dollars.

Our Sokols have taken the lead in the solicitation of funds. The Tělocvičná Jednota Sokol (Gymnastic Association Sokol, has sent out ninety collection sheets from its main office to its several units, and the Župa Fuegner-Tyrš (Sokol unit called Župa Fuegner-Tyrš) has distributed fifty such sheets. With them, the Sokols have inaugurated collections among themselves and their

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 6, 1914.

friends. Our other large national bodies will be asked to start similar moves, so that systematic solicitation will be inaugurated soon.

The Česko-Slovanský Výpomocný Výbor has arranged three mass meetings in Chicago already: One in Pilsen Park, July 28, the day of the outbreak of the war; one in Oak Park, August 29; and one in the Sokol Pilsen hall, September 3. In addition to this, its members actively co-operated with the Serbs, Croatians, and Slovaks with the organization, and also attended their meetings.

A systematic house-to-house canvass is in preparation in Chicago. Patriotic ladies who are ready to help us in this action are requested to send their addresses to Mrs. F. Staněk-Bujárek, at 1539 West 19th Street.

Our artistic circles have promised the Committee their help by arranging a number of festivals where the public will be treated to real artistic and refined entertainment. The festivals will take place in the very near future, and all they net will be used for the support of our suffering brothers in the

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 6, 1914.

old country.

TO OUR FRIENDS OUTSIDE OF CHICAGO

The first request we direct to you is to work with us toward our common goal. Let us all do our duty, forgetting petty interests which are local or personal in character. We have been receiving many contributions from the old country, but we beg our out-of-Chicago countrymen not to stop at personal donations, but rather to organize collections among their friends with the aid of the collection sheets which the secretary and the treasurer have available upon request. Both should be addressed to 1825 Blue Island Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. Very, very much money will be needed to mitigate the terrible misery which, like a horrid specter, haunts our Bohemian meadows. No one is so poor that he cannot contribute, and contribute more than once.

Let us not be confused by reports of despicable actions of some renegades which have been reaching us from the old country. Our sympathies go to the Bohemian people, not to some imperial councillors or climbers a la Grös /Mayor of Prague

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 6, 1914.

at that time⁷. These people whose sons are bleeding on the battlefields, whose crops are rotting for lack of men to reap them, whose shops are closed, are calling to us for help. It is they in whom we are interested. Then down to work, and with united efforts, let us forge ahead!

(Signed): Jaroslav V. Nigrin, Secretary,
Česko-Slovanský Výchovný Výbor.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 4, 1914.

FOR THE RED CROSS

✓The article lists twenty-five donors of amounts ranging from 25¢ to \$1, plus two collections, one of \$8.50 and another of \$5.75, totaling \$29.95 for the Red Cross, sent for reforwarding to the Denní Hlasatel.7

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BOHEMIAN

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Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 3, 1914.

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A UNIFICATION FOR MORE INTENSIVE ACTION

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The members and representatives of our three most important public national bodies, recognizing again the validity of the saying that "in union there is strength," met together last night in order to discuss ways and means by which the most effective help could be given to our brothers in Bohemia and in other Slavic countries which are now in a desperate situation.

We refer to the members and representatives of the Česko-Americká Národní Rada (Bohemian-American National Council), the Česko-Americká Tisková Kancelář (Bohemian-American Press Bureau), and the Česko-Slovanský Červený Kříž (Bohemian-Slavonic Red Cross).

The meeting, held in the Svobodomyslná Škola Vojta Náprstek (Free Thought School Vojta Náprstek) started a most important development. It founded the České Národní Sdružení (Bohemian National Alliance), consisting of the three bodies, and elected officers, so as to make real work possible immediately.

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BOHEMIAN

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Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 3, 1914.

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The executive committee of the České Národní Sdružení will publish

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a detailed statement of the body's purpose later on, but one of its

principal duties will be to organize collections of funds to be sent to Bohemia so that they can be used where the real need is greatest.

But the supreme aim of the České Národní Sdružení is to follow an idea which is much more far-reaching, though yet very hazy, and which must not be disclosed publicly without a thorough preparation of the ground. Then it will be launched in a very definite form, carefully but decisively, and will be followed with all the strength and vigor the body can muster.

Immediately after the formation of the České Národní Sdružení, the election of officers took place with the following results: Dr. L. J. Fisher, president; Mr. Emanuel Beránek, first vice-president; Mrs. Staněk-Bujárek, second vice-president; Mr. S. Vinklárek, secretary; Mr. James F. Štěpina, treasurer.

The president was authorized to appoint an executive committee of nine members,

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BOHEMIAN

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Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 3, 1914.

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three from each component body with representatives from four Bohe-

IV mian dailies of Chicago, to act in an advisory capacity. As we have

already mentioned, all other details about the purposes of this new body will be made public in the committee's own report.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 302

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 1, 1914.

THE FORMATION OF A BOHEMIAN
VOLUNTEER LEAGUE IN PARIS

The Bohemian-American newspapers have been publishing articles during the past few days dealing with the formation of a Bohemian volunteer league in Paris, as a result of a telegram from that league requesting financial help from Bohemian-Americans.

Some newspapers have voiced their distrust toward this move, but now we have found that the action is aboveboard and should be supported. The Bohemian volunteer league is not an innovation of irresponsible or adventuresome elements, but rather an action of the Bohemian colony of Paris, and it has a legitimate, serious reason.

Immediately after declaration of the Austro-French war, all Austrians in France, including, obviously, the Bohemians, who have a very large colony

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 1, 1914.

in Paris, an order came to leave Paris and France within twenty-four hours and to go either to Belgium, Switzerland, or Spain. Those who prefer to stay in France must report to the police authorities between the fifth and sixteenth mobilization days, and they will be sent to certain specified places in the west of France for farm work under military supervision and will be considered prisoners of war.

Our countrymen, most of whom are married and have children, were naturally in despair over this order. Their wives were in tears, and worried husbands found it most difficult to console them.....

In this desperate situation, a mass meeting of all Bohemians was called in Paris to decide on the steps to be taken in order to dissuade the French government from the policy of dealing in this manner with the Bohemians, who have always been friends of France and Austria.....

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 1, 1914.

It was finally decided to form a "Ligue De Volontaires Tcheques A Paris" (League of Bohemian Volunteers in Paris)....which sent a delegation to the ministry of war....where they met the flyer, Rosenfeld, a Bohemian Jew, who.... had been given French citizenship.....

Professor Denis....offered the Bohemians his help....and after other important citizens had intervened in favor of the Bohemians, a French member of Parliament brought about something we ourselves never succeeded in achieving: We have been recognized as Bohemians--"Tcheques" [subsequently transcribed in English as "Czechs"]--and not "Austrians".

Upon the intervention of the above-mentioned deputy, the Bohemians--Czechs--were given an office of their own in the prefecture, a special office staff, and our countrymen, Messrs. Hofman, Novak, and Rosenfeld were appointed as the staff's assistants. Thereafter, all Bohemians offering to serve as volunteers

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 302/5

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 1, 1914.

were enrolled, first those who had to leave Paris within three days. Each received a "Permis De Sejour" (permit to stay) and could remain in Paris..... All of them were called to arms August 21 and were immediately sent to the front.

This is an absolutely reliable report, and it explains the nature of the Bohemian league of volunteers. Its address is: "Ligue De Volontaires Tcheques A Paris, 9 Rue Buffault".

Excerpts of a Letter from a Bohemian Volunteer in Paris

In order that our readers may get a better understanding of the reasons for the formation of a body of Bohemian volunteers in France, we publish herewith a few excerpts of a letter written by our countryman, Otakar Cizek, founder of the Sokol at Argenteuil near Paris, to his relatives in New York:

PROJ. 302/3

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 1, 1914.

"Argenteuil, August 8, 1914.

"My dear friends: No doubt you are anxious to know how we are.....[The body of the letter repeats and describes in detail, the events forming the first part of this article, and then continues:]

"Once more I am asking you, my dear Mother, to take care of my family, that is my wife and my two girls, if I should not return from the war. To know that you will not leave them without help will be a great consolation for me.....

"In the meantime, if you can, send them some money.....I am afraid they might go hungry.....

"....Please have this letter published in our newspapers in America and ask the Sokols to organize collections for the 'Ligue De Volontaires Tcheques A

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 1, 1914.

Paris', 9 Rue Buffault. No matter how small the amounts, everything will be welcome, because we are all very poor....."

No doubt, **this** letter speaks volumes. Whoever can should help these heroic brothers and countrymen who, being forced to leave their wives and children, hurry to help France, a country whom all Bohemians love wholeheartedly.

Cesko-Americka Tiskova Kancelar (Bohemian-American Press Bureau).

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SECRET

Denní hlášení, June 6, 1944.

MINUTES OF THE 12TH DOBROČINNÁ SCHŮZKA

In yesterday's meeting of the Česká Dobročinná Společnost (Bohemian Charitable Association), detailed reports concerning the financial outcome of the tag day were submitted. The net profits amounted to 1,867.92.....

The Association approved a donation of 100 for the Česká útulna a sirotčinec (Bohemian Old People's Home and Orphanage), and 100 for the Catholic orphanage in Lisle.....

Beginning next month, the Association will hold monthly meetings only, always on the first Friday of the month.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30273

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 13, 1914.

[CZECH WOMEN FORM RED CROSS BRANCH]

Patriotic Czech women have organized a branch of the American Red Cross in the Humboldt Park district. We should give them all possible support. Conferences for the purpose of strengthening the organization are being held in the Zdrubek School, Crawford and Wilson Avenues.



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III B 2

BOHEMIA

Denni Vlasatel, May 4, 1914.

ČESKÁ ŠKOLNÍ SPOLEČNOST

That our Čstřední katice Školská v Čechách (Bohemian Schoolistic Society in Bohemia) is not forgotten in our circles was proved last Saturday when the Kroužek Čápadlých Vlastenců (Circle of Loyal Patriots) at Mr. Wistern's Coffee House, sent in a contribution of twenty dollars collected by its members on various occasions.

It is truly a pity that we have such a small number of those "Čápadlých Vlastenců".

II D 10
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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 2, 1914.

ARE OUR IMMIGRANTS PROPERLY PROVIDED FOR?

(Editorial)

Perhaps there is not one of us who does not know from his own experience the hardships of an immigrant who, after arriving in America, finds himself not only bewildered and lost, but in most instances at the mercy of a whole string of unscrupulous agents who take advantage of his lack of proper information.

The daily newspapers are full of instances where our people are plundered by the use of sinister methods, and not a week passes without the fear, that another young girl has fallen into the snares of men with criminal motives.

Tired by the long journey, disappointed times without number by dishonest agents, and robbed of his last coin, our immigrant sets foot on American soil and is kept on that notorious Ellis Island. To whom should he turn after so

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 2, 1914.

many disappointments? In whom should be put his confidence?

The Slovanská Společnost Přístěhovalecká (The Slavonic Immigrant Protective Society) is at this time the only organization which daily sends its representative to Ellis Island to look after the interests of our people, to advise and direct, and otherwise be helpful, without expecting from them any remuneration. Nationality is not considered among the Slavs, nor does profession or political affiliation have any bearing with this Society. Urgent need of help is the criterion.

This Slovanská Společnost Přístěhovalecka has been founded on humanitarian principles and it is entirely independent of any steamship company or any other profit-seeking organization. Headed by leaders of unblemished reputation who are conscious of their responsibility to all, it remains the best guide for an immigrant in need of assistance.

The Society owns its own home at 436 West 23rd Street, New York, and in the

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 2, 1914.

year 1913 it helped and intervened at Ellis Island in 3,111 cases which affected 4,341 persons. In that year, work for 309 men and 592 women was secured by the Society. Thus the Society took care of a total of nine hundred persons, and anyone who knows how hard it is now to find employment will be able to appreciate the significance of these figures.

In 234 cases the representative of the Society appealed to Washington against the rulings of the immigration officials. Of these 234 cases, 81 have been decided favorably, that is, practically thirty per cent, which means that 153 persons were ordered deported, whereas 81 were saved for America through the Society's intervention.

To those who are familiar with prevailing conditions it is well known that in cases on Ellis Island where the law seems to be against the immigrant, or in cases where a protest filed against the ruling of the immigration officials has been overruled, the fate of the immigrant is certainly deplorable. Where an immigrant needs not only financial, but also moral support, his case should be studied very closely, to make certain that there is no miscarriage of justice.

Denní Hlasatel, Apr. 2, 1914.

The Society helped 165 families financially. It assisted in 168 cases where deportation because of physical disability would have been enforced, in 369 cases of mental deficiency and communicable diseases, and also in 52 cases of pregnancy of single girls. It dealt with the cases of 26 workmen who received deportation notices because they had been hired on contract, of 44 children less than 16 years old, of 43 people with criminal records in Europe, and of 10 people who had been denied entry into Canada. All these cases required more time to investigate than the ordinary ones.

In spite of these respect-compelling results we cannot say that our immigration problems get the proper attention.

Practically 12,000 Bohemians and 30,000 Slovaks land on our shores every year. Since its means are very limited, how many of these immigrants can receive from the Slovanská Společnost Přistěhovalecká the attention they require, and how much money would be needed to take care of them all?

The Society is dependent upon public charity, and its members can only be

WPA (41) 1001.3075

Denní Hlasatel, Apr. 2, 1914.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 2, 1914.

as active as its resources permit. Under these circumstances the majority of our immigrants do not get at all the attention they should receive, and in most favorable cases are left to the questionable direction of agents who are concerned in furthering objectives not always very favorable to the immigrants.

WPA (RL) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 8, 1914.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CESKA DOBROCINNA SPOLECNOST

Friday night the fourth annual meeting of the Ceska Dobrocinna Spolecnost (Bohemian Charitable Association) was held in the pavilion of Pilsen Park, at Albany Avenue and 26th Street. The meeting was opened by the president, Judge J. Z. Uhler, after which the minutes of the last annual meeting were read by the secretary, Reverend V. Vanek, and were approved. The next item on the program was the reading of the secretary's report, which was as follows:

"The Ceska Dobrocinna Spolecnost has completed its fourth year of work, having been founded in February, 1910, and it now takes pleasure in presenting to its members and to the entire Bohemian public the following report:

"At the annual meeting in 1913 the following board of directors was elected: For three years: Dr. Geo. Rezanka, Peter Drije, John A. Cervenka, A. J. Cermak, Vaclav Cihak, F. J. Nedbal, Jos. C. Pisa, and Jan Chrastka. For a two-year period the following members were retained as directors: Reverend V. Vanek, Anton Snabl, Jan Sokol, Jos. F. Triska, J. A. Hospodsky /for the Denni Hlasatel/, Karel G. Krasny /for the Svornost/, Jan W. Woller /for the Narod/, and Frank Gruener

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 8, 1914.

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II D 8 [representing the Spravedlnost]. The following men were elected for
IV one year: J. Z. Uhlir, J. S. Loula, F. J. Petru, Vaclav Lisy, Roman
Sedlacek, Karel Novak, and Anton Laadt.

"This board of twenty-four directors has elected from its midst the following officers: J. G. Uhlir, president; F. J. Petru, vice-president representing Pilsen; Jan A. Cervenka, second vice-president for Bohemian 'California'; Stanley J. Loula, third vice-president for Merigold; and J. F. Triska, fourth vice-president for Town of Lake; V. Vanek, secretary; Roman Sedlacek, assistant-secretary; Anton J. Cermak, financial secretary; and F. G. Hajicek, treasurer.

"The board of directors held twenty-one meetings during the year, all of which were well attended, and the officers have diligently performed all their duties. In April Mr. Franke, the owner of the California Theater, arranged three performances for our benefit which netted \$163.10. In May a committee of two composed of Messrs. Cermak and Vanek called on the investigating committee of the State Legislature and filed a report concerning the management of our office. This

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 8, 1914.

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II D 8 report proved that our management was the most efficient and least

IV expensive of all the charitable societies in the city. To the Bohemian

Orphanage and Old People's Home, the Spolecnost donated \$175 for

Bohemian orphans and an equal amount to the Bohemian orphans in Lisle, Illinois.

"The tag day held on Decoration Day netted \$1,365. The manager of the Pilsen Brewery remitted to us a \$50 prize from a contest. At the meeting of September 19, we received the good news that Mr. Leo Klein bequeathed one thousand dollars to the Spolecnost. This was the first time in the history of the Spolecnost that we were remembered in this way. The charity ball held on November 5 at Pilsen Park surpassed in attendance all those held in previous years and netted \$2,495.82.

/Translator's note: There follows a report on Christmas and other donations, contributions for groceries, coal, clothing, medicine, and funeral expenses which the Spolecnost made during the year./

"Our total expenses were \$4,995.80. Altogether we rendered assistance to 583 families with 736 children. Four hundred and two persons asked our office to secure employment for them, and 243 of them were placed. Fifty single persons

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 8, 1914.

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II D 8 were given assistance, mostly from the emergency fund. The hospital
IV expenses of 35 persons were paid. Our employment bureau does not yet
function as well as it should. It will be necessary to cultivate
contacts on a large scale with shops, stores, and farming regions, in order to
increase our efficiency in this respect. Among the families which we support,
there are many pathetic cases in which our support cannot be discontinued. Many
of them are receiving our aid regularly throughout the year. In some cases the
men are bedridden at home or in institutions. Some are in the Bridewell, and the
wives and children must not be left in need. [There follow expressions of thanks
to various firms and individuals for donations of pieces of equipment, material,
and services.]

"There is a great deal yet to be done. The Spolecnost should have at least five
hundred members with a minimum dues of \$5. It should also be more frequently
remembered by Bohemian corporations. Considering the size of the Bohemian colony
in Chicago, it is deplorable that membership dues during the year 1913 totaled
only \$1,247.....Vaclav Vanek, secretary"

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 13, 1914.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF ČESKÁ DOBROČINNÁ SPOLEČNOST.

The directors of the Česká Dobročinná Společnost (Bohemian Charitable Association) held their meeting last Friday. When the vice-chairman called the meeting to order, most of the directors were present. Secretary Vaclav Vaněk read the minutes of the previous meeting which were approved. The management of the Česká Utulna a Sirotčinec (Bohemian Old People's Home and Orphanage) sent a letter of thanks for the donation of \$25.

A letter was received from a Bohemian family of Charles Mix County, South Dakota, asking the Česká Dobročinná Společnost for help because a crop failure and the loss of a horse has left them in want. Because the Česká Dobročinná Společnost is bound by its bylaws to help only the poor of Chicago, it was agreed to reply recommending that the Bohemian newspapers be asked for assistance. The report of our agent, Mr. Otto, was an extensive one, and an expenditure of \$240.10 was noted, mostly for rents.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 18, 1914.

At this meeting the donations were accepted and receipted, totaling \$217.50. The next meeting, the annual one, will be called on February 6 at Pilsen Park, Albany Avenue and 26th Street. All members of the Česká Dobročinná Společnost will be invited, and vacancies on the board of directors will be filled.



Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 13, 1914.

FOR THE USTREDNI MATICE SKOLSKA

Yesterday the banking firm of F. J. Skala & Company sent 515 crowns to the Ustredni Matice Skolska /Central Scholastic Association/ in Prague, collected by a circle of friends called "Bonapartes". To the eighty-six dollars previously collected, the following additional amounts were obtained by Mr. E. Bachman: \$5 from Mr. J. S. Mayer; \$2 from Mr. Jaroslav Simonek; \$1 each from Quido Petru and J. K. Valha; \$2 each from Reverend Vanek, Mr. V. L. Jerabek, Mr. F. Sirovatka, Mr. Joseph Neuzil; and \$1 from Mr. Stejskal. This makes a total of \$103 or 515 crowns which were sent by the above-named firm to the Ustredni Matice Skolska. We must mention the fact that after this commendable act, the "Bonapartes" do not intend to remain idle. During the entire year they are planning to collect smaller amounts so that the next gift to the Ustredni Matice Skolska from Chicago will be larger than this year's.

Except for a few insignificant donations, our large representative corporations and national circles little remembered our important Ustredni Matice Skolska in Prague.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 28, 1913.

THE CHARITIES OF THE CERCHOV CIRCLE

The charitable organization Cerchov [name of a high mountainous section of the Bohemian Forest], which meets in Ant. Schnabl's restaurant, 3424 West 26th Street, is one of the most enthusiastic supporters of our charitable and national causes....

Its third annual entertainment, held in U Libuse Hall on Twelfth Street on December 10, 1913, netted the sum of \$279.93, which was distributed as follows: to the Circle's own library fund, \$100; to the Cesko-Americka Nemocnice (Bohemian-American Hospital), \$50; to the orphanage at Lisle, \$25; to the Ceska Dobrocinná Společnost (Bohemian Charitable Society), \$25; to the Ustřední Matice Skolská (Central Scholastic Association) in Bohemia, \$10; to the Narodní Jednota Severočeská (National Union of Northern Bohemia), the Narodní Jednota Posumavská (National Union of the Bohemian Forest Region), and the Narodní Jednota Moravská (National Union of Moravia), \$10 each; total, \$355. [Translator's note: The three last-named organizations have a purpose similar to that of the Ustřední

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 28, 1913.

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Matice Skolska: the construction and maintenance of private Bohemian schools in the Germanized parts of the country.⁷ The treasury of the Circle had to contribute \$75.07 over and above the net proceeds of the entertainment in order to make these donations possible....

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 3027

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 25, 1913.

CHRISTMAS AT THE CESKA DOBROCIINNA SPOLECNOST

There was a lively time in Pilsen Park at 26th Street and Albany Avenue yesterday. The active ladies of the Ceska Dobrocinnna Spolecnost (Bohemian Charitable Society) worked from early morning until 2 o'clock in the afternoon filling Christmas baskets for two hundred Bohemian families and preparing Christmas presents for four hundred children. At 2 o'clock, when all this work was finished, little tots accompanied by their mothers began streaming into the hall to receive their presents and to be entertained by a Christmas program prepared for them by the ambitious secretary of the Society, the Reverend Vaclav Vanek.

The distribution of the baskets began at 2 P. M. and lasted a full hour. Several members of the Bohemia Masonic Lodge came in automobiles to help distribute twenty-seven baskets among families whose names had been given to them by the Society. They also delivered presents to twelve little girls whose names had been published in the Denni Hlasatel....

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 25, 1913.

Promptly at 3 o'clock the Christmas program began....After the playing of a piano selection, Santa Claus entered, walking majestically to the Christmas tree which, shining brightly with hundreds of electric lights, was placed on the platform. He addressed the children with a good-natured, simple talk. His speech was followed by a dramatic recitation and two Christmas carols sung beautifully by the Cesky Delnicky Pevecký Sbor (Bohemian Workingmen's Singing Society).

The distribution of presents then took place under the direction of Mr. John A. Sokol....

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 307

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Dec. 7, 1913.

A MEETING OF THE ČESKÁ DOBROČINNÁ SPOLEČNOST

The recent meeting of the Česká Dobročinná Společnost (Bohemian Charitable Society), held last Friday, had an excellent attendance. The directors remembered the little orphans in both of our orphanages, the one which is a part of the Bohemian Old People's Home and Orphanage and is near the Český Národní Hřbitov (Bohemian National Cemetery) and the one at Lisle, and donated twenty-five dollars to each of these institutions for a Christmas tree. In view of the fact that the Česká Dobročinná Společnost takes care of hundreds of poor families during the year, its consideration for the two orphanages is to be that much more appreciated and admired. The Česká Dobročinná Společnost contributed \$175 to each of the orphanages last year to help pay for the upkeep.

The board of directors of the Česká Dobročinná Společnost decided to distribute its Christmas hampers on the Tuesday before Christmas Eve. Every family which the Society supported during the year will receive a substantial hamper of food;

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 302.3

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Dec. 7, 1913.

the amount will depend on the number of people in the family.

A beautiful Christmas tree will be prepared for the children of these families, and there will be a program of entertainment for them which will be worked out by Reverend Václav Vaněk, secretary of the Society, in co-operation with a committee appointed for this purpose some time ago. The committee consists of Mr. [John A.] Sokol, Mr. Otto and Mr. Zeman. Each child will receive a nice gift at the end of the celebration. Mr. Schnabl reported that he had been promised two hundred boxes of candy for this purpose, and that additional presents will be solicited among the businessmen in the whole city.....

The committee which is investigating the question of overnight shelters, Messrs. Vanek, [John A.] Červenka, and Zeman....will present their report at the next meeting.

The board of representatives of the Český Národní Hřbitov (Bohemian National Cemetery), in a letter read at the meeting, evaded a direct reply to the request of the Česká Dobročinná Společnost to give the name of the man who stated that

WPA (LL) PROJ.

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BOHEMIAN

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Denní Hlasatel, Dec. 7, 1913.

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the Česká Dobročinná Společnost was supporting persons who do not need or deserve charity. It was decided to drop the matter.....

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 29, 1913.

THE MATICE VYSSIHO VZDELANI

The Matice Vyssiho Vzdelani (Council for Higher Education) is now completing its tenth year of activities. Its executive committee offers thanks to all national organizations and individuals that have shown their sympathy with the Matice Vyssiho Vzdelani by supporting its efforts and thus making its work possible. The committee submits to the Bohemian public in America its tenth annual report, with the hope that the Bohemian-American public will continue helping the Matice Vyssiho Vzdelani in its endeavor to raise the cultural level of its nation. Knowing from experience that long reports are frequently laid aside and left there unread, we are submitting herewith a condensed report of our activities during the year of 1912-1913. In order that they may have complete information we are sending to all our members and friends a booklet containing a detailed report on our work, together with the minutes of the Second Convention of the Matice Vyssiho Vzdelani. This booklet also contains our financial report and a tabulation reviewing our work throughout the past ten years. The Matice Vyssiho Vzdelani is trying to achieve its purpose of promoting the prestige of the Bohemian nation

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 29, 1913.

in America by encouraging its youth to acquire higher education, and by granting loans to young people who would have to discontinue their studies without help from the outside.

During the year of 1912-1913 the Matice Vyssiho Vzdelani granted loans to sixteen students who qualified as worthy of such help. The total amount loaned was \$2,535.

The students were residents of the following states: Minnesota (3), Illinois (2), Iowa (2), Nebraska (2), Texas (2), Michigan (1), Missouri (1), North Dakota (1), Oregon (1), and Wisconsin (1). According to the universities they were divided as follows: Nebraska (2), Texas (2), Illinois (1), Iowa (1), Minnesota (1), Missouri (1), North Dakota (1), Oregon (1), Wisconsin (1), University of Chicago (1), State Normal College, Mankato, Minnesota (1), St. Paul Agricultural College (1), Olivet College, Michigan (2).

The executive committee calls attention to the fact that at the beginning of the year loans totaling high above \$3,400 were granted. This was considerably

WPA (ILL.) PROJECT

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 29, 1913.

more than was in the treasury at that time, and is more than any subsequent income up to this time. However, not all of the loans were needed in the full amount as granted, and some were not used at all. Therefore the executive committee was in a position to pay in full all loans which were granted and for which the money was immediately necessary.

Already, during this school year \$2,400 has been paid out to our students, and prompt, substantial help will be needed in order that the Matice Vyssiho Vzdelani may be able to pay out loans which have been promised for the second semester. In this connection it may be noted that the Matice Vyssiho Vzdelani has on hand a considerable quantity of the Narodni Kolek (National Stamp), the frequent use of which we urgently recommend.

As mentioned before, one of our principal objects is to encourage our talented young people in acquiring a higher education. In this we need the help of our friends. Let all of us consider it a duty to see to it that the Bohemian youth enroll in high school and attend regularly throughout the year. In cases where this is not possible the young people should attend the so-called

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Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 29, 1913.

vocational schools, which have recently been opened in many larger cities, and which give their students a very valuable industrial education, and prepare them for practical life.

In submitting this condensed report, the committee thanks again all friends and patrons of the Matice Vyssiho Vzdelani for their support, and asks all our national organizations and individuals to keep us in mind. The membership dues are only five dollars a year, but smaller amounts will also be gratefully accepted.

The executive committee of the
Matice Vyssiho Vzdelani,
B. Simek, president;
F. A. Korab, secretary.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 23, 1913.

A MEETING OF THE CESKA DOBROCINNA SPOLECNOST

This week's meeting of the board of directors of the Ceska Dobrocinna Spolecnost (Bohemian Charitable Society) was held last Friday and was presided over by the Society's vice-president, Mr. F. J. Petru. The minutes from the last meeting were approved as read....

The secretary, Reverend Vaclav Vanek, reported that many applications for support were received from single men, and pointed to the fact that, according to its bylaws, the Society may provide for families only. Because of prevailing unemployment and the approaching winter season, requests for shelter and food by single men are expected to be coming in in increasing numbers. After a debate the meeting agreed to appoint a committee of three members who will consider the possibility of establishing a shelter where destitute single men could spend nights and receive food....

The receipt of an additional \$115 for tickets to the charity ball was reported, which increases the amount received by mail to \$1,378.50. Thus far, the net

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Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 23, 1913.

income from the ball amounts to \$2,261.27, and there are still many tickets neither paid for nor returned.... It is expected that the ball will net at least \$2,400....

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Denní Hlasatel, Nov. 9, 1913.

A MEETING OF THE ČESKÁ DOBROČINNÁ
SPOLEČNOST

(Summary)

A regular meeting of the Česká Dobročinná Společnost (Bohemian Charitable Association) was held last Friday night at 8:30 P. M.

The secretary was instructed to express the Association's thanks in letters to various firms and institutions which lent, donated, or otherwise made available their goods and services on the occasion of the annual ball of the Česká Dobročinná Společnost.

Mr. John A. Sokol, chairman of the ball committee, reported an income of \$1,269.82 for tickets sold in the dance hall and \$1,263.50 for tickets sold by mail. Total, \$2,533.32. The expenses in connection with the ball amounted

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Denní Hlasatel, Nov. 9, 1913.

to \$416.75; the net income, therefore, was \$2,116.57.

Income from other sources reported at the meeting was \$54.01.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 302/5

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 6, 1913.

ANNUAL BALL OF THE CESKA DOBROCCINNA SPOLECNOST

(Summary)

The fourth annual ball of the Ceska Dobroccinna Spolecnost (Bohemian Charitable Association) was held in the profusely lighted and beautifully decorated pavilion of the Pilsen Brewery last night. It was, as in previous years, the event of the season--an evening when the very best of our Chicago Bohemians meet to spend a few hours in dancing, social intercourse, and partaking of an excellent dinner. In this way, a considerable amount of money is raised for the Association's charitable purposes. The attendance was enormous.....

WPA (H.L.) PROJ. 30.5

Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 21, 1913.

A MEETING OF THE ČESKÁ DOBROČINNÁ SPOLEČNOST

A meeting of the Česká Dobročinná Společnost (Bohemian Charitable Association) was held in the society's offices last Friday night.....Among the incoming letters there was one from Mrs. Rosalind Klein and Mr. Sol Klein, executors of the last will of Mr. Leo Klein, reading as follows:

"To the Directors of the Česká Dobročinná Společnost, Chicago.

"According to paragraph six of the testament of Leo Klein, deceased, the executors of that said testament have been charged with the duty of dividing the sum of \$25,000 among such Chicago institutions as do charitable work among the population of Chicago's West Side. We are pleased to enclose a check for \$1,000 for the Česká Dobročinná Společnost, which amount should be used for the promotion of the Association's aims and objectives."

Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 21, 1913.

"Signed: Rosalind Klein, Sol. Klein, executors."

This bequest was gratefully received, and the secretary was instructed to draft a letter of thanks to the noble donors. Mr. Klein's noble deed certainly merits emulation by our wealthy countrymen. The Česká Dobročinná Společnost is doing a great deal of charitable work which should be remembered and supported by our people on various occasions. The expenses of the society are steadily growing. There are many hundred needy Bohemian families on its books, and without the interest of the general Bohemian public, the Společnost could not fulfill its mission.

The chairman of the ball committee, Mr. John A. Sokol, made the announcement that the preparations for the forthcoming ball of the Česká Dobročinná Společnost are in full swing. The ball will be held in the Wilson Park pavilion on the first Wednesday in November, that is, November 5.....The ball and the tag day are the two principal sources of Association's revenue, and

Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 21, 1913.

it is up to the members to stimulate their friends' interest in the undertaking.....

The total income reported in the meeting was \$1,053.32; expenses from August 6 to September 19, \$325.87.

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 1, 1913.

A REQUEST TO THE CESKA DOBROCINNA SPOLECNOST

Our Ceska Dobrocinna Spolecnost (Bohemian Charitable Association) received a donation yesterday which will be a welcome addition to its funds--funds which are being used exclusively for the alleviation of the needs of our poor countrymen in Chicago.

The society's treasurer, Mr. Frank G. Hajicek, received a check yesterday for one thousand dollars as a bequest to the Association by the late Mr. L. Klein, owner of a department store at the corner of Halsted and 14th Streets. The deceased left a large estate. When his will was opened, it was found that he had bequeathed large amounts of money to various charitable organizations on Chicago's West Side. The will does not specify how this amount shall be divided. It was left to the family of the deceased and to the executors of the will to make a division according to their own discretion. Now they have given one thousand dollars to the Ceska Dobrocinna Spolecnost.....

Denni Hlasatel, July 20, 1913.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

TAG DAY OF THE CESKA DOBROČINNA SPOLEČNOST

(Summary)

The collections of the tag day of the Česka Dobročinná společnost (Bohemian Charitable Association) amounted to \$1,628.89; expenses were \$263.90; net profit \$1,364.99. The collected amount consisted of \$1,176.38 which was brought in by sixty-five ladies of the tag day committee, and \$452.51 from collection boxes placed in various stores.

Denni Hlasatel, June 8, 1913.

MEETING OF THE ČESKÁ DOBROČINNÁ SPOLEČNOST

Last Friday a meeting of the Česká Dobročinná Společnost (Bohemian Charitable Association) was held....at which the tag day secretary, Reverend V. Vaněk, reported that the sixty-eight ladies who were tagging collected \$1,208.83. That is an average of seventeen or eighteen dollars per box. The collections from boxes placed in stores amounted to \$170, but there are still several boxes outstanding.....

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 15, 1913.

THE USTREDNI MATICE SKOLSKA IN GREAT NEED

Our public does not seem to be aware of the fact that our national vanguard in the old country--the Ustredni Matice Skolska (Central Scholastic Association)--is in great need during these critical and dangerous times. It is well to remember that in addition to the war which is being waged by our Slavonic brothers against the Turks, our own Bohemian brothers in the old country are also engaged in a terrible struggle against the Germans. While the Yugoslavs fight with arms, we fight against the German overlordship with schools. So, although the Yugoslavs who are now so close to their final victory, are being remembered with our donations it is even more important to remember our fighters for the mother tongue overseas with contributions. Therefore, let us never forget the Ustredni Matice Skolska! However, the distressful appeals of our Ustredni Matice Skolska to Bohemians in America are beginning to be heard by our public. Those who devote their spirited efforts to the organization of collections for our southern Slavonic brothers divide the donations into two equal parts, sending one part to the Balkans and one to Prague.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 15, 1913.

[Translator's Note: A list of donations--mostly from various lodges-- follows, totaling \$112 which was sent to the Ustredni Jistice Skolska by the Jednota Ceskych Dam (Bohemian Ladies Union).]



Denní Hlasatel, Feb. 16, 1913.

CZECH CHARITABLE ASSOCIATION

(Summary)

In the annual meeting of the Bohemian Charitable Association, reports were made not only on current business, but also on the activities of last year. S. Loula is chairman, and Joseph Bolek is secretary of the board of directors.....

During the last nine years the Association has paid out \$56,678.85 for the relief of the poor; it collected \$42,981.84.

Activities of the Junior League and the Ladies' Auxiliary were discussed. The splendid successes of the concert and of the coupon contest arranged by the ladies were recalled with pleasure.

Anton Landt, the bookkeeper, reported for the fiscal year 1917. Funds at

Denní Hlasatel, Feb. 16, 1916.

the beginning of the year amounted to \$8,530.15; income during the year was \$8,945.18; disbursements for the year were \$8,520.51; expenditures for the office, etc., \$1,711.80.

Chairman Loula singled out a number of Chicago Czechs for the aid they have given the Association, and also various organizations for their co-operation.....

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Feb. 9, 1913.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ČESKÁ DOBROČINNÁ SPOLEČNOST



The annual meeting of the Česká Dobročinná Společnost (Bohemian Charitable Association), which was held last Friday night in the offices of the Pilsen Brewery on Albany Avenue at 26th Street, was well attended. The meeting was opened by the president, Judge J. Z. Uhlíř. The secretary, Reverend Václav Vaněk read the minutes of last year's annual meeting, the letters received--many of which carried remittances from members--and his own yearly report which follows:

The Third Annual Report of the Česká Dobročinná Společnost for 1912

This is the third annual report of the Česká Dobročinná Společnost to the American and Bohemian-American public. At the last Annual Meeting, February 9, 1912, elections were held to fill vacancies in the board of directors composed of twenty-four members. Elected for three years were: Mr. J. A. Hospodský for the Denní Hlasatel /daily newspaper/, Mr. Karel Krásný for the

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Denní Hlasatel, Feb. 9, 1913.

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III A Svornost [daily newspaper], Mr. Otto Dušek for the Spravedlnost [daily newspaper], Mr. Jan Voller for the Národ [daily newspaper], Reverend V. Vaněk, Mr. Anton Schnabl, Mr. John A. Sokol, and Mr. Jos. F. Tříška.

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Elected for two years were: Judge J. Z. Uhlíř, Mr. Frank G. Hájíček, Mr. J. S. Loula, Mr. F. J. Petru, Mr. J. F. Lalla, Mr. Roman Sedláček, Mr. Karel Novák, and Mr. Josef Turek.

Elected for one year were: Dr. G. Řezanka, Mr. Peter Drije, Mr. John A. Červenka, Mr. Anton J. Čermák, Mr. J. Z. Klenha, Mr. J. C. Píša, Mr. Václav Čihák, and Mr. Joseph Mendel.

Mr. Albert Mikeš was co-opted into the board at its May meeting, and Mr. Frank Věneček and Mr. Frank Nedbal at its meeting held in June. Director J. F. Lalla resigned at the meeting of October 18. Mr. Václav Lisý was appointed to fill the vacancy.

At the Annual Meeting were elected: Judge J. Z. Uhlíř, president; Mr. F. J. Petru,

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Denní Hlasatel, Feb. 9, 1913.

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III A first vice-president; Mr. John A. Červenka, second vice-president;
IV Mr. Stan. Loula, third vice-president; Mr. J. F. Lalla, fourth vice-president; Reverend Václav Vaněk, secretary; Mr. Ant. J. Čermák, financial secretary; Mr. F. G. Hájíček, treasurer.

The board held twenty meetings during the past year. All of them were well attended and showed a lively interest in all matters under discussion.

In July there was a change in the office staff. Mr. Josef Jurka was appointed manager and Mrs. Dušek his clerk.

Activities

The Society received during the year 1912, 557 requests for relief, 385 of which were accorded. Of these, 44 families were given employment; 196 families received rent money, totaling \$1,136.09; 122 families were given groceries, totaling \$447.35; 57 families received cash, totaling \$475.78;





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Denní Hlasatel, Feb. 9, 1913.

III A 10 were granted loans amounting to \$228.85. Help to the amount of
IV \$114 for clothes, shoes, and similar necessities was given to 30
families, and 31 families received contributions totaling \$113.93
for the purchase of medicaments, medical care, and undertaker's services.
Office expenses, salaries, printing, and postage amounted to \$822.42. Total
expenses during the year were \$3,499.07.

Present Financial Standing

Last year's surplus	\$3,732.78
Tag Day receipts	1,918.53
Net income from the Charity Ball	1,987.84
Membership fees, donations, and repaid loans	<u>1,344.41</u>
Total receipts	\$8,983.56

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Denní Hlasatel, Feb. 9, 1913.

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III A Total expenditures

\$3,499.07

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Balance on hand

\$5,484.49



Christmas baskets totaling \$218.29 were given to 120 families. The expenditure of this amount was not approved until the January, 1913, meeting and is therefore not included in this report.

This year the Association has become a member of the Chicago Association of Commerce and has received a membership charter. In joining the Association of Commerce, our Association has called itself to the attention of the general American public.

In the March meeting the question came up of erecting a building to house the offices of the Association and provide space for a shelter for abandoned adolescent Bohemian youth. The building would be owned by the Association

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Denní Klasatel, Feb. 9, 1913.

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III A and would serve as its headquarters. For this purpose, treasurer

IV Frank G. Hájiček offered to donate a lot on 26th Street and California Avenue and sell us the adjoining lot for \$500, provided that the Association is ready to start building within a year. Each lot is valued at \$1,000. Mr. Hájiček promised to donate the lot even if the Association should decide to build in another, more suitable location, and his offer was accepted.

On Decoration Day the Association, with the kind cooperation of a number of ladies, held its tag day which netted \$1,918.53. On October 30, 1912, a charity ball was held in the pavilion of the Pilsen Brewery, netting \$1,987.84. Both the ladies' committees and men's committees have merited an expression of our sincere gratitude for their diligent work. The Association is also grateful to Dr. G. Rezanka for donating the use of the premises for its office; to the management of the Pilsen Brewery for the permission to hold meetings of the board of directors of the Association free of charge in the brewery offices; and to all those who gave their support in its various undertakings.



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BOHEMIAN



Denní Hlasatel, Feb. 9, 1913.

III A In July the Association donated \$100 each to the Bohemian Old People's
IV Home and Orphanage, and to the Catholic Orphanage at Lisle for the care
of Bohemian orphans.

There is one thing to which we should like to call your attention. Our membership is not as large as it should be. Approximately one thousand dollars was received in dues and donations during this year. This is very little for the size of the Bohemian public in Chicago. There are hundreds of private individuals, business and professional men, and corporations who should become members of our Association with dues ranging from five dollars upwards. This would increase our regular income. If it were not for the tag day and the charity ball, the Association could not exist. The regular membership dues would not cover even our office expenses. With a larger membership we could do great things. There are many urgent needs that call for our attention. In addition to the support of hundreds of indigent families whose number grows daily, it is imperative that we undertake the building of a home for our deserted, neglected youth, for our young girls who come both from Bohemia and from American rural



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Denní Hlasatel, Feb. 9, 1913.

II D 8

III A districts seeking work in our great metropolis. Without friends,
IV they become exposed to all kinds of evil influences. Our employment bureau, after three years of effort, is still in its infancy. During this year, in forty-four cases only were we able to secure employment. Our members should enlarge their sphere of contacts with the Americans and in that way put themselves in a better position to place the hundreds of unemployed coming to us for help. Such help is infinitely preferred to occasional monetary contributions.

With the steadily rising support and interest in the Association, greater and greater things could gradually be accomplished. Such achievements would immeasurably increase our prestige among the American public.

We express our thanks here to the Chicago newspapers which have faithfully supported our Association ever since its foundation, to our many regular contributors, and to the few Bohemian corporations whose largess we have enjoyed.

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III A The newly elected board of directors should make it its duty to re-
IV organize the ladies committee, which should be made to meet weekly
and develop into a kind of Auxiliary Česká Dobročinná Společnost.

The Association would profit tremendously by such a body. Its organization would be a lasting benefit.

May this new year of 1913 present to the Česká Dobročinná Společnost new opportunities for growth and a wider foundation for greater utility in the future.

(Signed) Václav Vaněk, secretary.

After the report had been approved, the election of directors to fill vacancies took place. The president appointed a nominations committee composed of the following five members: Messrs. Vaněk, Loula, Tříška, Hájiček, and Schnabl. In a short session held in another room, the committees agreed upon the following nominees, all of whom were subsequently unanimously elected: For three



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BOHEMIAN



Denní Hlasatel, Feb. 9, 1913.

III A years: Dr. George W. Řezanka, Peter Drije, John a Červenka, A. J.
IV Čermák, Václav Čihák, F. J. Nedbal, Jos. C. Piša, John Chrástka.
For one year: Anton Laadt. The other members of the board, elected
at last year's annual meeting, will serve until the end of their respective
terms. The election of officers brought the following results:

J. Z. Uhlíř, president, Frank J. Petru, first vice-president (for the Pilsen district); John A. Červenka, second vice-president (for the Bohemian "California" district); Stan. Loula, third vice-president (for the Merigold district); Josef Tříška, fourth vice-president (for the Town of Lake district); Václav Vaněk, secretary; Roman Sedláček, assistant secretary; A. J. Čermák, financial secretary; F. J. Hájíček, treasurer. Auditing committee: Messrs. Laadt, Drije, Sokol; tag day committee: Messrs. Petru, Vaněk, Tříška, Mikeš, Chrástka, Pecival, Piša; charity ball committee: Messrs. Loula, Sokol, Sedláček, Drije, Červenka, Čermák, Hájíček.....

Manager Jos. Jurka tendered his resignation, giving as the reason for doing so

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BOHEMIAN

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Denní Hlasatel, Feb. 9, 1913.

II D 8

III A his poor hearing which prevents him from properly discharging the
IV duties of the office. Reverend Vaněk praised Mr. Jurka's diligence
and recommended that he be kept as superintendent of the office.

The matter was referred to a committee for report to the next meeting.

[Translator's note: There follows a list of twenty-nine names of members who paid their dues at the meeting, which, together with accrued interest reported by Treasurer Hájíček, amounted to \$283.17.]

The meeting approved the expenditure of \$173.75 for relief. Reported office expense was \$68.65.



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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Jan. 5, 1913.

MEETING OF DIRECTORS OF ČESKÁ DOBROČINNÁ SPOLEČNOST

Last Friday night, a meeting of directors of the Česká Dobročinná Společnost [Bohemian Charitable Association] was held, with a majority of the directors in attendance. After the chairman, Judge J. Z. Uhlíř, opened the meeting, the secretary, Reverend [Václav] Vaněk, read the minutes of the last meeting, which were approved as read. Then, incoming correspondence was read, including a letter from John L. Lalla enclosing a check for ten dollars, and one from the Atlas Brewing Company with a check for twenty-five dollars, for Společnost.

Office Manager Joseph Jurka submitted his report for the period from December 20 to January 3. According to this report, 35 applications for assistance were received, of which 24 had been approved, 4 disapproved while 7 remained in abeyance. He had paid out \$143.35 for rental expenses of poor families. The Christmas Distribution Committee then presented its report: Christmas



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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Jan. 5, 1913.

baskets were donated to 120 families. The expense connected with this was \$218.29. [Translator's note: Here numerous smaller contributions are listed.] The total amount of donations and contributions received at this meeting was \$88.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 2, 1913.

NOBLE DONATIONS



At its annual meeting, the Atlas Brewing Company donated one hundred dollars each to the Old People's Home and Orphanage, the Catholic Orphanage at Lisle, and the Bohemian-American Press Bureau; and one hundred florins [\$40] to the Scholastic Association in Bohemia. May this noble example be followed in other places.

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Dec. 5, 1912.

TRUSTEES OF THE ČESKÝ NÁRODNÍ HŘBITOV
APPROPRIATE \$3,100 FOR CHRISTMAS DONATIONS

At yesterday's meeting, the board of trustees of the Český Národní Hřbitov (Bohemian National Cemetery)....set aside the sum of \$3,100 for Christmas donations to various bodies, of which the Sdružení Českých Svobodomyslných Škol (Federation of Bohemian Free Thought Schools) in Chicago will receive \$2,500, the balance to be divided among other Free Thought bodies. The Sdružení is now composed of twenty-three schools, requiring an expenditure of \$700 per month.

The Česká Útulna a Sirotčinec (Bohemian Old People's Home and Orphanage) will receive a special Christmas donation of \$500.

The pay roll for last month amounted to \$2,514.88; total expenditures, \$4,442.67; income, \$6,569.31.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

Denní Hlasatel, Nov. 17, 1913.

MEETING OF THE ČESKÁ DOBROČINNÁ SPOLEČNOST

A regular weekly meeting of the Česká Dobročinná Společnost (Bohemian Charitable Association) was held in the offices of the Wilson Brewing Company last Friday night.....

The ball committee is not yet able to give an exact report on the financial outcome of the ball, because it has not been able to collect money for all the tickets sent out by mail.....

According to a rough estimate, the income from the ball will exceed \$2,000.....

.....

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Denní Hlasatel, Oct. 31, 1912.

THE BALL OF THE ČESKÁ DOBROČINNÁ SPOLEČNOST

As in previous years, the Česká Dobročinná Společnost (Bohemian Charitable Association) held its annual ball in the Pilsen Park pavilion. The Česká Dobročinná Společnost is an organization which has acquired a most enviable reputation during its short existence. It is generally considered the best and noblest Bohemian organization in Chicago. Its membership consists of men and women who, in spite of the fact that their time is almost entirely taken up by their business and professional activities, devote a great deal of effort to the one all-important goal: helping their poor, needy, unfortunate, and sick countrymen.....

No doubt it is its noble and humane purpose that has gained for the Česká Dobročinná Společnost the great many members and friends whom we had an opportunity to meet at its splendid annual function last night. It has found friends not only among Bohemians, but also among most of the other nationalities represented in our great metropolis, and it has thousands of them.

Denní Hlasatel, Oct. 31, 1912.

They all view with a great deal of pleasure the work and the progress of this comparatively young organization which, in a very few years, has carried on so many worthwhile activities. Its non-Bohemian friends, and especially Americans of several generations, prove their interest by attending all of the functions of the Česká Dobročinná Společnost in large numbers, and by contributing more than a little to the Association's financial success.

A great many friends attended yesterday's ball and joined our own people who came in really imposing numbers. Of course, it was a ball--just dancing, you may say. But it was blessed--for it was a means to a noble end.....

As was mentioned above, the ball, the Association's third so far, was held in the pavilion of the Pilsen Brewing Company on 26th Street and Albany Avenue. But it was not the pavilion we know. Last night it appeared in a garb of truly magic beauty. The decorations might have been called somewhat melancholy, but they were in keeping with the season, when nature blends her red and orange foliage with the depressing yellow tones which harbinger the

Denní Hlasatel, Oct. 31, 1912.

impending transition to winter's deep quiet.....There were many flowers everywhere, even in the baskets carried by charming young ladies, who no doubt earned a pretty penny for the Společnost by their sales. Roses, carnations, and even some orchids in the men's buttonholes proved that a generous crowd had assembled.

Equally successful were the ladies who undertook the task of selling chances on the many prizes exhibited on the platform. But the splendid gowns of the assembled ladies--trains, decoletages, silks, chiffons, diamonds, laces--and the men's "tails" and tuxedos did not prevent the crowd from enjoying a most informal fellowship long before the dance music began. The music was provided and directed by our well-known conductor, Mr. Rubringer. His orchestra of more than forty men played--with the permission of the Chicago Federation of Musicians--for this charitable enterprise entirely free of charge.

But our readers should not be worried if we have conveyed the impression that everything was "high-toned" that night. There were also quite a number of

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Denní Hlasatel, Oct. 31, 1912.

unsophisticated, simple citizens with no "boiled" shirts, just in plain, everyday jackets, and they, too, had a good time. Nobody was in anybody's way, and everybody tried to spend a few happy hours--and they stayed all night!

Shortly before 11 P. M., the "grand march" began. It was led by Judge Joseph Z. Uhlíř, and ended behind the festively decorated tables, which were soon loaded to capacity with tasty dishes served by the ladies of the organization.

Among non-Bohemian dignitaries attending yesterday's ball were Governor Charles Deneen, Coroner Hoffman, Sheriff Zimmer, Judges Walker, Gemmill, Blake, Himes, Cottrell, Scully, Trude, Rooney, Courtney; the progressive candidate for the office of coroner, Dr. Napieralski, and many other candidates for various offices without distinction as to political party. Of the many Bohemian politicians and public officials, almost every one was present.

Finally a word about the ball committee: It consisted of all the present officers of the Česká Dobročinná Společnost, and all of them had plenty to do.

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BOHEMIAN

IV

Denní Hlasatel, Oct. 31, 1912.

But they did it very well indeed, and they can be fully satisfied with the result. The ball has no doubt contributed a generous amount to the Association's treasury.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Denní Hlasatel, Oct. 3, 1912.

A NEW BRANCH OFFICE OF THE COUNTY AGENT

Tireless efforts of the Česká Dobročinná Společnost (Bohemian Charitable Society) to have a branch office of the County Agent established in our "Czech California" district will no doubt be successful. Alderman Anton J. Čermák and Judge Joseph Z. Uhlíř, as representatives of the Česká Dobročinná Společnost, together with Commissioners Mendl and Kuchlewski and County Agent Věneček, went looking for a conveniently located site for the branch office yesterday and agreed to lease a vacant store on Kedzie Avenue, about seventy-five feet from 26th Street.

No doubt their decision will be approved, and thus we shall finally have a branch of the County Agent's office right in our district. It will be of great advantage to the poor people of this district, because they will not have to go as far for their relief as they do now.

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 30, 1912.

COLLECTION FOR THE BENEFIT OF ORPHANS

Several days ago Mrs. Katherine Kawatt died in a hospital leaving behind a family of six children in great want. Miss Emily Smetana of 1131 West 16th Street undertook a collection for their benefit. The grateful family hereby thanks all those who contributed, and makes public the names of the donors and the results of the collection. [Translators note: A list of names together with the amounts contributed is given.] Total proceeds were \$22.65.

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 27, 1912.

PROCEEDS OF COLLECTION FOR THE BENEFIT OF MRS. VONAŠEK

Several days ago the son of Mrs. Vonašek of Oak Park died in a most horrible manner. He died of hydrophobia. Inasmuch as Mrs. Vonašek was left in dire need, the following gentlemen, Messrs. C. Kral, F. Triner and O. T. Zíka, undertook a collection for her benefit.

Mrs. Vonašek thanks all those who contributed to the collection and all those who worked in her behalf.....The proceeds amounted to \$70.50.

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Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 18, 1912.

MEETING OF THE CESKA DOBROCINNA SPOLECNOST

A meeting of the board of directors of the Ceska Dobrocinna Spolecnost (Bohemian Charitable Association) took place last Friday evening. In the absence of the president, Judge Joseph Z. Uhlir, who is on a summer vacation, the vice-president, Mr. F. J. Petru, called the meeting to order. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and accepted.

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Mr. Joseph Jurka presented his report for the past fourteen days. Assistance was given in the form of rent payment for a number of families after a thorough investigation by Mr. Jurka. Disbursements were \$152.70; receipts were \$116.

Mr. John Sokol presented a report of the activity of the Registration Bureau and recommended that the Ceska Dobrocinna Spolecnost hereafter report all cases to that central office.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 18, 1912.

The chairman of the arrangements committee for the ball reported that arrangements have been made for the use of the Pilsen pavilion for the Ceska Dobrocinna Spolecnost's ball on October 30, 1912.

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IV (Jewish) MEETING OF THE CESKA DOBROCINNA SPOLECNOST

BOHEMIAN

Denni Flasatel, Aug. 4, 1912.

The Ceska Dobrocinna Spolecnost (Bohemian Charitable Association) held its regular meeting Friday evening. The meeting was called to order by the president, Judge J. Uhler. A majority of the directors were present. The secretary, Reverend Vaclav Vanek, read the minutes of the previous meeting, and these were approved as read. A communication was received from the registrar of the Social Service Registration Office requesting the Ceska Dobrocinna Spolecnost to forward its last annual report. The secretary was authorized to comply with this request.

Mr. Albert Mikes, our representative at the Juvenile Court, announced that John and Alexander Poslusny were sent to St. Joseph's Orphanage [in Lisle]. He also took care of the case of Edward Raichknecht. The secretary brought up the case of the ~~two-and-one-half-year~~-old Mary Kulhan, whose father, Ludwig Kessel, killed her mother, Francis Kulhan. This case was entrusted

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

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BOHEMIAN

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III C

Denní Hlasatel, Aug. 4, 1912.

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IV (Jewish) to the care of Reverend Vanek and Mr. J. Jurka. They are to make arrangements for placing the child with some Bohemian family.

As a result of the fact that the Česká Dobročinná Společnost has recently been receiving many requests to provide for burials, it was resolved that the agent of the Česká Dobročinná Společnost request the president of the Česko-Národní Hřbitov (Bohemian National Cemetery), Mr. John Pech, to give his attention to such cases and make provisions for them. The Česká Dobročinná Společnost has taken upon itself the burden of caring for the living poor people and does not have any funds for the burial of the dead. That should be the duty of the Česko-Národní Hřbitov.

The report of Agent J. Jurka was extensive. Aid was given to many poor families in the form of payment of rents, medical aid, and the provision of groceries. Mr. Jurka was authorized to furnish transportation to Lankin, North Dakota,

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BOHEMIAN

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III C

Denní Hlasatel, Aug. 4, 1912.

IV

IV (Jewish) for the Havlíček family so that they may join their provider.

The case of Miss Boehm, ill at Oak Forest, who requested through the medium of the Denní Hlasatel that she be sent back to the old country to her parents, will soon be definitely taken care of. The county pro agent, Mr. Veneček, promised to furnish transportation to New York, and Congressman A. J. Sabath promised to secure deportation passage for her. The Česká Dobročinná Společnost will provide her with funds for other expenses.

Mr. Jurka presented copies of the letters which are to be sent to members of the Česká Dobročinná Společnost who have neglected to pay their annual membership dues. It was resolved to have five hundred copies printed and to send them out as soon as possible.

It was also resolved that the annual ball of the Česká Dobročinná Společnost be held on October 30 in the Wilson Drawing Company's pavilion. A committee

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Denní Hlasatel, Aug. 4, 1912.

IV (Jewish) on arrangements was elected. The organization of a women's department of the Česká Dobročinná Společnost was postponed until the next meeting.

The semiannual financial report, having been examined by the auditing committee, was presented and was approved by the board of directors. According to the report, the balance on hand at the end of the previous year was \$3,732.78, and receipts for the first half of the present year were \$753.95, making a total of \$4,486.73. Disbursements during this period amounted to \$1,393.43, leaving a balance in the treasury of \$3,093.30.

MEETING OF THE ČESKÁ DOBROČINNÁ SPOLEČNOST

The meeting of the board of directors of the Česka Dobročinná Společnost (Bohemian Charitable Association) was held last Friday evening in the office of the Pilsen Brewing Company, and was presided over by the chairman, Judge J. Z. Uhlíř. All officers and a majority of the board of directors were present. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. The newly appointed manager, Mr. Joseph Jurka, presented his report for the past fourteen days, according to which several families were recommended for assistance.

Disbursements during the past fourteen days were: Medicine, \$2.25; coal, \$7.50; rents, \$42.25; groceries, \$36.61; clothing and shoes, \$14.50; office expenses, \$42.85. Total disbursements, \$145.96. The manager was instructed not to pay any rents in excess of \$8, and in cases where the rental is more than that amount, he must secure the approval of the board of directors.

The manager was authorized to compile a list of all delinquent members and

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, July 21, 1912.

to request them either personally or by letter to pay their dues for this year. The bond of one thousand dollars for Mr. Jurka was accepted. Alderman Anton J. Cernak's offer of free ice, from the city ice house at the Bridewell, for Bohemian poor people was accepted with thanks. An announcement will be made in the newspapers giving the days when ice can be obtained. The semi-annual report of the Česká Dobročinná Společnost is ready, and the secretary will notify the auditing committee to make an examination of the report.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 23, 1912.

MEETING OF THE CESKA DOBROCINNA SPOLECNOST

A meeting of the board of directors of the Ceska Dobrocinna Spolecnost (Bohemian Charitable Association) was held in the office of the Pilsen Brewing Company last Friday evening. Judge J. Z. Uhlir called the meeting to order in the presence of a majority of the members. The meeting was attended by Mr. Frank Venecek, Cook County welfare agent, and Mr. Frank Nedbal, county agent at the branch office on Blue Island Avenue. Mr. Venecek was elected a member of the board of directors at the previous meeting, and Mr. Nedbal received that honor in Friday's meeting. The presence of these two men will be to the advantage of the Association if they co-operate with it.

Many requests for aid were received, and these were turned over to the Association's agent for investigation. A communication was received from the headquarters of the United Charities in regard to the founding of a social service registration bureau in Chicago. It is to be an association of all charitable organizations in the city, each of which is to send a delegate to a general meeting to be held on July 17. This association will

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, June 23, 1912.

II D 5

III C exchange among its affiliated organizations the names of those receiving
IV assistance, because it sometimes happens that some persons receive
assistance from two or more associations. Mr. John Sokol was delegated
to attend the above-mentioned meeting.

The Ceska Ustredni Pevecka Jednota (Bohemian Central Singing Society) sent a communication announcing that it is willing to contribute ten per cent of the proceeds from the sale of tickets for its concert in the Coliseum to three of our national institutions--that is, one third to the Ceska Dobrocinnna Spolecnost, one third to the Patronat Svobodomyslnych Skol (Trustees of the Free Thought Schools), and one third to the Ceska Utulna a Sirotcinec (The Bohemian Old People's Home and Orphanage). The communication was received with gratitude, and it was resolved that all friends of the Ceska Dobrocinnna Spolecnost should try to attend the concert and sell as many tickets as possible.

To the ladies who so effectively assisted on tag day, a special request is being sent to assist in selling the concert tickets. Mr. Uhlir was authorized

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, June 23, 1912.

II D 5

III C to secure recognition of the Ceska Dobrocinna Spolecnost by the
IV Chicago Association of Commerce. It is an important matter to see
that the activities of the Ceska Dobrocinna Spolecnost are familiar
to American circles. Mr. Drije announced that the net proceeds of the tag
day will amount to \$1,918.53. The tag day committee is to make a final
report at the next meeting.

Mr. J. Cervenka made a motion, which was seconded by Mr. V. Vanek and unani-
mously passed by the board of directors, that one hundred dollars be
appropriated for the benefit of the Orphanage near the Bohemian National
Cemetery and one hundred dollars for the Bohemian Catholic Orphanage at Lisle,
Illinois, for those Bohemian orphans who have been or may be sent to that
institution by the Ceska Dobrocinna Spolecnost. Mr. Lalla was entrusted with
the task of visiting the bank where the Association has its funds deposited,
relative to having the bank pay some interest upon the deposit.

The manager's report, which was approved, showed the following disbursements:

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, June 23, 1912.

II D 5

III C Rents paid for clients, \$54.75; groceries, \$47.33; coal \$19.13;

IV medicine, \$6.80; office expenses, \$14.40; total, \$150.16.

The committee on applications of children for Camp Bartzen at Oak Forest, Illinois, consisting of Messrs. Vanek and Krasny, announce that thus far they have received about two hundred applications from Bohemian children. Their names have been turned over to Mr. Nedbal, manager of the branch of the county agent's office on Blue Island Avenue, for examination. Other applicants may contact Mr. Krasny at the Svornost, Mr. V. Vanek, 2324 South Central Park Avenue, or Mr. F. Nedbal, county agent, 1655 Blue Island Avenue. Applications will be accepted until July 1.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 8, 1912.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE CESKA DOBROCINNA SPOLECNOST

Last night a meeting of the board of directors of the Ceska Dobrocinna Spolecnost (Bohemian Charitable Association) was held at the office of the Pilsen Brewery. At this meeting the tag day committee's report was presented. It showed a clear profit of \$1,878.80 for the Association's treasury. A week ago, seventy-six women taggers turned in the sum of \$1,656.10, and yesterday this amount was increased by \$490.63 when some of the women turned in supplementary collections and when others collected deposit boxes which had been placed in various Bohemian business houses, so that the total receipts amounted to \$2146.73. Disbursements in connection with the tag day were \$267.93, leaving a net balance of \$1,878.80. There are still approximately one hundred boxes which have not been collected, and from all indications the total net proceeds will be over \$2,000, which is a very large sum and serves to prove that the tag day committee and the ladies who did the actual tagging did everything that could possibly be done.

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 8, 1912.

In accordance with the manager's report, which was approved, the following disbursements were made: Rent for poor families, \$20; groceries, \$39.19; medicine, \$3.25; cash, fifty cents; office expenses, \$30.45. Total, \$93.39.

A committee composed of Messrs. J. Z. Uhlir, A. J. Cermak, J. Sokol, and Drije is to endeavor to have a branch of the County Agent's office for poor people established in our "Bohemian California" district.

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 50275

Denni Hlasatel, June 3, 1912.

CESKA DOBROCINNA SPOLECNOST TAG DAY

The women who were busy on Decoration Day selling tags for the benefit of the Ceska Dobrocinna Spolecnost (Bohemian Charitable Association) gathered at a meeting held last Friday in the Pilsen Brewery pavilion. In the presence of the Tag-Day committee, consisting of Messrs. F. J. Petru, Vaclav Vanek, and Drije; of members of the Board of Directors of the Association; of J. Z. Uhlir and J. A. Cervenka, president and vice-president, respectively, of the Association, and of many others, seventy-seven collection boxes were opened and found to contain \$1,657.69. [Translator's note: The names of individual tag-day workers, together with the amounts they collected, are omitted in translation.]

Judge J. Z. Uhlir and the Reverend Vaclav Vanek, secretary of the Tag-Day committee, thanked the ladies for their charitable work. There was general satisfaction over the success of the collection.

Denni Hlasatel, June 3, 1912.

The secretary of the Tag-Day committee announced that there are still about five hundred collection boxes in various business houses. The women's committee is to collect these boxes next week, and the Tag-Day committee expects that after the contents of these boxes are counted, the proceeds of Tag Day will exceed two thousand dollars. This must surely gladden the hearts of all those who are interested in giving aid to the Bohemian needy. Committees of women to collect the outstanding boxes were appointed. [Translator's note: Names of appointees omitted in translation.]

After the meeting, the directors of the Association treated the ladies to ice cream and cake....Everyone was highly enthused over the success of the Tag Day. Credit for this success belongs to the Tag-Day committee, the ladies who sold the tags, and the Bohemian people who gave their financial support.

Denni Hlasatel, May 19, 1912.

ČESKÁ DOBROČINNÁ SPOLEČNOST TAG DAY

A joint meeting of Bohemian women and the directors of the Česká Dobročinná Společnost (Bohemian Charitable Association) was held Friday evening in the office of the Pilsen Brewing Company. The meeting was presided over by Judge J. Z. Uhlíř. A large delegation from the women's department of the Pilsen Sokol and many other women ready to help sell tags on May 30 were in attendance. Many important matters were discussed. It was decided that the women's next meeting should be held next Wednesday at 7:30 P. M. in the Pilsen Brewing Company's pavilion, and that all women willing to help sell tags should be invited to attend. A special invitation is extended to all women sokols of various Chicago sokol societies to take part in the meeting. At next Wednesday's meeting, a permanent women's department of the Česká Dobročinná Společnost is to be created. According to the report of the Tag-Day committee, two thousand letters have been sent to Bohemian businessmen with a request for permission to place collection boxes in their places of business. Bohemian women have been requested to help sell tags. Up to the present, about five hundred collection boxes have been distributed among

Denni Hlasatel, May 19, 1912.

the business establishments of the Pilsen, California, and Town of Lake districts. Whereas, aside from the Charity Ball, the collection on Tag Day is, so to speak, the only source of revenue of the Česká Dobročinná Společnost, it is to be desired that the collection on Tag Day meet with every success, so as to enrich the treasury of the Česká Dobročinná Společnost, to which are referred hundreds of poor Bohemian families of this city.

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 3, 1912.

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MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE
CESKA DOBROCINNA SPOLECNOST

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The meeting of the Ceska Dobrocinna Spolecnost (Bohemian Charitable Association) was called to order by the president, Judge Joseph Z. Uhlir. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. Complaints against the office manager, Mr. Turek, were referred to the grievance committee.

A family who would be willing to take in a well-brought-up boy, fourteen years of age, should apply to Mr. Turek.

Disbursements for the organization were \$148.59. There were 36 applications for assistance; 27 were approved, 2 denied. There were 18 requests for work. Work was found for 6. Medical care was provided in five cases. One person was sent to Oak Forest. Receipts of the evening amounted to \$27.

The next order of business was the discussion about the proposed erection of

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 3, 1912.

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II D 8 the shelter on the lot donated by Mr. F. G. Hajicek. Judge Uhler
IV announced that our Bohemian contractors are responding and offering
their help in the construction of the building and the preparation
of the plans. The committee was instructed to refer to the undertaking in
the next meeting.

It was announced that Tag Day falls on April 30, and it was resolved that
the proceeds be divided equally between three Bohemian institutions: Saint
Joseph's Orphanage, the Utulna a Sirotcinec (The Bohemian Old People's
Home and Orphanage), and the Ceska Dobrocinná Společnost (Bohemian Char-
itable Association).

The committee is to present this resolution to the representatives of the
other two institutions. The meeting was then adjourned.



Denní Hlasatel, Feb. 18, 1912.

ČESKÁ DOBROČINNÁ SPOLEČNOST TO BUILD A HOME FOR YOUNG PEOPLE

In the meeting of the directors of the Česká Dobročinná Společnost (Bohemian Charitable Association) held last Friday, the following donations were received: [A list of contributions totaling \$175 is given.]

Dr. Bernauer again offered to arrange a concert and lecture for the benefit of the Dobročinná Společnost, but the Dobročinná Společnost again declined his offer, because it will not assume sponsorship for anything but its tag day and charity ball.

Mr. Voller became a member of the Board of Directors as the representative of the newspaper Narod.

Disbursements were: groceries, \$21.85; coal, \$11.50; medicines, \$2.75; office expenses, \$10. Total expenditures, \$46.10.



Denní Hlasatel, Feb. 18, 1912.

The election of officers for the Board of Directors was then held and the results are as follows: Judge Joseph Uhlíř was again unanimously elected chairman; Mr. Frank J. Petru, first vice-chairman; Mr. John A. Červenka, second vice-chairman; Mr. Stanley J. Loula, third vice-chairman; Reverend Václav Vaněk, secretary; Mr. Roman Sedláček, assistant secretary; Mr. Anton J. Čermák, financial secretary; Mr. Frank G. Hájíček, treasurer; Messrs. John A. Sokol, Drije, and Dr. Jiří Řezanka, auditing committee; Mr. Joseph Turek, office manager.

Receipts were \$175; disbursements \$46.10.

In the future meetings will be held every fourteen days; that is, on the first and third Friday of each month. The next meeting will be held on March 1, 1912.

When the meeting had been adjourned and the officers were on the verge of leaving, discussions were resumed as a result of the splendid offer made by



Denní Hlasatel, Feb. 18, 1912.

our well-known Czech banker, Mr. Frank G. Hajiček.

There had been a previous discussion about this problem of Czech children in our communities who, as the result of disturbed domestic conditions, have been forced into beggary. For example, several hungry and cold children came to a certain home in Bohemian "California" the other evening begging for something to eat. The mother of these children is sick and the father is in the Bridewell, although the children said he had died. This has happened more than once of late. Further discussion disclosed that there are many young boys and girls who have no family life, no home or shelter.

Mr. Hajiček made a motion that a refuge be built for young people who go to work and are without homes. For this purpose he offered to donate a lot at the corner of California Avenue and 26th Street and to sell the adjoining lot for the same purpose for \$500. Each of these lots is valued at \$1000. This offer was made with the provision that the Dobročinná Společnost proceed with the building of the said shelter in the course of one year. The



Denní Hlasatel, Feb. 18, 1912.

gift was accepted with thanks and a temporary building committee was immediately elected, consisting of the following members: Judge Joseph Uhlíř as chairman ex officio, and Messrs. John A. Sokol, Frank J. Petru, Anton Schnabl, Joseph Turek, Drije, and Dr. Jiří Řezanka.

Mr. Petru announced on behalf of the elderly philanthropist, Mr. Theodore W. Finney, the proprietor of the Vapenek (lime kilns), who has been most generous toward the Dobročinná Společnost, that he will donate all the crushed stone and lime needed for this building free of charge. There is no doubt that with such enthusiasm this enterprise will be fulfilled. An appeal will be made to our labor unions of all trades to be as generous with their work as possible. Builders, material dealers, architects, etc., will also be asked to help in every way possible.

Such an institution will surely be the culmination of all our Czech enterprises. It will be significant evidence of our national generosity, philanthropy, and achievement toward which the entire Bohemian public in



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Denní Hlasatel, Feb. 18, 1912.

America will look with enthusiasm and admiration. Our countrymen from other communities visiting in our city will find shelter here and will not have to look for quarters in the city. Messrs. Sokol and Drije will furnish the institution with all the coffee needed for two years. That our Czech public will welcome this report with enthusiasm and that everyone will lend a helping hand is certain.



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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 12, 1912.

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ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CESKA DOBROCINNA SPOLECNOST

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IV The Ceska Dobrocinna Spolecnost (Bohemian Charitable Association) held its annual meeting in the Pilsen Brewery hall last Friday evening. Due to the severe cold weather, the meeting was not well attended.

The Board of Directors' meeting, presided over by Vice-President Anton J. Cermak, was disposed of first, and in this meeting several reports were received from the financial secretary. Then the regular annual meeting proceeded under the chairmanship of Judge Joseph Uhler. The minutes of the annual meeting for the year 1911 were read by the secretary, the Reverend Vaclav Vanek, and were approved as read. Mr. John Cervenka announces that he received an offer from Doctor Bernauer in which the latter expressed his willingness to give a lecture on phrenology for the benefit of the Ceska Dobrocinna Spolecnost. The Association, however, must reject the offer, because it is neither the purpose nor the program of the organization to sponsor any such enterprise. However, no restrictions are placed upon individuals who wish to make arrangements for the benefit of the

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 12, 1912.

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II D 5 Association. The secretary was instructed to reply in this manner
II D 8 to Doctor Bernauer. The secretary presented the financial report
IV for the period from April 14, 1911, to January 26, 1912, which reads
as follows: Cash disbursement to 101 families, \$465.35; Christmas distribution
cost, \$627.13; rent paid for 51 families, \$316.30; loans to 9 families, \$243.16;
groceries provided for 114 families, \$404.07; coal provided for 35 families,
\$174.70; clothing and shoes provided for 27 families, \$123.66; medicines for 11
families, \$3.50; medical care \$3; graves and funeral expenses for 7 families,
\$55; office expenses, \$514.17.

There were 77 requests for work, and of these, 41 were satisfied. Christmas basket
distribution was extended to 400 families. There were 410 applications for aid,
and of these, 62 were rejected. Cash on hand March 15, 1911, was \$2,165.74; re-
ceipts from March 15, 1911, to January 26, 1912, were \$2,876.21. Balance in
treasury, \$5,733.78.

A motion was made to amend the bylaws to the effect that the present executive
committee be abolished and all matters be handled by the Board of Directors.
This amendment was passed.

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 12, 1917.

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IV The manager of the Utulna a Sirotecinnec (Old People's Home and Orphanage) calls our attention to the condition of that institution. Our wealthier population acts in the same stepmother fashion toward the Utulna a Sirotecinnec as it does toward the Jeska Dobrocinnna Spolecnost, so that the institution must continuously struggle with great burdens. The institution houses over fifty inmates; that is, old people and orphans. The children are growing and developing to the honor of our people, for all of them have distinguished themselves as the best pupils in the public school. Figuring only twenty-five cents per day for each inmate together with other expenses such as fuel, light, etc., this amounts to over six thousand dollars per year. Where is this money to come from if our Czech "nobility" pays no attention to the institution and never even thinks of it? When an attempt is made to establish some source of income, there are always opponents to the suggestion. Mr. John Cervenka and Judge Joseph Uhlik then took up the problem. Mr. Cervenka said in his speech that the time had arrived when it was imperative to stir the public conscience and draw from the pockets of our "nobility" the bask here in splendor and opulence and forget everything, even their humanitarian duties toward their Czech fellowmen from whom they obtained all of their wealth.

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 12, 1912.

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II D 5 How painful, how sad it is that the third largest and wealthiest

II D 8 Czech city in America cannot find among the wealthy Czech element

IV (whose property reaches into the millions) more than \$1,300 in a year's time for poor, suffering families, forsaken orphans, and

old folks. It is a pity that such a large Czech community as Chicago cannot afford more than \$1,300 a year for its poor, and that out of this amount a whole twenty-six per cent comes from foreign benefactors. This sum has to be earned through receipts from dances and a Tag Day.

Judge Uhler spoke in a similar manner, adding that such "nobility", in order that it will not have to contribute, goes so far as to denounce the institution on the grounds that certain people are profiting therefrom. We boast verbally about all that we can do, all that we will accomplish. When the moment arrives to reach in our pockets and contribute something--in order that our boasts may be supported with actions--we are so small that it is laughable. Judge Uhler called attention to the Poles who began working in this direction long after we did, and who have accomplished great things. In their institutions there are hundreds of inmates who suffer no hardships. They do not have a "patch-on-patch"

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 12, 1912.

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existence but are supported through the effective generosity and

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humanitarianism of those whom fate blessed with more than they

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actually need, and who did not forget those who were condemned to

suffering as in our case. Something should be done to remedy this condition, for it is noted that our most prominent wealthy people who prospered and made their money from our Czech people have thus far contributed not a single penny toward any of our institutions.

However, the gathering manifests its recognition and gratitude toward our local newspapers. They have done so much meritorious and worthy work for this cause and they deserve the credit and recognition for everything thus far accomplished. Thanks to the present directors, first to Judge Uhlir, Mr. Cervenka, the Pilsen Brewing Company, to all lawyers who did meritorious work for the poor, and to all doctors for their services, and to Doctor Rezanko who permitted the Ceska Dobrocinnna Spolecnost to use his office free of charge. The ladies, also, deserve an expression of gratitude and recognition for all their efforts at the time of the Tag Day, and for other work in the humanitarian field.

Because we continue to receive complaints that aid is being refused families who

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 12, 1912.

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need it most, and that such cases are the subject of severe criticism by the public, and indeed, that some people have refused on that account to make contribution, as announced by Mr. Loula and others, the representative of Denni Hlasatel, Mr. J. A. Hospodsky, expressed the opinion that a complaint and investigation committee be established. This committee would investigate such cases and make decisions about them. Mr. Loula ardently supported such a motion, and it was passed. Mr. Cervenka then moved that this committee be made up of representatives of the press. The motion passed. Mr. J. A. Hospodsky was selected for the Denni Hlasatel; Mr. J. Krasny for Svornost; Mr. Joseph Dusek for Spravedlnost. These men were elected at the same time to the Board of Directors. Hereafter, anyone who has any complaint should get in touch with one of these newspapermen, and the matter will be properly investigated and corrected.

Then an election to fill vacancies and to make replacements for the Board of Directors was held. . . . Receipts of the evening were \$153.20. Disbursements during the month were \$99.68. Balance in the treasury is \$3,732.78.

The next meeting which will be held for the purpose of electing officers for the coming year is scheduled for February 16, 1912.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Jan. 28, 1912.

MEETING OF THE CESKA DOBROČINNÁ SPOLEČNOST

The Česka Dobročinná Společnost (Bohemian Charitable Association) held a meeting Friday evening. Judge J. Z. Uhlíř presided. The minutes of the two previous meetings were read and approved. The secretary, Mr. Otto R. Fuerst, tendered his resignation, which was accepted. The Reverend Doctor Václav Vanek was elected temporary secretary.

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During the period from December 29 to January 26, the following amounts were paid out: coal for sixteen families, \$62; groceries for twenty-four families, \$94.28; rent for nine families, \$64.50; office expenses, \$63.05; shoes and clothing for nine families, \$15.65; cash assistance, \$14.80; medicine, \$3.00. In cases where a member of a society applies for assistance and such assistance is denied, the secretary was requested to notify said society of the reason for the denial. The Association received several applications for assistance from people who own "flats" and whose families



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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Jan. 28, 1912.

earn as much as thirty dollars weekly. It is the height of impudence for such people to dare to ask for assistance and thereby deprive families having nothing to eat, nothing to wear, and no place to live. The names of such unconscionable persons hereafter will be published in the daily newspapers. There were fifty-eight applications asking for work; twenty-three secured jobs and the rest did not report for work. Mr. Turek's report was accepted. The salary of the office clerk, Mr. Dvořák, was raised from six to nine dollars per week. [Translator's note: List of contributions follows.] Receipts were \$115.20; disbursements, \$327.18. Alderman Anton J. Čermák announced that his resolution in regard to the creation of a public icehouse at the Bridewell had been passed and that at present a temporary icehouse is being filled. He asked the Association to see to it that ice is furnished to poor people during the summer. This was noted and the Association will turn in a request to the City Council for permission to issue ice tickets to poor people, who will then be able to obtain ice at the Bridewell free of charge. Mr. John A. Červenka, president of the Pilsen Brewery Company, announced that the company will provide the premises for the Association's annual meeting free of charge. Mr. Frank J. Petru is to



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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Jan. 28, 1912.

call a meeting of the Ladies Auxiliary so that this group can begin its activities. The annual meeting will be held on Friday, January 9.



Journal of the Board of Education of the City of Chicago

[illegible]

The Garden City Theatrical Co., Inc. held its annual meeting yesterday afternoon in the company's office at 1749 W. 4th. A board of directors for the coming year was elected.....

Our charitable institutions were razed, and destroyed. It was resolved that one hundred dollars be given to the tute. Piročinec (old people's home in Bratislava), and a like amount be given to the Catholic orphanage in Chicago, Illinois. A donation of twenty-five dollars was made to the Česká Dobročinná Společnost (Czech Charitable Association).

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Jan. 13, 1912.

MEETING OF COMMITTEE OF DOBROČINNA SPOLEČNOST

A meeting of the committee of the Dobročinna Společnost (Bohemian Charitable Association) was held yesterday under the chairmanship of Judge Joseph Uhler. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Turek announced receipt of the following contributions: Mr. Joseph Bartošek, 1801 South Millard Avenue, \$5; Mrs. Sofie Lotreck, 3416 West 26th Street, \$4; Řeznický Vzdělávací Klub (Master Butchers' Association), \$2; Kroužek Českých Dam v Brookfield (Bohemian Women's Circle of Brookfield), \$35; Mr. Hora, \$3; Mrs. Kral, 1520 Blue Island Avenue, \$3; a collection by Mrs. Bachus, \$7.90; Joseph Sukovsky, \$.25; Frank Dědek, \$.50; Lieutenant Ptáček, of the Lawndale Police Station, clothing; Mr. Palda, 1539 South Hamlin Avenue, clothing; Mr. Lisy, of Lalla & Company, flour; Lieutenant Ptaček, for tickets for the ball, \$2.

Mr. Turek reported that from December up to the present time \$230 was paid



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BOHEMIAN

Denní Vlasatel, Jan. 13, 1912.

IV out for rent, coal, and provisions for needy people. Mr. Frank J. Petru, a member of the Board of Trustees, reported that in the case of Mrs. Helen Suptich, he felt himself forced to take the case before the County Court, because Mrs. Suptich's mother-in-law, although she has property, absolutely refused to support her daughter-in-law and grandchildren. Mrs. Helen Suptich's husband committed suicide. The family was left destitute, and the grandmother refused to aid them as the law provides. The family was forced to seek assistance elsewhere. The Dobročinná Společnost took the matter up with the court. The case was heard yesterday and the judge decided that the mother-in-law is required by law to contribute to the support of her son's children. She was ordered to contribute five dollars per week. The State of Illinois has a law, which states that, it is the duty of parents to provide for their destitute children, that children should provide for their parents, and, in fact, that it is the duty of the nearest relatives to provide for their destitute relatives in so far as their means permit.

Mr. Petru also announced that he investigated, as he had been ordered, the gift of five acres to the Dobročinná Společnost from the Florida Colonization Company. He was informed that the Dobročinná Společnost cannot obtain the



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BOHEMIAN

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Denní Hlasatel, Jan. 13, 1912.

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IV land unless it sells one forty-acre tract in the colonization district. Mr. Petru was instructed to write to the company and to advise it that the Dobročinná Společnost did not understand the gift in that way, for the gift was offered to it by the company. The company gained good will by making the offer and it is now attempting to evade everything and to break its word.

Mr. Turek reported that he had to reject thirty-one requests for aid, because the requests were made under false pretenses. In the majority of these cases the petitioners complained that they were unemployed but when they were offered work, they refused to accept it. Many applicants were provided with jobs on the ice field at Cedar Lake and some of these people were in such straits that the Dobročinná Společnost had to pay their transportation to the job. One case was particularly distressing. A certain countryman left for work at the lake, several hours after his wife gave birth to a child. In many cases it was found that children of the petitioners earned as much as twenty dollars weekly, but the parents came to the Dobročinná Společnost for support.



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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Jan. 13, 1912.

IV At the request of the Chamber of Commerce that the Dobročinná Společnost furnish it with a financial report and a report of the entire year's activities, a reply was sent which stated that the Dobročinná Společnost's fiscal year closes at the end of January, and the reports requested will be sent at that time.

Receipts at this meeting were \$41.25 and disbursements were \$130.10. The meeting was then adjourned. The next meeting will be held on January 24.

The office of the Dobročinná Společnost is located at Homan Avenue and 26th Street. Office hours are from 3 P.M. to 6 P.M. daily.



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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 31, 1911.

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FOR CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS AND CZECH CULTURAL NEEDS

III H

Our oldest Czech brewery, Atlas, played at being St. Nicholas yesterday and endowed our humanitarian and most urgent cultural needs with a welcome gift which will surely meet with the sincere acknowledgment of all enlightened Czechs. The Atlas Brewery made a New Year's donation of one hundred dollars to the Old People's Home and Orphanage; one hundred dollars to St. Joseph's Orphanage in Lisle, Illinois; one hundred dollars to the Bohemian-American Press Bureau. The old homeland was not forgotten either, and its most important defense institution Vstredni Matice Skolska (Central Educational Council) was endowed with two hundred Austro-Hungarian gold crowns. This New Year's gift of our most widely known large corporation deserves not only general recognition, but it should also serve as an example to many of our other large commercial and industrial enterprises.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 24, 1911.

ČESKÁ DOBROČINNÁ SPOLEČNOST
DISTRIBUTES CHRISTMAS BASKETS

Our Česká Dobročinná Společnost (Bohemian Charitable Association) performed a meritorious piece of work yesterday afternoon. This act [distributing Christmas baskets to the needy] will surely be remembered by all who sympathize with our indigent countrymen, especially during this Christmas season. The Christmas distribution, for the success of which the Association has worked a long time, became a reality yesterday. Hundreds of our poor, distressed Czech families will have a happier and merrier Christmas, thanks to the efforts of our Charitable Association.

The distribution of gifts began yesterday at 2 P.M. Four hundred families received baskets. About six hundred applications were investigated by the committee, composed of Messrs. Vanek, Krásný and Klenha. They were very careful to see that no really needy family was omitted. Four hundred and fifty of the six hundred applications were accepted. The Ceska Dobrocinna

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30273

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 24, 1911.

Společnost took care of four-hundred families, while the management of the Czech Settlement took care of the remaining fifty families.

The Association conducted the distribution in the following manner: A basket filled with an assortment of the most necessary foodstuffs was given to each accepted family. Each basket contained one or more chickens, groceries, sugar, coffee, flour, and other things. The children were not forgotten, since each basket also contained sweets and toys proportionate to the number of children in each family. The portions of the large families were increased to a quantity sufficient to meet the needs of all the members. Each basket cost up to three dollars. The Česká Dobročinná Společnost had apportioned one thousand dollars for the distribution. This, however, did not take care of the total cost of the distribution. The committee, composed of Messrs. J. Z. Uhliř, John A. Červenka, Anton J. Čermák, R. Sedláček, and Turek, made a collection among Bohemian businessmen. The latter responded to the request of the committee with genuine "countryman generosity". Our ladies, the Mes. Uhliř, Červenka, Sedláček and Šerhant, had their hands full

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 24, 1911.

with this Christmas distribution, and their work deserves full recognition.

The Česká Dobročinná Společnost yesterday did a very worthy piece of work toward the alleviation of the want and suffering of our needy countrymen. Our well-to-do public ought to help the Association in its welfare work.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 302/5

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Dec. 21, 1911.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS

The Czechoslavonic Veterans Association has again remembered the widows and orphans of deceased veterans, and all of those who are in need will be presented with a suitable Christmas gift.

Those whom this concerns may apply to the president of the Association, Mr. Joseph Spěvák, 1034 West 18th Street.

The Czechoslavonic Veterans Association deserves recognition for the manner in which it remembers the widows and orphans at Christmas time.



Denní Hlasatel, Dec. 21, 1911.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE ČESKÁ DOBROČINNÁ SPOLEČNOST

The Bohemian Women's Circle of Brookfield donated five dollars from their treasury for the benefit of the Česká Dobročinná Společnost (Bohemian Charitable Association). The money was deposited in the office of Denní Hlasatel. Authorized officials may withdraw the money.



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DOMINIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 22, 1911.

FOR THE DOMINIAN CHARITABLE ASSOCIATION

At the wedding of Mr. Otto Vank and Miss Bessie Vitok, a collection was made for the benefit of the Česká Dobročinná Společnost (Bohemian Charitable Association). The collection brought a total of three dollars, which sum was deposited in the office of Denni Hlasatel where the authorized representative of the association may secure it. It would be desirable if more such collections could be made in order that aid might be extended to as many as possible of our poor people during the Christmas season.



Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 17, 1911.

CESKA DOBROCINNA SPOLECNOST

The monthly meeting of the board of directors of the Ceska Dobrocinna Spolecnost (Bohemian Charitable Association) was held on Friday evening in the office of the Pilsen Brewery Company. Mr. Joseph Z. Uhlir presided. Mr. John Cervenka excused himself for being absent from the meeting. The minutes of the previous meeting of the board of directors and the executive committee were read and accepted.

Mr. Thomas Kalal, 3245 West 26th Street, sent \$5; a certain fellow countryman who had been helped with a loan sent \$20 as a payment on his loan; Mrs. Mary E. Storkan, 1918 South Avers Avenue, sent \$10 in payment of annual membership dues; Mr. Lurie contributed \$5 by remitting a bill payable; Mr. S. B. Store, 3539 West 26th Street, contributed the proceeds of a bill paid, \$5.06. Out of bills incurred for the dance the following amounts were remitted as contributions [to the Association]:

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 17, 1911.

Mr. Frank Brezinsky, \$5; Mr. Anton Dolezal, \$2; and Mr. John Kalik, manager of Pilsen Park, \$2.

From the report presented by the office manager of the Bohemian Charitable Association, Mr. Turek, it is apparent that many of our fellow countrymen are applying for assistance. All cases reported were conscientiously investigated, and all those found to be deserving received assistance. In the last fifteen days, from December 1 to December 15, \$234 has been paid out in relief, including payments for groceries, for clothing and footwear, for the care of poor children, for coal, for rent, and for burial expenses. Some of the cases reported were tragic. Mr. Turek found one family of which the father had died a year ago. He had been ill for a year before he died. The family now consists of the mother and eight children. At the time of the father's decease they owed seven hundred dollars. The wife paid the debts and the funeral expenses out of the husband's insurance, and the family was left penniless. They did not have even a stove;

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 17, 1911.

three boys had no shoes to wear to school. This family was aided with \$20.80, and the board of directors authorized the agent to buy clothing and shoes for the three boys, ten, twelve, and fourteen years of age. There are many sad cases in which the father is unemployed, the mother is ill, and the children are without clothing or shoes. Any Bohemian family able to contribute shoes or clothing is requested to send them to the Bohemian Charitable Association. Many needy people will be helped thereby, especially in this winter period when there is little work to be had, and suffering and want are the daily lot of many persons.

Money is still being received for tickets for the Association's dance, so that the net proceeds now amount to \$1,968.64.

Representatives of our daily papers have been requested to announce in their journals that applications from needy families for Christmas baskets must be received not later than December 19. By that time every application for a

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 17, 1911.

Christmas basket must be in, either in the offices of the newspapers or in the office of the Association. The committee must investigate each application, and since it must know by Tuesday the number of applications to be handled, it is necessary that those who intend to apply for Christmas baskets shall do so before Tuesday. It will be impossible to pay any attention to requests received later.

The investigating committee of three, Messrs. Vanek, Krasny, and Klenha, will have a joint meeting next Tuesday with the executive committee and the ladies of the Bohemian Charitable Association to confer upon the Christmas baskets and to decide in what manner distribution is to be made. A report about this will appear in Denni Hlasatel after the meeting.

The chairman, Mr. Joseph Z. Uhlir, has announced that the idea of giving a charity concert in the Auditorium for the benefit of the Bohemian Charitable Association, the Old People's Home and Orphanage, and St. Joseph's Orphanage

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 17, 1911.

has been given up because the joint committee could not meet the conditions imposed by the Czech artists of the Metropolitan Opera Company of New York. The committee will continue, however, to endeavor to arrange something big among Czechs for the benefit of these three organizations.

The committee appointed to secure a share of the proceeds of the general tag day in the city will try to obtain for Czech humanitarian purposes a proportionate share.

Mr. Frank J. Petrie was authorized to call upon the Florida Land Company and to endeavor to get them to keep their promise to give to the Association a ten-acre tract of land.

Because many of our compatriots are applying for Christmas baskets, well-to-do Bohemians are requested to help with one or more baskets and thereby reduce the expenses of the Association. The Association in this cruel winter period

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 17, 1911.

finds it a difficult task to take care of hundreds of needy people and supply them with food, fuel, and funds for the payment of rent. Anybody who is willing to help in this cause, whether with Christmas baskets or with money, should call at the office of the Bohemian Charitable Association before Tuesday evening. The Christmas holidays are a time of rejoicing, and our poor people should not be forgotten by those who live in the midst of abundance and can afford to help.

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Nov. 29, 1911.

NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF FIRMS AND INDIVIDUALS
WHO CONTRIBUTED TO THE BOHEMIAN CHARITABLE
ASSOCIATION BALL HELD NOVEMBER 1, 1911

(Summary)

Article carries a whole column of names and addresses of contributors together with a list of articles and amounts of money donated.

"Ticket receipts through the mail \$1,408.24; at the door \$150; total \$1,558.24. Receipts from the bar \$264.15; expenses \$28; balance \$236.15. Receipts from the cloak room \$154.50; expenses \$21; balance \$123.50. Receipts from the dining room \$261.75; expenses: kitchen help \$12.75; meat \$20; cream \$3; total expenses \$35.75; balance \$226. Receipts from candy \$71.55; expenses \$21.65; balance \$49.90. Receipts from flowers \$99.45. Donation from A. Klier, \$20. Donation from the Pilsen Brewing Company, \$50. Donation from the National Printing Company, \$8. Total \$2,371.24. Disbursements: Postage

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Nov. 29, 1911.

\$242.10; Pilsen Brewing Company \$107; National Printing Company \$108; total \$457.10. Net proceeds to date \$1,914.14. Thanks to the Bohemian daily newspapers.

"Frank Petru, Stanislav J. Loula, Roman Sedláček, John Sokol, Charles Novák--Arrangement Committee."

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 15, 1911.

[A WORTHY CAUSE]

(Summary)

Because he had no relatives living in Chicago, the friends of our countryman, Bohdan Petzl, who died suddenly, took up a collection to pay the burial expenses. A total of sixty-four dollars was collected. Expenses were as follows:

Messrs. Cermak and Kostečky funeral arrangements . .	\$59.00
Bohemian National Cemetery	10.00
Total	<u>\$69.00</u>



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 29, 1911.

COLLECTION BY THE BOHEMIAN-AMERICAN PRESS BUREAU

Mr. F. J. Skala, well-known Chicago banker and treasurer of the executive committee of the Bohemian-American Press Bureau, sent 9,700 Austrian crowns to the Czech Central School Association in Prague, Bohemia, the proceeds of a collection initiated by the Bohemian-American Press Bureau among all Czech-American communities. The Press Bureau deserves the utmost credit for its patriotic enterprise.

About \$12,000 was collected for similar noble purposes in the course of the last year. Much more could have been done, we are sure, with still more exertion on our part. The recently created Bohemian-American National Council has taken over from the Press Bureau the task of collecting funds for the pursuit of national aims.

Denní hlásatel, Sept. 17, 1911.

BOHEMIAN CHARITABLE ASSOCIATION

The board of directors of the Bohemian Charitable Association held a special meeting in Pilsen Park Friday evening. The meeting was called to order by the chairman, Judge Joseph Uhler, at 8:30 P. M. The secretary, Mr. Fürst, made his excuses for being absent from the previous meeting and promised that he would attend regularly hereafter. He then read the minutes of the meeting of June 21 which had not been read at the last meeting, and the minutes of the meeting of August 25. These were accepted with two small corrections. Mr. Karl Kovat's letter, in which he sends his regrets for not being present at this meeting, was read. There was no further correspondence.

Mr. Červenka reports that together with Alderman Anton Černý he had completed negotiations with Dr. Kovanka for the use of his waiting room, including heating and lighting free of charge. The Bohemian Charitable Association

Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 17, 1911.

can move its office immediately. Mr. Petru is for renting a store where articles received by the Association from donors could be stored. A motion to refer the matter to a committee and have the committee report at the next meeting was approved.

Mr. Loula, a member of the dance committee, reported that he made arrangements with the management of the Pilsen Brewery in regard to the giving of a dance. The management of the brewery is willing to rent its premises for the same consideration required of any other organization, and after the dance it will donate the payment toward the humane purposes of the Bohemian Charitable Association. The dance is to take place on November 1, 1911. The report was noted with an expression of gratitude. It was finally decided that admission should be one dollar and that tickets be ordered like those used last year.

The Association of Commerce sent a formal questionnaire as to the activities of the Bohemian Charitable Association. It was decided that the Association's office should fill out and return the form to the Association of Commerce as

Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 17, 1911.

soon as possible. Mr. Dočekal moved that the ladies be consulted in regard to the proposed dance in order that they may be active in time; the motion was approved. A further motion was made and approved that the present entertainment committee of three members be enlarged by two more members. Mr. Sedlaček and Mr. Novak were then elected to that committee. They were at the same time fully authorized to make all necessary arrangements for the dance. Mr. Dočekal moved and recommended that aid be extended in the case of a certain woman who is totally incapacitated for work until such time as the county takes over the case. Mr. Čermak took the matter over for investigation. It was decided that if her claim is justified, the Association will lend her fifteen dollars which would have to be repaid after the county sends her an allowance.

In another case, six dollars for rent was given to a poor family. Another case, where Mr. Loula had given aid to the amount of thirteen dollars in the course of three months, and where the husband, a carpenter, claimed he was unable to secure employment, was taken over by Mr. Turek for investigation,

Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 17, 1911.



with the further assertion that he would find a job for the husband. In one case, a woman asks for assistance, stating that her husband had deserted her, leaving her with two children. Her son does not want to work even though the Bohemian Charitable Association has secured jobs for him several times. It was decided to extend aid to the woman on condition that she force the son to work. Mr. Turek will investigate another case in which the client seeks aid because of sickness. The request for a contribution toward the defrayal of the expenses of the burial of the deceased teacher, Mr. Boh. Petzl, was denied because of a previous decision that contributions toward the burial of persons does not come within the sphere of the Association's activities. Requests for aid in securing jobs were referred to several people who have taken it upon themselves to find the needed jobs.

The secretary, Mr. Furst, asked for further explanation of the resolution of April 14 whereby he was appointed to collect funds. He also wanted to know from which funds he was to be paid a commission of ten per cent. A debate

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Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 17, 1911.

on the matter ensued in which the entire board of directors took part. A motion that Mr. Furst be paid ten per cent only on funds collected by himself was referred to the executive committee. The meeting was then adjourned.

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Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 2, 1911.

ANNOUNCEMENT

To all the generous donors who contributed toward the alleviation of the suffering of our countrymen who were ruined by a disastrous fire in the Volenicich community in Breznice, Bohemia, most sincere thanks are given. [The names of the contributors are given.] \$73.50 was collected.




Denni Hlasatel, July 23, 1911.

WORTHY OF IMITATION

The office of the Bohemian Charitable Association reported to us the following example worthy of imitation in the interest of our misfortune-stricken countrymen and particularly in their public intermediary, The Bohemian Charitable Association. The report concerns a generous act, a collection taken at a family entertainment. The family of Mr. V. Kobzina, a business man, at the present time is vacationing at their summer home in Union Pier, Michigan. Miss Libuse Hajek, of Chicago, came to visit them there. Miss Hajek being a friend of Miss Libuse Kobzina, and on the occasion of her visit, she arranged a surprise party in honor of the last named which was attended by friends living in the neighborhood. While the gaiety was at its height, after agreement with Miss Kobzina, Miss Hajek pointed out to those present that it is not the good fortune of all our countrymen to rejoice in life because of temporary hardships, whether or not they are brought on by themselves. Our Bohemian Charitable

Denni Hlasatel, July 23, 1911.

Association looks after the alleviation of this suffering, and it in turn needs the cooperation and generosity of the entire Bohemian public. Consequently, the Bohemian Charitable Association should be remembered on all opportune occasions. Miss Hajek confirmed her words immediately by action, starting a collection by being the first to contribute. The other guests having made their contributions, it was found that a total of eight dollars had been collected. The money was turned over to Mrs. Marie Kobzina, who in turn sent it to the office of the Bohemian Charitable Association. Many persons will probably say, of what good is eight dollars? However, if we consider the circumstances under which this money was collected and the purpose, we must admit that it is a meritorious deed worthy of imitation. The Charitable Association can do much good with this eight dollars, and besides this deed should please every Czech because this entertainment was attended mostly by the younger generation. We are much pleased to see that the young people take so great an interest in this noble purpose. We only hope that this example



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Denni Hlasatel, July 23, 1911.

will be followed many times, and the Association takes this means of expressing thanks for the contribution. Miss Hajek was one of the most active workers on the Bohemian Charitable Association's Tag Day. She won one of the prizes offered for the largest collection on that day. She donated her prize toward the benefit of the Association.

Denni Hlasatel, July 23, 1911.

CONTRIBUTE TO UNFORTUNATE PARENTS

Our readers will surely remember the report we brought on July 7 about the death of an unfortunate Bohemian youth, John Hruby, who was killed on Blue Island Avenue, while learning to ride a bicycle. The parents of the youth, who only recently arrived in this country, find themselves in desperate straits, and it would be desirable that all those who can, contribute materially for their benefit. Contributions may be sent to the office of this paper. They will be acknowledged in the paper. The parents live at 2631 West 20th Street.



Denni Hlasatel, July 17, 1911.

COUNTRYMEN AID MISFORTUNE-STRICKEN FAMILY

Several days ago, we brought a report of the misfortune of the Hruby family of 2631 West 20th Street. Their son was killed by a wagon. Today, we have to mention the kindheartedness of two Bohemian women, who did not hesitate, but undertook a collection for the unfortunate family. To be sure they could not return the lost son to them, but they contributed financially to alleviate their great difficulty, and again proved that no family here remains forsaken when fate strikes it in such a fearful manner as happened in this instance. Mrs. Theresa Havlo and Mrs. Julo took up a collection in their community, which netted forty-eight dollars and twenty cents. The following named persons contributed:

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Denni Hlasatel, July 13, 1911.

COLLECTION FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE HRABA FAMILY

We have long known that our countrymen do not remain forsaken and without help when they are overtaken by misfortune, and that tender hearted people are always found who do not hesitate to contribute to their aid. Today, we bring a new example. In yesterday's issue of this paper, we brought a report about the misfortune of the Hraba family, and today we publish a communication announcing to the public the result of the collection taken by Mrs. Antonia Hajak for the benefit of that family. "Dear countrymen and neighbors of Crawford: Surely you all know what misfortune overtook our countryman, A. Hraba of 2807 South 44th Court. You read in the Denni Hlasatel that fire destroyed all the belongings of the Hraba family, that they were left homeless, and without clothing, barely escaping with their lives. I took it upon myself to take up a collection for the unfortunate family. The collection turned out to be very successful, and I collected a total of \$39.50, which sum I turned



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Denni Hlasatel, July 13, 1911.

over to the family. The following list of contributors, with amounts given, totals \$1.05 less than was received and it is possible that some one was overlooked unintentionally. Let them please excuse it. Do not think, dear countrymen, that only Bohemians have a golden heart. Here we live in a neighborhood of mixed nationalities, and everyone contributed according to his means." The following named people contributed:

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Denni Hlasatel, May 16, 1911

COLLECTION FOR BENEFIT OF THE PAROUBEK FAMILY

The parents of the unfortunate Ella Paroubek, who was kidnapped, murdered, and now lies beneath the green sod of the Bohemian National Cemetery, are not forsaken in their great grief. Everyone with the least bit of feeling in their hearts sympathizes with them, and their friends are coming to their rescue, not only with soothing words, but with actual deeds. Nothing is more natural than the fact that the Paroubek family is now penniless, for they dedicated everything they owned toward the return of their child.

One true friend of the Paroubeks is Mrs. Sofie Johanes of 2810 South Avers Avenue. She made two collections for the benefit of the Paroubek family; one at a party given in honor of Mrs. Ourada, which netted \$4.40, and the other in Bohemian California, which brought \$51.00. (A list of those contributing is published).



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Denni Hlasatel, May 11, 1911.

ASSISTANCE FOR THE PAROUBEKS

Mr. Frantisek Paroubek, with his wife, parents of the unfortunate Ella Paroubek, called upon Judge Sabath yesterday. They informed the Judge that all their means had been exhausted in the search for their daughter, and requested him to help them in some manner in arranging for the burial of their daughter. Judge Sabath gave them twenty-five dollars with which to defray the most urgent expenses, and recommended them to States Attorney, Mr. Smejkal, who is a member of the Board of Directors of the Bohemian National Cemetery, for the purpose of providing a lot for the burial of Ella. It will be difficult to do anything in this respect, because the by-laws of the Cemetery Association on this point forbid such contributions. Perhaps, however, the Association will be able to help in some other manner, unless the management of the Catholic Cemetery offers to provide a burial place free of cost.



Denni Hlasatel, May 7, 1911.

A NEIGHBORLY COLLECTION

For the benefit of the Frantisek Podojil family of 5647 West 22nd Place, who were burned out of their home, several neighbors took it upon themselves to take up a collection. Thus far, a total of \$193.05 was collected. (Names of contributors listed).

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 2, 1911.

THE CITY COUNCIL TO OFFER FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD FOR
THE DISCOVERY OF THE WHEREABOUTS OF ELLA PAROUBEK

Alderman Anton J. Cermak introduced a resolution at the meeting yesterday of the City Council which provides that the Council authorize the Chief of Police to offer a \$500 reward for the finding of Ella Paroubek. The resolution was accepted and turned over to the finance committee.

There is not the least doubt that the committee will take favorable action in the matter, and the reward for the discovery of the missing girl will then amount to \$1200. The Bohemian Charitable Association has subscribed \$500, the State has subscribed \$200, and now the Council has subscribed \$500.



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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 30, 1911.

THE BOHEMIAN CHARITABLE ASSOCIATION
Tag Day Benefit for the Association to be Held July Fourth
Five Hundred Dollars Reward Offered for the Recovery
of Ella Paroubka

The police of all Chicago stations were notified by the Chief of Police last night that any person who finds the missing Ella Paroubka alive will receive a reward of five hundred dollars from the Bohemian Charitable Association. Of course it is understood that the reward is not restricted to the Chicago police but will be paid to any person in the United States who either finds the girl or gives information leading to her recovery. The Bohemian Charitable Association is not alone in offering a reward, for the State Treasurer of Illinois will pay a reward of two hundred dollars. Up to the present time we did not have a law which permitted doing anything of the kind, but as we previously mentioned, such a law was passed by both houses of the State Legislature on the day before yesterday. This was done in answer

WPA 6110 PROJ. 30275

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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 30, 1911.

to the urgent petition of Judge Joseph Z. Uhler, president of the Bohemian Charitable Association, Alderman Anton J. Cermak, secretary of the Association, and Judge Thomas Scully. These gentlemen were in Springfield on Tuesday and visited the Governor, with whom they discussed the matter, and, on behalf of the Association, they asked for help in the search for the missing girl. Governor Deneen immediately subscribed twenty-five dollars and then took steps to secure the passage of the necessary law whereby a reward of two hundred dollars might be offered by the State for the recovery of the kidnaped child. In view of the sensational case of Ella Paroubka such a law was immediately drafted and without even being referred to a committee was placed before both houses and unanimously passed. So far as the reward offered by the Bohemian Charitable Association is concerned, it should be explained that it will not be paid out of regular funds but from a special fund which was contributed by members of the Association and by other philanthropic Bohemians; this fund amounts to more than a thousand dollars. Because of general public interest in the matter we shall publish the names

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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 30, 1911.

of the contributors in the near future.

The directors of the Bohemian Charitable Association held their regular meeting on Friday evening in the office of the Association in the Bohemian-American Hall on 18th Street. The meeting was presided over by Judge Joseph Z. Uhler. The secretary, Mr. C. R. Fuerst, read the minutes of the previous meeting, and when these had been accepted as read, the meeting proceeded with other business. First of all, communications received were read, and of these the most interesting was the one from a certain countrywoman, whose name we will not mention. She is a poor Bohemian woman upon whom misfortune has fallen. The Bohemian Charitable Association was informed of the case and gave assistance to her and her family so that not only was despair turned away, but the spark of hope was brought back into her humble home. In ardent words this woman thanks the Association, and the simplicity of this highly interesting letter so moved the directors that it was resolved to enter the communication in the minutes.

Agent J. Docekal then gave reports of various Bohemian families which have

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Denni Mlasatel, Apr. 30, 1911.

applied for aid and for work. There were many such cases, and some of them were so touching that one could hardly believe that such distress existed. In the majority of these cases the directors agreed to extend help either through the payment of rent or the furnishing of food. On the other hand cases came up which do not deserve attention because the applicants do not really need help. These of course were denied. Further reports were made by Messrs. Sedlacek, Loula, Turek, Friska, Petru, and Ringl. They had investigated several cases. The installation of a telephone in the office was also discussed, and it was decided to let Messrs. Uhler and Cermak make the necessary arrangements. Mr. Foucek introduced an offer from Mr. Karel Nechansky, who offers to sell to the Association a large painting representing "Custer's Last Fight" for \$150. The painting is valued at \$400. The offer was placed on file for later discussion.

The executive committee recommended that the holding of a tag day on Decoration Day be given up because of the plans of the National Cemetery Societies,

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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 30, 1911.

which intend to hold their tag day on that date for the benefit of the school. This was approved of, and then it was unanimously decided to hold the Association's tag day on July 4. The Bohemian ladies will be invited to participate, and tagging will be carried on not only in all Bohemian communities but also at the places where the various Independence Day celebrations are held.

We do not doubt in the least that the Charitable Association's tag day will bring in several thousand dollars. Every Bohemian in Chicago who watches the work of the Association is its friend. The meeting was adjourned after the chairman once more had mentioned the committee's visit to Governor Deneen.

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De ni Hlasatel, Feb. 20, 1911.

THE BOHEMIAN CHARITABLE ASSOCIATION

Saturday's Meeting of the Directors in the Office of the C.A.S. Hall

In previous reports about the Ceska Dobrocinná Společnost (Bohemian Charitable Association) we mentioned that the directors were thinking of providing a regular office where meetings of the committees and directors could be held and business matters of the association transacted. Now we are able to inform the public that such an office is in existence, in the Bohemian-American Slavonic Hall and in the future all matters pertaining to the affairs of the association will be transacted there. The first meeting of the directors in the new office took place last Saturday afternoon. The meeting was called to order, in the absence of the chairman, Judge J. Z. Uhlir, by the vice-chairman, Mr. F. J. Petru. After the reading of the



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Denni Mlasatel, Feb. 20, 1911.

minutes of the previous meeting, by the secretary, Mr. Foucek, the communications received were read. There were quite a number of them and they were disposed of either by answer or by being referred to one of the investigation committees. From the reports for the good of the society, Mr. Foucek, read the communication from the United Charities for the South West side. Under steps taken and according to the decision arrived at in Saturday's meeting, efforts will be made to have the United Charities turn Czech cases over to the care of the Bohemian Charitable Association.

Mr. Turek made a report on various cases investigated, and Mr. Petru called attention to the necessity of having a "tag day." Mr. St. Loula, who is taking care of the needy cases in Mary old (West Side), announced one case in which the family is in distress as a result of the neglect of



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 5, 1911.

the husband, and in that case the necessary action will be taken to correct the matter. Mr. Loula also announced that Dr. Ocsek is willingly taking care of the cases assigned to him, by the Bohemian Charitable Association; this report was accepted with thanks because the association is especially in need of the aid of Czech doctors.

Deficiency and want are followed by sickness. Receipts at this meeting were \$146.80; disbursements for relief amounted to \$252.80. After the disposal of several minor matters the meeting was adjourned.



Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 20, 1910.

MR. JOSEPH F. TRISKA, BANKER AND LAWYER, REPRESENTS

THE BOHEMIAN CHARITABLE ASSOCIATION IN THE TOWN OF LAKE

P.1, Col.5--The holidays are near; only a few days separate us from them. The holiday distribution will be made on Saturday morning. There is great activity in the Pilsen Brewery Pavilion. Many things have been delivered there since Saturday, purchased or donated by noble-minded benefactors. Their names will be published in the daily papers later. This afternoon the ladies will begin to pack these articles, especially the foodstuffs, in baskets which will be distributed on Saturday to applicants. There will be almost a thousand baskets. Applications are coming in rapidly, and the committee on arrangements, empowered by the board of directors of the Charitable Association, has decided to satisfy all requests, turning nobody away. Every one will realize that great expense is involved, but what difference does it make? In Chicago there are many Bohemian philanthropists who for such causes dig down deep in their pockets and the Bohemian Charitable Association is depending on them.

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 20, 1910.



In the Town of Lake, where several thousand Bohemian families live Mr. Joseph F. Triska, 1945 West Forty-seventh Street, has been made the representative of the Charitable Association and will receive applications for aid and contributions to the Association. He informed us yesterday that he had visited several businessmen in the Town of Lake and had been assured by them that they will always help the Charitable Association. To set a good example, he contributed ten dollars. We repeat once more that applications for the holiday distribution will be received only up to Thursday evening. Donations and contributions will be received till Saturday morning, but it would be best for every one who desires to contribute to do so before Friday evening. Do not forget our poor people; do not forget their children. Let every one contribute who is able. Even if the contribution be ever so small, it will be welcome.

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Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 12, 1910.

BOHEMIAN CHARITABLE ASSOCIATION

POOR BOHEMIAN FAMILIES WILL RECEIVE AMPLE CHRISTMAS GIFTS

SEVENTY-FIVE NEEDY BOHEMIAN FAMILIES AT PRESENT RECEIVING AID

P.2--The officers of the Bohemian Charitable Association held a meeting yesterday afternoon on the premises of Mr. F. G. Hajicek, the banker, on Twenty-sixth Street. The meeting was opened by the vice-chairman, Mr. F. J. Petru. Later the chairman took charge, Judge J. Z. Uhlir. After the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting, the secretary, Mr. C. G. Foucek, read the communications received, most of which were requests for aid. Winter has arrived with all its fury. It has entered the households of our poor compatriots, and along with it its faithful companion, misery. What wonder, then, that requests for aid are increasing! Indeed, we are very much surprised that there are not more, for we believe that this year more suffering than usual is afflicting the families of our countrymen.



Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 12, 1910.

A letter from Dr. Marie Motys-Funk was read, stating that she is willing to treat free of charge poor Bohemians who are sent to her by the Bohemian Charitable Association. This communication was acknowledged with gratitude.

Vice-chairman F. J. Petru presented a communication from Mr. Anderson, business manager of the Chicago Union Lime Company, who extends the good wishes of the company to the Bohemian Charitable Association for its work and sends a contribution of seventy-five dollars. This firm deserves recognition, for it remembers the Charitable Association in a generous manner. After all the requests for aid had been taken care of, and the reports of the investigating committees had been heard, it was found that the Association is taking care of seventy-five needy families and aiding at least a hundred and fifty other families with smaller contributions.

There was a discussion about Christmas gifts for needy Bohemian families. After a thorough discussion of the matter it was proposed by Mr. A. J. Cervenka and resolved that all families recommended by the committee should



Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 12, 1910.

share in the distribution. We are heartily in accord with this resolution, and we firmly believe that all charitably inclined countrymen of ours, the businessmen first of all, will so help the Association that happiness will be provided for every family. The committee is made up of the following: F. J. Petru, J. A. Cervenka, C. R. Fuerst, Roman Sedlacek, A. J. Cermak, and Joseph Turek.

A committee of three members was elected: Messrs. Joseph Z. Uhler, A. J. Cermak, and J. A. Cervenka, to see to it that the Bohemian Charitable Association is not forgotten in the distribution of the \$200,000 collected for the welfare societies. Yesterday's receipts were as follows: Chicago Union Lime Company, \$75, Flor. Holek, \$5, and F. B. Zdrubek, \$5; total, \$85. Disbursements were \$27.

II D 10

II A 2

III B 2

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Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 20, 1910.

BOHEMIAN CHARITABLE ASSOCIATION.

BOHEMIAN



p.1--On the premises of Mr. Haticek's bank last Friday evening the regular meeting of the board of directors of the Bohemian Charitable Association was held. Reports were made of matters connected with the recent dance held on October 26 at the Pilsen Brewery Park, West Twenty-sixth street and Albany avenue.

The financial committee was not able to give a fiscal report because many tickets have not yet been turned in. The committee therefore urges all those who have tickets to return them, and it also desires that those who have sold tickets shall pay for them at once. All tickets and cash should be turned over to Mr. F. G. Hajicek, the treasurer of the Association.

Friday's meeting was called to order by the chairman, Judge J. Z. Uhlir, and since the secretary, Mr. C. G. Foucek, sent word that he should be unable to attend the meeting, the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting was postponed to the next meeting.

II D 10

II A 2

III B 2

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- 2 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 20, 1910.



A communication from Alderman Anton J. Cermak was read in which he reported the admission of new members and their contributions as follows: Mr. Henry Dvorak, 3301 West Twenty-second street, \$10; Mr. Salat, 2116 South St. Louis avenue \$5; and Mr. Joseph Cristian, \$10.

Mr. Hajicek gave a financial report up to date. Receipts amounted to \$2084.47, and disbursements were \$178.50. Consequently the Association's resources are \$1905.97, and out of this sum two small bills are still to be paid.

The chairman further reported that he had been invited two weeks ago to send a Bohemian delegate to represent the Bohemian Charitable Association at the meetings of the Clothing Workers' Union, now on strike. Mr. Frank J. Petro had been appointed delegate by the chairman. Mr. Petro then gave a detailed report which was accepted.

II D 10

II A 2

III B 2

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- 3 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 20, 1910.



A motion was made and carried that Mr. Petro continue to act as delegate. Thereafter the investigating committee gave its reports, and it was decided that by the next meeting they should submit their reports in detail for October and November.

A discussion followed concerning the steps to be taken to formulate a systematic plan of investigating the needs of applicants for charity.

The board expressed its grief over the death of one of its members, Mr. J. Sima, and the secretary was instructed to send a letter of condolence to the family.

In compliance with a motion made by Mr. Petro, Mr. Otto Fuerst was elected to fill the vacancy left by Mr. Sima's demise.

In conclusion Mr. Petro suggested that our aldermen should be urged to propose an ordinance providing that instead of numerous tag-days one tag-day be appointed each year for all the charitable associations combined.

II D 10

II A 2

III B 2

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Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 20, 1910.

BOHEMIAN



It would then be the duty of the city council to see that the proceeds of this tag-day were devided fairly among all charitable organizations. Besides this it was recommended that businessmen be urged to include the Bohemian Charitable Association among those to whom they make holiday donations.

Receipts of \$27 and disbursements of \$5 were then reported and the meeting was adjourned.

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IV

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 3, 1910.

BOHEMIAN CHARITABLE ASSOCIATION

P.2--On Mr. Sedlacek's premises yesterday evening the arrangements committee of the Bohemian Charitable Association held a meeting to hear the report on the dance given on the 26th day of October, 1910, at the Pilsen Brewing Park. Mr. Frank J. Petru and the secretary of the Association, Mr. F. G. Hajicek, reported that the proceeds of the dance will amount to \$1,700 or \$1,800. This is certainly a handsome sum and proves the good will of our countrymen. It likewise makes it possible for the Bohemian Charitable Association to carry on its splendid charitable work. Various reports will be presented at the next regular meeting, and the women who worked to make this affair a success will give their report.

There was a discussion concerning a contribution to the Association acquired through the agency of Mrs. Czajka. Mr. Foucek, the secretary of the Association, announced that Mr. Quinlan has contributed a five-acre tract of land in Florida, worth about \$400.

Mr. Frank J. Petru, a real estate broker, undertook to investigate the lo-

BOHEMIAN





Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 3, 1910.

cation and value of this land.

Doubtless the Association will issue tickets and raffle off the Florida land. It is situated near Johnston, Florida, where a small Bohemian colony is settled. The Association expressed its thanks to Mr. Quinlan, the donor.

II D 10

III B 2

II B 3

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BOHEMIAN



Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 6, 1910.

REGULAR MEETING OF THE BOHEMIAN CHARITABLE ASSOCIATION WAS

HELD YESTERDAY EVENING WITH A NUMEROUS ATTENDANCE OF DIRECTORS

P.1, Col.6--In it's quarters in the rear of Mr. Foucek's drug store, a directors meeting was held yesterday evening. The meeting was called to order by Chairman, Judge J. Z. Uhlir, shortly after 8 o'clock after which the minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved, with the exception of one small change as was read.

Secretary, Mr. Foucek, then read the minutes of the special meeting in which the directors decided to arrange a dance for the purpose of raising funds for the association which would be sufficient to take care of the requests, placed upon it during the course of the winter.

Likewise these minutes were approved as read.

Former requests were referred to the proper committee for investigation,



Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 6, 1910.

whereupon the chairman presented a communication from St. Ptacek, manager of the Branch of the Central School Union (Matice Skolska) in which it requested the association for assistance. In this communication, the chairman stated that the Branch of the Central School Union (Matice Skolska) without any other aid is taking care of schools and because contributions from the poor district are voluntary, is compelled to seek help elsewhere. Because the activity of the association is limited to Chicago, a motion was accepted in this manner, that the secretary answer the communication and eventually recommend to the Branch of the Central School Union (Matice Skolska) to seek aid of the public openly, and especially in Moeavia.

The secretary of the association gave various reports and reported that Mr. Mendel, a florist is willing to decorate the hall of the pavilion at the Pilsen Brewing Park, for the occasion of a charity ball which will be held on the 26th day of this month, and render his services free of charge, which was gratefully accepted.

Mr. Petru, announced, that he would petition Judge Newcomer, to discharge a bailee by the name of L. Guzek, who recently was sentenced to a term in



Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 6, 1910.

the Bridewell to serve out a fine of \$50 and who now is expecting his wife and children from the old country.

It was Guzek's brother who caused the incarceration. This matter was turned over to Mr. Foucek.

The meeting was well attended, though some of the directors were absent. A motion was made by Mr. Stastny, to have the secretary notify those who were absent. Then the committee made it's report concerning work, for the forthcoming ball. A motion was made by Mr. Sedlacek, that the women should be assigned to do the kitchen work for the ball and after a brief discussion it was agreed to give preference to those women who have previously served.

The entertainment committee was instructed to send notice to these women.

Judge J. Z. Uhlir, brought to the attention of the directors present, that quite a large number of prominent Americans are expected to attend this charity ball, and emphasized, that not only will the Bohemian Charitable Association be represented, but all Bohemians, in particular.



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According to the reports given thus far a large attendance is expected. The best kind of entertainment will be presented.

It was also agreed at this meeting that hereafter in all future meetings, a roll call will be called of directors, present and absent.

An important matter was discussed when Mr. Foucek, had announced that he was visited by a committee from Sokol Slavsky, which is arranging a theatrical performance for the benefit of the association and was asked if he would accept tickets for sale. This matter was left in care of the former. A discussion ensued to be taken up in future with cases of similar nature. The next meeting will be held, Wednesday, October 12th, 1910, at promptly, 8 o'clock in the evening. Yesterday's evening meeting adjourned at 11 o'clock.

II D 10

III B 2

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BOHEMIAN



Denni Hlasatel, June 12, 1910.

BOHEMIAN CHARITABLE ASSOCIATION CALLED A SPECIAL MEETING
FOR NEXT WEEK IN PREPARATION FOR THE COMING CONVENTION

P.1, Col. 7--The regular meeting of the officers of the Bohemian Charitable Association was held Friday evening on Mr. Foucek's premises. The meeting was presided over by Judge Uhler, and after the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting by the secretary, Mr. Foucek, there was a discussion on the requests for aid, which had been received. Probate officer Mr. Turek, reported the investigation of several cases, recommending some for assistance, while in several cases he announced that it would be better to withhold aid for some time, because the persons concerned are depending only upon this aid now and do not desire to go to work. This recommendation was approved and adopted. Communications received, were then read and of these one in which a youth recently arrived in America, thanks the Association for finding work for him, is interesting. This letter clearly indicates the value the Bohemian Charitable Association has for our public and for people who find themselves in distress. It would be well if our public displayed



Denni Hlasatel, June 12, 1910.

interest in this Association. A further communication was read by the chairman Judge Uhler. This letter was written by the Superintendent of the Boys' Reformatory and delivered to the Judge by Probate-officer Reed. The superintendent of the reformatory writes of a Bohemian boy in the reformatory, who through his excellent behavior has gained the unlimited confidence of everyone. He has been in the institution for twenty-four months and could be paroled if a good place were found for him. This boy has a brother living in Town of Lake, but the brother does not care to take him. Immediately following the reading of this letter, Mr. F. Petru, responded by announcing that he would attend to the matter himself and attempt to find a place for the boy, in the country. It was then pointed out that if Bohemian farmers applied to the Association, it would procure for them boys, who are either homeless or in institutions, who would welcome the opportunity to work on the farms.

Chairman Uhler announced to those present that during the time of the last meeting he was in St. Louis, where he had been sent as a Chicago delegate to the convention of all Charitable Associations of the United States. He briefly called attention to the work accomplished in the convention in the interest of education, length of working time for women and other matters.



Denni Hlasatel, June 12, 1910.

In addition the question also arose as to what should be done with habitual drunkards, who will not work and who tyrannize their wives. Perhaps Judge Uhler's motion will be carried through and either the State, County or City will buy land somewhere, upon which a farm will be built and these offenders will be sent there; they would work for a regular wage with which the offender's families would be supported. The products of the farm would be delivered to various institutions, which now are forced to buy everything at high prices.

Finally, came the subject of the convention, which had to be postponed, since the Jubilee Celebration is being held this week and insomuch as many members of the board are also members of the Committee of One Hundred, this was a trifle too much at one time. A special meeting has been called for next Friday at which it will be definitely decided where and when the convention will be held.

Receipts in this meeting were \$15, of which \$10 was donated to the Association by Municipal Judge J. M. Newcomer and \$5 by Mr. Joseph Houska.

Disbursements were \$13.90.

The total assets of the Association now amount to \$882.85.

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II D 1

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 10, 1910.

SURPRISING SUCCESS OF NATIONAL CELEBRATION

AWAKENED ENTHUSIASM AND NATIONALISTIC FEELING LEAD THOUSANDS OF COUNTRY-
MEN TO PILSEN PARK

140,000 cents will be added to the million cent collection for the benefit of the Central Scholastic Association.

P.1, Col.1--It happens very seldom, when such numbers of Chicago countrymen meet at one time in the same place to do homage to a single idea. We witnessed something of the kind in Pilsen Park yesterday evening, where a great national celebration in memory of the 25th anniversary of the theatrical mission of American countrymen to Bohemia, the first mission and visitation to the homeland, at which time a somewhat official beginning was made in the collection of a million pennies for the benefit of the Central Scholastic Association in Bohemia. The attendance and success were, even though expected, simply surprising. We will not be overestimating, in any way, if we say that over 4,000 countrymen attended the celebration yesterday and

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Denni Hlasatel, June 10, 1910.

they were almost all Bohemians who knew what the celebration meant to Chicago Bohemians, that it was in fact a distinguished commemoration of the 25th anniversary of the day, on which the American branch of Bohemians drew closer to the race from which they originated. It was truly a festive evening.

The financial and moral success of yesterday's celebration was beyond expectation. Approximate summary of the receipts is as follows: For "Chips," \$774.40; for admission tickets at the gate \$186.40; for wine \$100.00; from Mr. Beranek, \$36.20; from Mrs. Randak, \$30.00; from the Ladies of the Bohemian Club, \$23.00; from the Bohemian Ladies Unity, \$102.65; from Miss Belohlavek, \$30.00; from Mrs. Stevens, \$45.00 and others. This is only an estimate and a detailed report will be made later.

Now it remains for those who were not present at the celebration to endeavor, by their actions to contribute to the collection sheets, so that Chicago Bohemians can collect a greater part of the million penny collection.

The committee will hold a meeting Monday June 20th at 8 P.M. in "Libuse" hall.

II D 10
III B 2

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 29, 1910.

BOHEMIAN CHARITABLE ASSOCIATION PREPARING TO HOLD A CONVENTION IN NEAR FUTURE.

p. 1.--Last Friday evening a regular meeting of the delegates of the Bohemian Charitable Association was held in the office of this institution.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. Communications were read requesting aid. These communications were referred to the investigating committee, which later made a report. This report stated that some of the persons who had applied for relief were really in dire need, and aid was given them immediately.

The secretary then read a financial report, according to which the increase of funds was not as large at the present time as in the past.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30775

Denni Hlasatel, May 29, 1910.

However, the dues are being paid regularly. Under these circumstances we should be careful of our expenditures. A discussion was held in regard to the convention, which matter had to be decided by this meeting. After a lengthy debate it was definitely resolved to hold the convention on Friday, June 17th of this year.

The managing committee is to announce the place where the convention is to be held; it will also be the duty of the delegates to contact Bohemian sections of our city in order to solicit contributions for the expenses of the convention.

Another report was read on behalf of the Bohemian Club which pledged its financial support and had elected a delegate to represent that Club at the convention. The receipts of this meeting were donations from: J. Cajka, \$10; A. Denemark, \$5; Ad. Rys, \$25; A. Moravec, \$5; California Ice Co, \$5; Ludwig Kolar \$5, and J. O. Horacek, \$5; making a total of \$60.

Denni Hlasatel, May 29, 1910.

The disbursements were \$12.50. The meeting was then adjourned.

II D 10

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BOHEMIAN



Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 3, 1910.

BOHEMIAN BENEVOLENT SOCIETY

P.1--The Society's board of directors met at Mr. C. G. Foucek's drug store to consider the findings of the committee appointed to investigate cases of poverty and want among Bohemians in this city. Judge J. Z. Uhler presided at the meeting.

II D 10
III B 2
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BOHEMIAN



Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 27, 1910.

BOHEMIAN CHARITABLE ASSOCIATION

P.1--The board of directors of the Bohemian Charitable Association, at last Friday's meeting, resolved to establish permanent headquarters suitable for that purpose in a spacious room, in the rear of Mr. Charles G. Foucek's drug store, which Mr. Foucek is placing at the disposal of the society, free of charge. The office will be opened tomorrow and perhaps, for a few days Mr. Foucek, will himself manage the business affairs of the society. The directors will seek suitable help of some kind, which will be engaged for the office. The directors' meetings, will take place in the future in the new office and this Friday's meeting, will be held there also.

The meeting was brought to order by the chairman, Judge J. Z. Uhlir, and the directors were well represented. After the minutes were read and approved the investigating committee gave its report. The reports were given by Messrs. Stastny, F. G. Hajicek, Anton J. Cermak, and Joseph Turek, who also reported Mr. Sinagl's investigation findings, as the latter was not able to attend this meeting.



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The following applied for membership in the society: John Pecha, James Stastny, Louis Schoeffel, Frank J. Nedbal, Joseph Kovar, and Joseph Cerny. It was reported by Mr. Anton Zahrobsky, that the Garden City Brewing Co., has donated the sum of \$50 and at the next meeting the donation will be brought. Receipts from various sources were \$70 and disbursements were \$20.50.

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III B 2
II D 1
II D 4
II D 5
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Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 20, 1910.

UNCALLED FOR DONATIONS

P.1--Various contributions, made for national undertakings or needy individuals, lie uncalled for, at the office of this newspaper. This is due to the fact that the committees of various lodges or individuals, consider those collections closed, and fail to notice that other contributions and donations are made later, on a new list.

Thus the office of the newspaper has now on hand many contributions, that have been lying idle, for weeks and even months. These are intended for the following, namely for the Vojta Naprstek School, for the Bohemian School of Oak Park, for Sokol Havlicek, for Sokol Miroslav Tyrs, for the Patronage (C.S.P.S.) Bohemian Slovenian Benevolent Society of Town Lake, for the Patronage (C.S.P.S.) Bohemian Slovenian Benevolent Society on West 18th Street, for the Scholastic School in Irving Park, for the Bohemian National Sokol Pokrok, and for other institutions and individuals.

If within the course of one month, the above contributions are not called for, they will be either returned to the contributors or with the latter's



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consent turned over to the Central Scholastic School in Bohemia, or to the Old Peoples' Home and Orphanage.

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Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 20, 1910.

BOHEMIAN CHARITABLE ASSOCIATION

Thirty Bohemian families are being provided
for by the Bohemian Charitable Association.

P.1--If we consider, that the Bohemian Charitable Association has been in existence for not quite five weeks, and in that time, not only has the association helped to obtain work for its countrymen and aid them in some form or other, but at present is continuously supporting thirty families, we must admit, that a record of this kind, is remarkable. Therefore, it should be the duty of every Bohemian, to become a member of this association, mainly, to prevent our people from suffering in poverty. A director's meeting of the Bohemian Charitable Association, was held last Friday evening, in the office of Mr. F. G. Hajicek's bank on West 26th Street. At this meeting, Judge J. Z. Uhlir, presided and the majority of the directors were present. Much beneficial work was accomplished. After the reading of the minutes and communications, the investigating committee gave their reports. Composing the committee were, Anton J. Cermak, J. A. Cervenka, Joseph Turek, Frank J. Petru and Sinagl, who investigated the group



Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 20, 1910.

who applied for assistance at the previous meeting. The committee granted aid to most of them, but refused some of their requests. The Bohemian Charitable Association, at the time of its organization, made a ruling, not to divulge the names of those, who being in dire need, ask for aid. The names would be held strictly confidential, and thus humiliation of their countrymen would be avoided. After the completion of the old business, the names of the new applicants were read to the directors. At present the meetings last from 8 to 12 P.M. Next meeting will take place next Friday evening, at the usual time and place.

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BOHEMIAN



Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 13, 1910.

BOHEMIAN CHARITIES INITIALED

P.1--There is a long felt need among the Bohemian people of this city for a charitable organization of a similar kind as those maintained by other nationalities. Our readers have, from time to time, read the moving appeals made by families. These were sporadic outcries of misery, and we gladly state, that they were never uttered in vain. At the same time, however, we must admit, that there were families, in whose homes prevailed dire need, and which instances were concealed from the public. We have among us numerous families, who have too much pride to display their condition in the eyes of those who could have extended help to them, no matter how innocent they themselves felt of their plight. We are well aware of the fact that many a mother is hardly in a position to give her children even one square meal a day. These mothers, for whom no one seems to care, to whom no one extends a helping hand, must earn a few cents by hard work, in order to keep their little ones from starving and at the same time not be able to care for the children at home during working hours, while sickness lurks to add gravity to their destitution.

We know, that the deserted wives or widows, may apply to public charitable

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 13, 1910.

institutions, from which they may receive assistance, occasionally, but never, even in the most favorable cases, do they receive sufficient aid, to enable their misery to be called as need only. Our Bohemian charitable organizations do not hesitate to take such families under their wings, since many of the needy formerly belonged to the same organizations; very often, however, the destitute stand isolated, exposed to poverty.

The heads of many impoverished families are worthy men, who would gladly work, if they had the opportunity. It is generally believed, that he who wants work will find it. Do not fail to convince yourself that this is not so. Look at some of these fathers of families, and how they spend the hours in a vain search for work, becoming footsore standing in line, and clustering about the factories and storehouses, only to return to their families to say to them, that they were rejected in favor of others, who had the right "pull." It seems ridiculous that in order to obtain hard menial work it is often necessary to resort to favoritism. Just try to get a job in the Western Electric or in the McCormic works, and see how you will be swept aside, unless you can produce a recommendation of some kind. In short, some one of enough importance to sponsor you.

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 13, 1910.

These conditions will now be ameliorated by the founding of the Bohemian Charitable society (Ceska Dobrocinná společnost), which, if properly supported,--and we heartily hope so--will be an aid society in the full sense of the word. There will be no more jobless fathers of Bohemian families, no starving women and children. It will not be necessary for our poor to beg for work to be repaid by a pittance of alms which is called "wages."

Other nationalities have had these aid societies for many years, only we, have been tardy to establish our own. A few societies were organized on different occasions, it is true, but they soon disappeared, not by reason of lack of support, but because the basis of their activities had not been firmly layed down, along definite lines, upon certain indestructible principles.

Now, we hold the best promises for the new society, and are determined to further its aims as best as we can. Last Friday, there met, in the offices of the bank house F. G. Hajicek, 26th street and Turner Ave., a group of men, fully conscious of the task before them, of who we are certain, will come up to its expectations. They were: F. G. Hajicek, Jos. Z. Klenha,

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Vaclav Cihak, Joseph Z. Uhlir, Roman Sedlacek, John A. Cervenka, Anton J. Cermak, Vaclav Roubal, Jos. Stastny, Karel G. Foucek, Frank J. Petru, M. Novotny, Jos. Z. Pisa. The Bohemian press was represented by O. Fuerst of the Denni Hlasatel, Jaromir Psenka of the Svornost, and Thomas Kraus of the Narod. A great number of our countrymen who were not present at the meeting, assure us of their co-operation and ardent sympathy with the work to be done; of these we single out: W. Kolacka, Charles Vopicka, Ant. Jelinek, Jim. Kralovec, C. R. Jandus.

The meeting was presided by Jos. Z. Uhlir, judge of the municipal court, who explained the aims of the society to be founded, and gave several examples from his judicial activity in support of the necessity of its creation. He laid special stress upon the collaboration of women, whom he expects to be staunch supporters of the cause.

It behoves to report, that a meeting with the foundation in view had been held before, in which Messrs. Foucek, Cervenka and Hajicek were delegated to sound the attitude of the Bohemian press toward the planned society. Mr. Cervenka declared in the name of this investigating committee, that

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he found the sentiment of the editors in perfect harmony with what should be expected from Bohemian journalists--guaranteeing smooth and full co-operation. This statement was acknowledged by the chairman as highly gratifying, while the representatives of the newspapers present voiced their approval. Thereupon Mr. Cervenka appealed to those present to consider, that only persistent work will bring the desired results and the reward that goes with a noble purpose achieved.

Alderman Anton J. Cermak took the floor and subjected other nationalities to his criticism in regard to the treatment accorded by their charitable organizations to Bohemian destitutes. From his experience he gave the example of a boy whose life he had saved from the wheels of a train. This boy, as he noticed, had no underwear on his body, which was incredibly dirty. He brought him back to his family and he learned, that the father had abandoned his wife and three children, who were left to themselves, while the mother lay ill in bed. Several other cases, in his narration served to further prove the need of the establishment of a charitable organization. After a debate, in which the sound reasons for the proposed foundation were reiterated, Mr. Roubal made the motion to establish the organi-

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zation as a permanent, chartered body. After a short debate, in which Mr. Cervenka suggested a temporary organization to be followed by a permanent one after a general meeting, Mr. Roubal's motion for a permanent one carried. The officers of the society were nominated: J. Z. Uhlir president, Fr. J. Petru vice-president, John A. Cervenka vice-president for the district "Plzen" (Pilsen) and Vaclav Roubal for "Bohemian California."--"r. Hajicek offered to pay for books and initial expenses of the society out of his own pocket.

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Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 24, 1910.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS IN CHERRY, ILL. --MRS. MARIE LISKA,

REPORTS ON THE DISTRIBUTION OF MONEY COLLECTED BY THE BOHEMIAN LADIES SOCIETIES.

P.1--A week ago, we published a report of the generous gift, donated by our Ladies Societies, to the widows and orphans of the coal-miners of Cherry, Ill. The Union of Bohemian Ladies collected \$203.25 and the Sisterhood Benevolent Society, \$87. Both organizations turned the money over to Mrs. Liska, who then had \$290.25 at her disposal.

This sum she distributed according to the following report, which she made to the public and to her organizations.

During her stay in Cherry, Mrs. Liska carefully studied conditions existing there. She made inquiries, and in that way arrived at the following conclusions: that no widow, no orphan and in fact no survivor of the unfortunate victims of the catastrophe needs to suffer with hunger or cold; that families are now better provided with necessities than when their supporters were alive.

The entrance to the mine, where 168 bodies are still buried, is closed at present. The widows held a meeting on the 16th of this month, at which law-



Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 24, 1910.

yers and representatives of the company owning the mine were present. As Mrs. Liska was told, the widows were offered compensation, if they would not insist upon the removal of the remains of their dear ones from the mine. The widows however refused to accede to this.

Numerous families of the survivors have already moved away from Cherry. Some of the widows informed Mrs. Liska, that they will remain there as long as they continue to receive aid from philanthropic or other sources. As soon as that ends, they will move.

Mrs. Liska in her report writes: "It's an old saying, that it is better to give, than to receive, but here it ought to be just the reverse."

Mrs. Liska, ought to further explain this sentence.

Finally Mrs. Liska, thanked Mrs. M. Hodan, of Chicago and Mrs. Katherine Bednarik, of Kengley, Ill., who accompanied her and were of assistance in Cherry, Ill.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 16, 1910.



THE BOHEMIAN WOMENS' UNIONS, J.C.D. (BOHEMIAN WOMENS' UNION)
AND S.P.J. (MUTUAL BENEVOLENT SISTERHOOD) PLACED ALMOST \$300
IN THE HANDS OF MRS. J. LISKA, TO BE USED IN THE RELIEF OF
SUFFERING IN CHERRY, ILLINOIS

P.1--Our public gave a splendid example of beneficence, following the Cherry, Ill., catastrophe, where more than 300 miners died, leaving almost 1,000 widows and orphans. Thousands of dollars were gathered, contributed mostly by the working class, for the purpose of alleviating the distress and drying of the tears of the survivors of the unfortunate miners. Bohemian women and girls were the chief contributors to the collection started by this paper. However, this did not suffice for them. They wished to show more emphatically, their desire to aid the most wretched of the unfortunates. To do this the J.C.D. and the S.P.J. of the State of Illinois, appropriated considerable sums of money from their treasuries and urged individual lodges to do likewise. The money so gathered, was turned over to Mrs. Marie Liska, an experienced worker, who will surely use it in such a way, as will do the most good.

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BOHEMIAN



Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 24, 1909.

CZECH AND SLOVAK CONTRIBUTION FOR VICTIMS OF DISASTER.

p. 1.. The Czech and Slovak committee, led by officials of the Czecho-Slovak Evangelic Union, will leave for the unfortunate town of Cherry, Ill., to deliver to the widows and orphans the gift from their Czech and Slovak brethren. The donation is expected to be considerable enough to provide for the unfortunate during the first days of their plight.

This action should not, however, be the end of charitable endeavor. Winter is before the door, and once its reign is established, it is bound to work much hardship upon the population of the smitten town. And to alleviate their sufferings and to enable them to face the onslaught of inclement weather, combined with starvation - this should be our care, who find ourselves in more bearable circumstances.

Individual contributions ranging from \$5 down are listed below; the total has, up to date, reached the sum of \$303.51.

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BOHEMIAN



Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 21, 1908.

CONCERT IN LIBUSE HALL.

Last Saturday evening a concert was arranged by Bohemian immigrants from Myto in the Libuse Hall on 12th street, for the benefit of their countrymen in Europe, who, because of a fire, lost their fortunes. As soon as the news of this disaster reached us, a number of the countrymen from Myto got together and after a thorough and harmoniously conducted consultation made arrangements for a concert for the benefit of those who were affected by the disaster.

A resolution was adopted and carried through. A committee was sent to call upon our business houses to solicit contributions for this concert. The committee was warmly welcomed at the business concerns they contacted and liberal donations were given to make this concert a success for the benefit of the destitute countrymen in Myto.

Then a program was arranged by way of soliciting advertisements from various businessmen. Not a thing was overlooked to make this concert a success.



Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 21, 1908.

A large attendance was expected by the committee. The concert was held in Libuse Hall owned by Mr. Belohlavek. The cozy hall was filled to capacity and there were many people in the gallery who were obliged to stand. Every seat was occupied.

In the lower hall a number of our prominent businessmen were discussing the need of this concert for the benefit of our unfortunate countrymen.

Shortly after 8 o'clock an announcement of the program was made by Mr. Edward Hribal and he earned a big applause. He then made his exit with a graceful bow. After that there appeared on the stage the familiar face of our well-known old,--I beg your pardon--ever young actress, Mrs. M. Fridl, dressed in the national costume which was very becoming to her. She played the role of cook, "Prague style," very well, especially owing to her natural comical manner.



Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 21, 1908.

She made the audience laugh so beautifully that the hall was in an uproar. After a prolonged applause she was obliged to make several appearances on the stage and she also sang a number of ditties.

The next number was a similar one by Miss. E. Triner.

Mrs. M. Fridl. again appeared on the stage singing a solo with an added ditty of how much she enjoys herself among her countrymen. Then Miss M. Geringr, appeared on the stage and sang the song, "Stars Shine On High." She earned a repeated applause.

The last number on the program was reserved for the appearance of the Vilimtrio, which in true virtuoso style presented the Cavatina by Raff, El Fresco by Zavrta, and Marche Militaire by Schubert. This number ended the program of the concert, after which the younger folks enjoyed themselves by dancing. The music played waltzes and two steps. This concert was a successful one and of great benefit to our people in Myto. Many thanks to the liberal donors.

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 1, 1908.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE ORPHANAGE AND THE POOR.

p. 3, col. 1.. It is with pleasure we record every contribution for the orphanage and our poor. Especially we are pleased to say that at every opportunity extra amounts are paid on various affairs to raise funds for such worthy purposes; if this is continued, we will not have to worry to take care of the needy families and the orphanage. The needy will not suffer so much when donations of these kind are made.

Libuse Lodge No. 8, Jednota Ceskych Dam (Bohemian Women's Unity) held a meeting Sunday afternoon, February 23rd, and at the same time christened the children of Mrs. Josephine Ruzicka; after this celebration all those present enjoyed a hearty luncheon. Truly this is a women's unity.

Mrs. Caroline Svoboda, and Mrs. Marie Souhrada announced that such a splendid gathering of this kind should not be ended without crowning it by taking up a collection for the orphanage and our poor families. They collected the donations, amounting to \$12, to be divided equally between the orphanage and the poor. This money is at the office of this newspaper to be turned over to the authorized officials.

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 22, 1906.

CONTRIBUTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED IN OUR OFFICE FOR THE VICTIMS OF
THE ELEMENTAL CATASTROPHE IN CALIFORNIA.



Stricken Bohemians Are To Be Aided First.

p. 1.Col.6--We have mentioned repeatedly, that it is our duty as Americans and Czechs to contribute according to our means toward the alleviation of the terrible suffering into which were suddenly hurled the inhabitants of our westernmost metropolis, prospering San Francisco, and of other towns of sunny California.

The San Francisco Bohemian settlement was not large, numbering only a few hundred people, but according to reports which have reached us of the destruction caused by the earthquake and conflagration, they lost everything.

Trade unions are sending contributions to their own members who are suffering there, everyone is taking care of those who are nearest to them. Should we remain indifferent and allow the suffering of our brethren to pass unheeded?

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 22, 1906.

This is incompatible with our national consciousness; we would gladly contribute even if there were none of our fellow-countrymen among the sufferers.

Let us exert all our energy in order to make the collection as effective as possible when we are concerned with the alleviation of want and suffering of many Bohemian families. Our people are generous, this no one can deny. Here is the opportunity to demonstrate this characteristic of ours to the American public, and to help our countrymen who are the victims of one of the most terrible catastrophes recorded in the history of the world.

Denni Hlasatel begins the collection with a gift of seventy-five dollars.

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 1, 1906.

DRUGGIST, C. G. FOUCEK, WAS APPOINTED AS MEMBER
OF INTERNATIONAL BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.



p. 1 - col. 5.. Often we are told that we neglect to give aid to our poor country-men and orphans, that we are inclined to be selfish, instead of giving them a helping hand in time of need. It is pointed out that other nationalities are taking greater interest in helping their poor and orphaned. Often we are informed by the police department of needy Bohemian families which are not given aid, due to our lack of interest in benevolent work.

It is time that we Bohemians of Chicago make amends. This will be done by doubling our representation at the International Benevolent Association.

Here in Chicago we have a benevolent institution known as Bureau of Charities, which helps the poor and orphans of this city to a certain extent, but it can not shoulder the full responsibility. It is up to us to give this organization our support.

The Bohemians had only one member or representative in these organizations - Mr. K. Vopicka, but during the last meeting of the Bohemian Benevolent Societies, Mr. C. G. Foucek, a well known Bohemian druggist, was appointed to also

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 1, 1906.

represent them.

Mr. C. G. Foucek, who has long been active in this work is well qualified for this position. He promises to advise and do all he can in helping needy Bohemians of Chicago. Mr. C. G. Foucek will render his services to any needy or orphaned Bohemian in Chicago and there is no doubt he will advise and aid every one in the best way that he possibly can. Hereafter cases of this nature will receive more attention.

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 22, 1904.

REPRESENTATIVES OF BOHEMIAN NATIONAL CEMETERY ASSOCIATION
MADE ANNUAL INSPECTION OF CEMETERY YESTERDAY

The Bohemian National Cemetery -- the pride of Chicago Bohemians, and of American-Bohemians as well -- was subjected to a thorough inspection yesterday by representatives of the Bohemian National Cemetery Association. Through these yearly inspections, the association's representatives get first-hand information of conditions, which enables them to form an idea of how things are run in the cemetery, and whether their orders, as embodied in their resolutions, are carried out to the letter. They see with their own eyes, whether or not the cemetery is improving. We will say in advance that the findings proved very satisfactory. The management, as well as the staff, is worthy of commendation, for our cemetery looks like a beautiful park, and everything in it is so pleasant and agreeable as to make the visitor regret the time when he has to depart from this place of perpetual quiet and peace. Every detail shows that great care is devoted to the cemetery and that the best is being done to reach the perfection we seek for our national undertaking.

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 22, 1904.

Look about the cemetery and you will find everything so beautifully arranged as to arouse your admiration. The graves of our dead are covered with multi-colored flowers; bushy trees cast their shadows over them, and an almost intoxicating fragrance of rich flowers fills the air. The roads among the graves are carefully arranged and -- thanks to the National Cemetery's perfect drainage system -- always dry. Here you find everything in order at all times, which shows that the cemetery is conducted by a firm and experienced hand. The same can be said of the interior arrangements of the greenhouses. Here you will be surprised at the great multitude of carefully garden-ed flowers. Even the barns for the wagons, the stables for the horses--in short, everything that belongs to the cemetery--give us ample proof that it is managed with a firm hand and that the people in charge perform their duties whole-heartedly. It would be easy to ascertain who deserves credit for the success of the cemetery. To begin with, the Association's representatives are in for general acknowledgement. There is hardly a society in Chicago whose meetings are so well attended as are those of the National Cemetery Association.

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 22, 1904.

The inspection began at 10 o'clock in the morning. The sun was so hot that many of the representatives were perspiring profusely. Mr. Filip, our chubby secretary, perspired so much that he had the appearance of one having just emerged from a pond. The office was inspected and everything was found in order. The inspection of the greenhouses proved equally satisfactory. The representatives' admiration was aroused by an artistic floral pillow which Mr. Ine, the gardener, had made all by himself. The entire cemetery was looked over, including the new section recently subdivided into lots. After the inspection was over, the delegation went to Mr. Seiner's place, where a delightful luncheon was served. As customary on such occasions, several of the representatives gave short talks to express their satisfaction for, and their undisguised pleasure at, the success of the cemetery. The cemetery was founded twenty-seven years ago on a very modest basis.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 10, 1903.

THIRD THOUSAND

A meeting was again held last night, it's purpose being the alleviation of want, which has befallen the hundreds upon hundreds of our countrymen in Eastern Bohemia who were visited by that terrible calamity of the elements during the month of July. The meeting was conducted by a large attendance of women and men representatives of various lodges and societies, in the premises of the Ladimir Klacel Reading Club, in the hall of the same name on Leavitt and 19th street. It should be said, that the reading club particularly exerted itself to see that the lodges sent their representatives to the collective committee, and thereby it had undeniably earned credit for the fact that the relief movement spread so remarkably. During yesterday's meeting it was resolved to send to Bohemia the sum of one thousand crowns, which is the third such remittance.

The meeting was brought to order at eight o'clock by the chairman of the committee Mr. Antonin Cmolik. The secretary Mr. Frant. Ort read the minutes

WPA (111) PROJ 30276

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 10, 1903.

of the previous meeting. It could be seen that everything to the smallest detail was recorded very carefully and marked "Accepted". The collection sheets were then read and from all indications it is certain that they were in the hands of energetic collectors, because each one of them showed generous receipts. Mr. Vacl. Spacek gave a report on the entertainment at the Bohemian American Sokol Hall, which was for the benefit of the calamity stricken. According to the report made, it is to be regretted that the entertainment was not attended in such a manner, as decidedly, considering the purpose for which it was arranged, it should have been.

As a result of the small attendance, the committee had left many donated cigars, much beer, wine, etc. It was decided, therefore, that another affair should be arranged, preferably in Bohemian California, of which community it is known, that Bohemians there do not become frightened by thunder and lightning, and that they will surely attend in large numbers.

WPA (11) PRG 327

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 10, 1903.

For this purpose a committee was elected and it is to begin making preparations at once. Receipts at this meeting amounted to \$190.60. As a result, it was voted to send 1000 crowns to the order of Mrs. Naprstek, in Bohemia, who will then deliver it to the proper place. The meeting was then declared adjourned. The next meeting will be held in two weeks.

WPA (U.S.) FILE 100-361600-1000

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Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 31, 1903.

BOHEMIAN



BOHEMIAN CATHOLICS ACTIVE

A lively relief movement was begun immediately upon the receipt of reports of the terrible calamity which befell almost the entire eastern section of Bohemia where now reigns the greatest distress. Individuals and lodges out-did one another in their offerings.

There have already been held many advisory meetings on how the largest sum could be collected. Representatives of the Central Catholic Union met yesterday afternoon in the community hall of St. Procopius on Alport street, and almost all came.

All the countrymen present displayed a great interest in the cruel fate of the countrymen in the old-country and readily promised to help by word and deed. Committees were appointed, which are to conduct collections in all Bohemian catholic communities in Chicago. These committees will be provided with credentials and subscriptions blanks in Bohemian and English.

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 31, 1903.

Then a central collection committee was elected, as follows: P. M. Farnik, chairman; Ant. Malcak, vice-chairman; Tomas Kraus, secretary; Vojt. Janda, treasurer and Fr. Svatek, auditor. How actively collections for our suffering brothers, are going on among Bohemian catholics, is shown by the fact that over \$1000.00 has already been collected.

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Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 15, 1903.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF SUFFERING COUNTRYMEN IN BOHEMIA

A meeting of the Ladimir Klacel Literary Society was held last night in the society's quarters, at Leavitt and 19th streets, in behalf of those of our countrymen recently stricken with a terrible calamity. Bohemian citizens settled here can create a correct picture from reports published in our paper, of the catastrophe which overtook our Bohemia.

Whoever remembers our beloved mother-country, whoever retains memories of how hard the farmer there must struggle for a slice of bread they surely will not hesitate in giving aid, when they know that these farmers have found themselves on the verge of destitution because of the destruction of their crops, the result of a whole years toil. The call for help was first echoed among our countrymen behind the lime-kilns. At yesterday's meeting of the Ladimir Klacel Literary Club definite steps were taken so that our stricken countrymen might receive the most effective assistance quickly. A mass-meeting will be called for August 28th.

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BOHEMIAN



Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 10, 1902.

GENERAL INTEREST

THE COLLECTION FOR THE COAL MINERS MET WITH
GREAT ENTHUSIASM AMONG ALL SECTIONS OF OUR PEOPLE.
IT HAS ALREADY BROUGHT OVER \$400.

p.1 - Although we know the generosity of our people and know that they always have a heart and give a helping hand, where help is really needed, still we did not expect the collection for the coal miners to amount to so much. It is only a little over a week since the petition of the Bohemian coal miners of Luzerne, Pa. asking for assistance, made it's appearance in this paper and already over \$400 has been gathered for the alleviation of the suffering of the strikers. Yesterday alone, over \$100 was collected, the chief contributor being the Bohemian brewery Atlas, which deserves recognition because it is always generous when Bohemians are in need of help. The brewery deposited with the administration of this paper \$50. In addition, Alderman Novak, contributed \$10. In the tailoring shop of Vojt Kalne, \$10.55 was collected. Our lodges added to the contributions as follows:

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 10, 1902.

Lilie Lapadu Lodge #201 C.S.R.D. (Czecho-Slovak Knights and Ladies), \$2.

Dvur sv. Matyase C. 52 K.L. (St. Mathew Lodge #52 Catholic Foresters), \$10.

We are sending this money immediately to Hnevkovke, in Luzerne, Pa. We also wrote to the gentleman asking him to send us a detailed report as to the distribution of benefits so that our public may have proof, to the last penny, that the money was properly used.

If any of our countrymen knows of any other place where Bohemian miners are suffering because of the strike, let them notify us giving us the name of the person to whom we can forward the aid required. We find that with the successful conduct of the collection, the benefits can be widened to include all Bohemian and Slovak families of strikers who find themselves in the greatest need.

Thus far a total of \$402.85 has been collected.

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 3, 1902.

STRIKING COAL MINERS SUPPORTED BY BOHEMIAN LABOR.

p.4- Bohemian workmen will do their duty. Welfare activity on behalf of the striking coal-miners has been started in the larger communities, and it is expected that it will have the support of the majority of our public.

Bohemian California, in this respect, is progressing far ahead of all other Bohemian communities. Bohemian women of Bohemian, California are arranging a ball for Saturday evening, Oct. 11th, from which the net proceeds will be donated to the needy coal-miners.

On Sunday, following this affair there will be held a grand party by union workmen for the same purpose. We feel certain that both of these undertakings will meet with great success. Bohemians, without exception, sympathize with the locked-out coal-miners and, with all their heart, wish for them a victory over the pot-bellied capitalists. In order to help the coal-miners to gain their victory Bohemians will contribute their dollars.

The Bohemian-California community is so large and so well informed, that both entertainments will be able to boast a large attendance.



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BOHEMIAN



Svornost, Feb. 8, 1884.

HOME FOR FORGOTTEN PEOPLE

Last Wednesday there was held a meeting of the financial committee of the Home for Forgotten People. The treasurer's report is as follows: Income during the month of January, \$1,105.34; expenses, \$1,024.53; balance, \$80.81. The Burov Mission took in during the same period of time \$488.75, expended \$251.30; balance, \$237.45. The school department of the institution took in \$375.65; expended \$102; balance, \$293.65. The total balance in the treasury consists of \$611.91. The newly accepted inmates were 92 adults and 134 children; the released, 70 adults and 17 children. On Feb. 1st the institution lodged 139 people. The school of industry of the Burov Mission has 64 pupils.

II D 10

BOHEMIAN

Svornost, Chicago, September 30th, 1873.

[FUND RAISED FOR YELLOW FEVER VICTIMS]

We are advised that the Committee appointed by local Bohemians, to solicit funds for the relief of those stricken with Yellow Fever, has thus far collected a total of \$700.00.



Svornost Chicago September 10th, 1878.

/COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO SOLICIT RELIEF
FOR YELLOW FEVER VICTIMS/

Bohemians at a mass-meeting in "Telocveine Jednoty Sokol" (Gymnastic Society Sokol) Hall, selected a committee composed of Mr. J. Padecke, Klenhy and Kozak, to solicit and receive contributions for the benefit of Southerners stricken with Yellow Fever. According to the report, it will require at least \$1,000,000 more to care for those now stricken by the fever.

We are convinced that the Bohemian people will gladly contribute to this cause; all contributions will be publicly acknowledged.

II D 10
III H

Illinois Staats Zeitung, June 26, 1872.

BOHEMIAN

[BOHEMIAN AID COMMITTEE FORMED].

The Chicago Bohemians resolved in a meeting to collect money for the support of their countrymen in Bohemia, who lost all they had through a terrible inundation during May 25th to 28th, and to forward it to the Aid Committee in Prague. At the meeting, immediately, about \$250.00 was collected. An Aid Committee was formed consisting of:

Cenek Duras, President
Vaslav Kolzum, Vice President
F. V. Ligo, Secretary
Henry Horner, Treasurer.



**TIONS AND
ACTIVITIES**

E. Crime and Delinquency

1. Organized Crime

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 21, 1917.

just before the crash. He also would not admit that his son has had any knowledge of his shady manipulations, and supported him in his protestations of innocence on the ground of his alleged ignorance of the elder's actions. His bail was set at only \$3,000, a disproportionately low figure, considering that the defalcations involved \$170,000. There was great disappointment visible on the faces of the complaining victims who had crowded the courtroom in expectation of sterner action on the part of the judge, who, just to top the surprise of those present, allowed the defendants to remain at liberty, upon their word of honor not to leave town.

The security enjoyed since then by Robert L. Pitte and his son proved to be only a film enshrouding their future. The temporary freedom granted



Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 21, 1917.

them by Judge Landis was just another demonstration of the erratic temper of the jurist, who, while known as a very capable and severe representative of the bench, is a sphinx, even to his closest associates.

Yesterday at mid-day, out of a clear sky, the judge sent a telephone call each to attorneys Cermak and Stafford, directing the latter to produce R. L. Pitte and son in court. When the two appeared, he eyed them with a piercing gaze under his knitted forehead, which foreshadowed uncanny happenings. After some lengthy, scorching remarks about the past activities of the two men, the judge turned them over to the federal grand jury. The elder Pitte, in the judge's opinion, was concealing funds which he had failed to include in the petition in bankruptcy, while his son, in addition to this, had perjured himself in court. The elder Pitte's bail was set at \$10,000, his son's at \$20,000. Both were taken into custody of the United States Marshal, after a motion by Attorney Stafford for the defense that a few days release be allowed to arrange for bail had been categorically denied.

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Oct. 10, 1912.

SOCIAL EVIL

(Editorial)

State's Attorney Mayman has stirred up the quiet flow of Chicago waters in an interesting way. He has issued an ordinance closing all resorts in the red-light district.....Why now, just at the end of his term?....

.....

Prostitution in as large a city as Chicago is an evil which should be regarded as a necessary one. Very little can be done about it with force. The thing to do is to go to its roots--to its causes--remove them, and it will disappear by itself. Prohibition is opposed to cafés and to the sale of all intoxicating beverages. Is that just? Certainly not. Is it sincere? Still less. It is hypocrisy, and that is all. If our prohibitionists were sincere and determined to eradicate an "evil," they would go deeper, right to the root of the "evil," and this root is the manufacture of intoxicating beverages. The

WPA (ILL) PROJECT

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I B 2

Denní Hlasatel, Oct. 10, 1917.

I H

I K prohibition movement would have to go directly against that and stop right there.

As long as intoxicants are manufactured, they will be sold. And for just as long the fight against cafés, saloons, beer, liquor, and other drinks will remain ridiculous, petty, and extremely comical.

To fight prostitution according to the method selected by Mr. Wayman is just as ridiculous, petty, and conical. But most of all, it is unsound, because it is hypocritical. He has criminalized the red-light district. Very well. He has an isolated district which was closed and which, therefore, could easily be controlled by the police or other proper authorities. Mr. Wayman has closed the disorderly houses and resorts in the district and has chased out their inmates, giving no thought to where they will go or where they will settle. He does not care--in that he is not interested. All he wanted was to padlock the district. And what did he achieve by that? Nothing but to open a small, well-limited, and closed district of the vice trust, and to spread it all over

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BUEHLER

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Denní Mlasatel, Oct. 10, 1941.

I H

I K Chicago. The prostitutes have settled in hotels, in residential districts.....Will that do Chicago any good? Is this step sensible?....

Mr. Mayman is a man of sufficient intelligence to know that that is no way to combat prostitution. As long as social conditions remain as they are, prostitution will be a necessary evil. It runs deep in our social conditions. It cannot be rooted without uprooting these social conditions. And for that, Mr. Mayman is far from strong enough. This is a job for our legislative bodies. They should see to it that economic conditions cause a decrease, rather than an increase in the number of prostitutes. Why does their number increase? Because the wages paid to young girls in most lines of employment are too small to live on. If the girl's parents or friends do not help, the girl falls. She is sure to fall.

But parents are also at fault. They should not give their daughters, particularly in their early youth, so much freedom or liberty as they do now. Freedom, liberty, and especially bad company lead to places where prostitutes are

WPA (H.) PROJ. 30075

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BOHEMIAN

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Deanní Hlasatel, Oct. 10, 1912.

I H

I K recruited and made. First they ply their business on the sly, later on openly and publicly, and they are protected by the law itself. If prostitution is to be combated, it must be combated by laws--strong and healthy laws. But such laws, dear Mr. Wayman, do not yet exist. They will have to be made. They will have to be made in the future, in the future of a new, healthy, and better society.

Mr. Wayman has closed the district and has spread the menace throughout Chicago.....But it is not Mr. Wayman who is to blame. There is no doubt that he was forced to yield to the pressure of our "virtuous and saintly reformers". They fight open vil; they publicly and hypocritically lift their eyes to heaven when they talk about it; but secretly, at home, unseen by anybody, perhaps in their beautiful residences, they indulge in such worse, much more immoral, much more debasing and shameful evils. And it is they who will be responsible for what results from the closing of the red-light district!

MPA (LL) File

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 16, 1904.

A FINE STATE OF AFFAIRS

Our youth, as a rule, always shows plenty of life, therefore, it is needless for us to announce especially, that the youth of our Bohemian Pilsen were lively yesterday. Yes, our Pilsen youth were active yesterday, they were so active, that many did not like it.

Our new reading room on Blue Island Avenue enjoys the marked attention of all who find pleasure in literature. As a result, it is not strange that even the walks around the reading room are crowded every evening. Alas, that it is not readers in search of culture who crowd the walks, but rabble, in truth, rabble, which shouts, argues and fights here, as though the front of our reading room was designated for that purpose so that the outcasts of our youth might create their tumult there. Hundreds of youth gathered about the reading room yesterday and took upon themselves the purpose of annoying the readers in the reading room. They pounded on the windows and created such a racket that not one word could be heard inside. It went so far, that the manager of the reading



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BOHEMIAN

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II B 2 a

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 16, 1904.

room was forced to telephone to the police station and request a special guard. That something unusual was happening here is apparent from the fact that two members of the Library Board were also called and were much surprised over the way our local youth acted. If we did not know that the youth gathered around the reading room were Bohemian, perhaps we could ignore such proceedings with silence.

However, since we know that they are almost all children of Bohemian parents, and that it is being pointed out from the standpoint of other nationalities, we must call it to the attention of our Bohemian parents, whose duty it is to hold their children in check. Yesterday, the disturbance reached such proportions that the Canalport police station was requested to give special attention to the place. Since many Bohemian parents did not have so much regard thus far as to warn their children against disturbing the peace, they will be forced to do so now, when the police will work to maintain order, where there should be order.



II. CONTRIBU-
TIONS AND
ACTIVITIES

E. Crime and Delinquency

2. Individual Crime

Denni Masatel, Mar. 14, 1920.

BOHEMIAN YOUNGSTER INDICTED BY GRAND JURY FOR
ROBBERY AND MURDER

The March Grand Jury has sent to the office of the state's attorney, a number of indictments against persons who committed various crimes. It is necessary to mention that indictment by the Grand Jury is not a proof of guilt, but in most cases the evidence placed before the jurors is so convincing that there is little doubt that the defendant is guilty.

The indictment is very serious against Richard Lutz, a Bohemian youngster who until the time of his arrest lived at 127 East 31st Street. He is accused of robbery and murder, and according to the police officers he has confessed this crime. The youngster, who is only about 16 years old, entered the Shapiro Store on February 17, to buy himself a pair of stockings. This, of course, was only a pretense because Lutz immediately drew a revolver and aimed it at the clerk, John P. Barcham, who lived at

Dermi Hospital, Mar. 14, 1930.

3433 Walnut Street. Barchan, although 33 years old, resisted and the youngster shot him, the bullet piercing his abdomen. The wounded man was taken in a police ambulance to the Garfield Park Hospital, where on February 20, he died. After the crime was committed the youngster fled, but soon afterward he was captured by the police. He was taken to the inquest held in the undertaking establishment at 345 North Cicero Avenue, under the direction of Deputy Coroner Herman. Because of the evidence presented, the youngster was then held and the case presented directly to the Grand Jury without the usual preliminary trial at the Municipal Court, and he was formally indicted. Mrs. Barbara Rutz, his mother, lives at 4415 North Keeler Avenue, and his father is an inmate of a sanatorium near Fox Lake. About six years ago the youngster was examined by City Psychiatrist Dickinson, who found him to be feeble-minded. The Shapiro Store, the scene of the crime, is located at 205 South Medzie Avenue.

Denni Hlasatel, June 28, 1918.

PAULINE PLOTKA FOUND NOT GUILTY

(Summary)

Pauline Plotka did not shoot and kill Dr. Anton J. Jindra with malicious intent, but under the impulse of a fit of unconquerable jealousy. This was the verdict of the corner's jury, and it was borne out by the opinion of twelve unbiased and unprejudiced men in Judge Joseph Sabath's Court. This jury required almost four hours to reach a verdict on the aftermath of a tragic love affair.....

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 14, 1917.

CZECH SENT TO JAIL

John Cerny, insurance agent and notary public, 1843 South Turner Avenue, has had many experiences with the courts, true enough, but he has not learned that one cannot toy with the law. He was sent to the county jail for thirty days for contempt of court. Judge Dennis E. Sullivan of the Superior Court had ordered him to settle certain affairs with his step-children, and he had failed to do so.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Dec. 12, 1917.

THE REWARD OF DISHONESTY

Professor Joseph A. Černý, former notary public with offices at 2330 South Sawyer Avenue, was found guilty of criminal acts committed in his real-estate business. The jury in Judge Theodore Erentano's court fixed his punishment at from one to ten years in the penitentiary at Joliet, Illinois.

Joseph J. Kraus, saloonkeeper, 3325 West 26th Street, testified to having been swindled out of \$1,100 in the sale of a mortgage.



Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 11, 1917.

SHADY PRACTICES

(Summary)

Joseph A. Cerny, former notary public in the Chicago Czech community, was brought to the probate court of Cook County by a deputy sheriff to answer charges of malfeasance in office in connection with a case of inheritance in which he handled the probate and defrauded his client, the late Mrs. Josepha Savel, of \$4179.85, spending the money for his own pleasure. His father, Joseph Cerny, and his father-in-law furnished a bond of \$10,000, which had to be deposited in the case according to probate law. Both guarantors will have to take the burden of restitution upon their shoulders.

Cerny, who is being held in the county jail under three other indictments, made use of his legal right and refused to testify. It is rumored that he will plead guilty in one of the indictments and serve a term in the Joliet penitentiary, after which, it is believed, attempts will be made to have him paroled.

Denní Hlasatel, June 12, 1917.

[THE TRAGEDY OF THE JAROŠ FAMILY]

(Summary)

The mystery surrounding the tragedy in the family of Jan Jaroš, a plasterer contractor of 4142 West Ogden Avenue, has not been solved up to the present. Jaroš was found shot to death at his home on the night of June 10. His wife Anna, and his youngest daughter, Mamie, were poisoned by illuminating gas.

All sorts of rumors are being circulated. Some say that Jaroš shot himself after becoming despondent over heavy financial losses in the recent failure of the private banking house of Joseph A. Černý. Others claim to know that Jaroš had amorous proclivities and associated intimately with other women, among them a Miss Josephine Havelka, who in turn committed suicide by gas after the Jaroš tragedy became known. Mrs. Jaroš,



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BOHEMIAN



Denní Hlasatel, June 12, 1917.

it is rumored, shot her husband in a fit of violent jealousy, then turned on the gas and took her youngest child along into death.

The coroner's inquest will be held in the Lawndale Avenue police station next Friday.

Dennis H. Stetel, May 19, 1917.

[MYSTERIOUS DEATH OF ROBERT PITTE]

The coroner's inquest on the mysterious death of Robert L. Pitte, head of the insolvent firm Robert L. Pitte and Son, did not reveal any evidence which would have led to a solution of the case.

The jury's verdict ascribes the death to causes unknown.



Denni Hlasatel, May 17, 1917.

(Summary)

Criminal statistics of Czech Chicagoland have recently revealed an astonishing record. The sad fact remains that the undesirable credit for this record goes to boys who only a short time ago were still holding on to their mothers' apron strings. There is now a number of boys of Czech descent in the reformatory in St. Charles, Ill., whose misdeeds could easily stand comparison with those of any full-fledged criminal.

Two new sad acquisitions were made to that institution: Boys of eighteen, nineteen years, both from the neighborhood of 27th Street, between Troy Street and Turner Avenue. They were convicted of robbery and gun-toting.



Denni Hlasatel, May 15, 1917.

ANOTHER CZECH BANKER IN DIFFICULTIES

Joseph A. Černý, notary public and private banker, was arrested by the Lawndale Avenue police on a warrant taken out by Mrs. Josephine Horn, who charges that he held back \$3,950 which she had deposited for the purchase of a mortgage. Černý claims that he has a counter charge; he was released on bail.

Denni Hlasatel, May 12, 1917.

NOTE OF A BANKRUPTCY

A suit for seven thousand dollars was filed against Hugo L. Pitte of the firm Robert L. Pitte and son, now defunct, for Mrs. Anna Liska, 1501 South Hamlin Avenue, by Attorney Otto Werner, in the Circuit Court yesterday. The bill charges that the firm had sold a mortgage intrusted to it by Mrs. Liska's late husband, who committed suicide upon learning of the failure of the Pittes' private bank, which held his hard earned savings. Mrs. Liska had been left in ignorance of the sale.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 11, 1917.

A SAD AFFAIR

(Summary)

It is a long way from the houses of the eastern part of the Chicago Czech community to Furth's Funeral establishment at 356 East 35th Street. The remains of banker Robert L. Pitte were brought there yesterday morning. That place was selected for the last rites in order to avoid any publicity among the Czech people because so many of them had become the victims of this man's dishonesty. Doctor Iska delivered a short oration. The body was then taken to the Czech National Cemetary, cremated and laid at rest in strictest privacy. Only the nearest relatives and the two lawyers in charge of the bankruptcy case, followed the hearse. Two cars sufficed for the few funeral guests.....

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 9, 1917.

BANKER PITTE'S TRAGIC DEATH

(Summary)

The last months of Robert L. Pitte's life, former notary public and private banker, were marked by a violent slide down the inclined plane. After January 29, when he was no longer able to conceal the nefarious manipulations with his fellow-countrymen's funds, he declared voluntary bankruptcy Mental anguish may have given the impulse to his first attempt at suicide. He was found unconscious, in Jackson Park, in the cold, February 20, but his life was saved. He succeeded, however, in his second effort. His body, head crushed and limbs broken, was discovered in a semi-dark narrow enclosure in the rear of the house 1722 South Wabash Avenue. The manner in which he departed from this world is surrounded by mystery. In any case, the Coroner's physician decided upon suicide by leaping from a platform of the Elevated Railroad



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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, May 9, 1917.

The delinquent banker lived in hiding at his relatives' until arrested on February 13. Judge Bernard Barasa, of the Municipal Court, adjourned his case until March 14. After this, Pitte was subjected to several severe grillings by Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis, of the Federal Court. On these occasions, his pernicious activities were duly exposed. He was finally turned over to the Grand Jury on March 14.

The news of Pitte's death created much sensation in Chicago, and especially in the Czech community, but caused not much surprise. Many knew that R. L. Pitte had desperately hoped at the last moment for a rescue by the political influence of his son, Hugo Pitte, former Alderman of the 20th Ward, who is at present secretary of the Cook County Civil Service Commission. He, himself, was a member of the firm Robert L. Pitte & Son.

Pitte was born 1846 in Blatná, Bohemia. His parents were poor, but he being an unusually bright boy, had interested Count Hildebrandt, who



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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, May 9, 1917.

provided for the education that made him a school teacher. He came to America in 1868, then married his fiancée from the old country. He worked first as an engraver, also taught in Czech schools in our community, and finally opened an office as notary public on 20th Street, near Halsted Street. As a notary public, he was known to be very efficient, and in our community he was very active, having been one of the founders, and the first musical director of the Czech singing society, Lyra. He also was at one time secretary of the Česko Slovanská Podporující Společnost (Czecho-Slavonic Benevolent Society). At one time he was music director of the Senefelder Liederkrantz, a large German singing society. In the latter, and in Czech societies, he frequently appeared as soloist. His beautiful tenor voice was widely admired. The German singers presented him with a ring as a token of appreciation. Of Pitte it can be said that he began splendidly, and ended miserably. This, after all, is the doom of most dishonest bankers.



Denni Hlasatel, May 8, 1917.

[INDICTMENT OF ROBERT L. PITTE]

Robert L. Pitte, whose middle name should read "Looter," was once a notary public, and became notorious by his thievish manipulations with the hard-earned money of hundreds of Chicago Czechs. He has been indicted by the Grand Jury finally. He has confessed part of his crimes. It is to be hoped that he will soon be "making small ones out of big ones," in spite of alleged political influence brought into play to let him escape.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 2, 1917.

CZECH PUNISHES KAISER ADMIRER

Last night Henry Kolar, Czech-American soldier in the Third Illinois Regiment, resented a remark made by H. Ortman, in Aurora, that "the Kaiser would soon clean out America". In the ensuing fight Ortman wounded Kolar with a knife, who in turn knocked him down and turned him over to the police.



Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 30, 1916.

FROM OUR PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

Illinois certainly is not among the last in the number of state institutions which are, in the true sense of the word, benevolent.

We call attention to the great number of houses of correction, state institutions for the feeble-minded, and the many charitable institutions, that have undertaken the task of lessening the misery of the less fortunate among us.

There are institutions which take care of the orphans, and many others which do work along different lines.

We very seldom hear about the activities of these institutions. They should be publicized much more than they are because of the work they are doing for the benefit of mankind.

The public may obtain all the information it desires by getting in touch with

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 30, 1916.

the State Charitable Commission and the State psycopathic institution, which jointly publish a monthly magazine, under the direction of Mr. A. L. Bowen, managing secretary of the State Charitable Commission at Springfield, Illinois, or they may write Mr. Fred J. Kern, President of the State Commission, in Springfield, or to Dr. Singer, Superintendent of the Psycopathic Institute at Kankakee, Illinois. In this publication are outlined the activities of our institutions; there are many interesting statistical records, and reports on rare individual cases.

We have been able to get a copy of the above-named publication dated December 31, 1915, and our attention was attracted to pages 20 and 21 where may be seen the tabulated records of inmates of our many institutions, the number of people representing the different nationalities in Cook County, with the number of boys held as prisoners in these corrective institutions.

These tabulated records show that, according to the last census, taken three years ago by the coroner's office, there are two hundred and fifty

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 30, 1916.

thousand Czechs living in Cook County, and that to the end of the year just four Czech boys were classed as inmates of a penal institution.

Czechs, are one of eleven nationalities living in Cook County. The Czechs have the smallest showing of youthful delinquents of these nationalities. The Irish, of whom there are a little over sixty thousand in Cook County, are third from the top in delinquency, showing forty-nine youthful inmates in our corrective homes; so that it is evident from the perusal of these tables that the Czech people living in America need not be classed with the undesirables, but, on the contrary, the Czechs living in Cook County are people of whom the United States, and especially the State of Illinois, may well be proud.

Dr. George A. Zeller , ex-superintendent of the institution for the feeble-minded in Peoria, Illinois, reports an outstanding incident relative to the behavior of one of the inmates, a countryman, Petr Dudena.

Visitors at the institution's cemetery reported a number of graves partly

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 30, 1916.

opened, and the superintendent ordered a watch to be placed there to guard the premises. The watchman surprised the inmate, Petr Dudena, in the act of opening another grave.

Dr. Zeller ordered an investigation, and it was found that Petr Dudena's wife whom he dearly loved, had died, and he had tried to find her remains among the cemetery lots. Thus the so-called mystery was explained.

.....Dr. Zeller was so impressed with the plight of poor Petr Dudena that when Dudena died he had a cross erected and placed on Petr Dudena's grave reading: "To the Memory of Petr Dudena and His Wife."

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 6, 1911.

PATRICIDE HELD TO THE GRAND JURY

An inquest was held yesterday at the Lawndale Police Station over the corpse of fifty-four year old carpenter contractor Joseph Vacek, of 2919 South Hamlin Avenue, who was shot to death the day before yesterday by his sixteen year old son Joseph Vacek Jr., who, according to witnesses, was his favorite son.

It is a terrible tragedy and the son, although he wept and complained when taken into custody by the police, probably does not realize what a terrible deed he has committed; indeed, according to all indications, it seems to us that his mind is not in perfect order.....



Upon the advice of counsel, the patricide Joseph Vacek Jr., declined to testify at the inquest.....

After the hearing, the coroner's jury bound the youth over to the Grand Jury, without bail, and he was taken to the County Jail.....

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 5, 1911.

A CASE OF PATRICIDE

The extensive Czech community, which in the past few years has boomed west of Lawndale Avenue in the neighborhood of Twenty-sixth Street, and which seemed to be the seat of peace and satisfaction, was roused from its customary quiet by the report that in its midst, on Hamlin Avenue, a murder had been committed. Mr. Joseph Vacek, a retired carpenter contractor, was found shot to death in his room, at home, at 2629 South Hamlin Avenue. The killers fastened a note upon their victim's breast, which informed Mrs. Vacek that her husband had hired the murderers to kill her; this, however, failed and he refused to pay a promised reward of \$500. For that reason they killed him. The police, however, did not



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 5, 1911.

allow themselves to be misled, and began an energetic investigation. They turned their attention first of all to the Vaceks' seventeen year old son Joseph; the police were most suspicious of him and they were really on the right track. Late last night the youth confessed to Police Lieutenant Ptacek, of the Lawndale Police Station, that he was the murderer of his own father. However, even in his confession he showed hate for his father and has beclouded his memory by insisting that his father wanted to force him to shoot his mother.....



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 16, 1911

THE BOHEMIAN CHARITABLE ASSOCIATION CONSIDERS OFFERING
A REWARD FOR THE CAPTURE OF THE MURDERER OF ELLA PAROUBEK

The executive committee of the Bohemian Charitable Association held a special meeting relative to the Paroubek case. Judge J. Z. Uhlir presided. It was announced in this meeting that the fifty dollars, which was appropriated to aid in the search for Ella Paroubek, had been disbursed. The main proceedings of the meeting centered around the \$500 which had been subscribed as a reward for the discovery of Ella alive. Now, since it is known that she is dead, it has been moved that this reward be offered to the one who finds her murderer. The motion carried, and it was decided to write to all those who subscribed to the original reward to find out if they agreed with the decision, and if they were willing to dedicate the sum subscribed toward this purpose.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 16, 1911

In as much as the Paroubek family, by reason of the misfortune, is absolutely penniless, a motion was made and carried, that a loan in the sum of fifty dollars be made to it. In accordance with the motion, a three member committee, consisting of Messrs. Loula, Turek and Foucek, are to visit and speak to Mr. Paroubek.

There is no doubt but that all those who subscribed sums for the discovery of the missing girl will also agree that this same fund shall apply as a reward for the discovery of the murderer. If the money were not successful in finding the child, it will aid the desire of people in bringing the criminal to justice, thereby making him harmless in the future, and serve as a warning to others who might seek to cause misfortune to some other family.

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BOHEMIAN

Chicago Tribune, June 24, 1879.

The Bohemian sharpshooters have been remanded to their cells until today before being called up to plead, as the uncertainty of the fate of Donohoe, one of the wounded men, whose condition is most precarious, renders it impossible to settle upon the proper charge to prefer.

If Donohoe dies as the result of his wounds, the charge of murder would be lodged against all the men under arrest, even though there should be no identification of the precise person who fired the shot causing the fatality. Each and all of the men who fired into a crowd at short range would be under the law held to be equally accountable for the homicide. So that in any event there is excellent material for such a prosecution and punishment of the criminals as shall serve as a warning to reckless and excitable men under arms. It is to be hoped that Mayor Harrison's gentle coquetting with the Socialist leaders will not be permitted to stand in the way of full justice and a wholesome example.

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BOHEMIAN

Svornost, Vol. 111, No. 199, Chicago 27th, May, 1878.

LOCAL NEWS

A fight broke out at a dance, held in Hantas Tavern, corner of De Koven and Clinton Streets last Saturday night.

Mr. John Dvorak and his wife along with 12 other youths were arrested.

Because of the opportunity afforded the press of other Nationalities to point with discredit toward us, such outbreaks are to be regretted.



**II. CONTRIBU-
TIONS AND**

E. Crime and Delinquency

3. Crime Prevention

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 27, 1921.

THERE MUST BE AN END PUT TO IT

(Editorial)

The city and state should take serious steps to prevent the sale of guns to people who have no business carrying them. It is true, there are state laws and city ordinances prohibiting the carrying of arms by such people, and the sale of guns to them. But these provisions apparently do not meet the situation as any boy seems to be able to obtain possession of a gun. In a city like Chicago there are dozens, nay, hundreds of stores, where the criminal element are able to get their supply of firearms and ammunition without any difficulty. And this should be stopped! But it cannot be done by mere passing of laws. The authorities must also see to it that such laws as exist are enforced, and nobody but an inveterate prohibitionist will deny that the enforcement of such laws is much more important than snooping after liquor. If the army of prohibition agents could be put to use combating the traffic in firearms, it would be of much greater benefit to society, the community, the state, and the nation

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 27, 1921.

than spying around for places where a quart or so a day of liquor is being sold.

The possession of a gun does not offer a great deal of protection nowadays. Just the opposite is true. A peaceful, unarmed citizen has a better chance in a hold-up than an armed one, because the discovery of a gun on the person of his victim serves to anger and enrage the hold-up man, and his victim rarely comes into a position to defend himself successfully. Therefore the carrying of a gun in the pocket is not only against the law, and the city ordinances, but is useless. To have a gun at home, particularly in outlying districts, may be useful providing the gun is handled carefully; but even so it has frequently been found to be of greater damage than advantage.

Some means, therefore, should be found to make firearms obtainable only by those who have a legal right to carry them, and who can be relied upon to use them so as to endanger nobody around them. What these means should be, is up to the respective authorities and legislative bodies to determine. There is a very

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 27, 1921.

definite impression in the public mind that neither our elected representatives nor any other authorities have done very much in this respect. The suggestion that the carrying of firearms should be limited to the members of the army and the police is too restrictive inasmuch as private citizens also are, under certain circumstances, in legal need of them; but it should be possible to devise a method of controlling the manufacture and sale of firearms which would be much stricter than the present one, and would not constitute an undue infringement of the personal liberty of the citizens. There should be a strictly enforced registration of owners of firearms. Persons who have been convicted of a crime should never be given the right to carry a gun, and a person carrying a gun without a permit should be subject to severe punishment. An end should be put to the situation as it is now, otherwise security of person and property in this country will become a joke.

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BOHEMIA

Denni Blasatel, May 29, 1921.

NEWS FROM THE PILSEN DISTRICT
More Than One Thousand Signatures
Secured for Petition

The committee of Bohemian citizens, which made it its business to bring about better conditions in our Plzen (Pilsen District) as far as order and safety is concerned, announced that it has already received petitions signed by more than one thousand citizens. This proves that our citizens are really interested in this action. Regarding this action, several meetings have been held. At these meetings the existing conditions in our Plzen were discussed and complaints were made that all kinds of mischief is being permitted here. It was also complained that various crimes were committed which heretofore were absolutely unknown in this neighborhood. In order to put a stop to all this, a petition will be sent to the mayor, the state's attorney, and the chief of police, requesting them to provide better police protection for the residents of our Plzen. Those of our

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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SECRETARY

Denni Hlasatel, May 29, 1921.

countrymen who have not yet signed the petition, still have an opportunity of doing so, and it is to be wished that they do so at once. The petitions may be had at nearly all of the business places in our Plzen.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Denní Hlasatel, Feb. 14, 1918.

OUR PAROLE LAW

(Summary of Editorial)

When the parole law was enacted some years ago, it was considered a boon and perfectly in accord with modern views on how to reform criminals. Criminologists look upon a criminal as a person with abnormal tendencies who has to be taught instead of punished in order to be guided toward the straight and narrow path.

Various systems have been in use to accomplish this aim, one of them being the honor system, which allows one prisoner more freedom than others. He is sent to an "honor farm" and his "word of honor" is taken as a guarantee that he will not violate the parole. He is left, so to speak, to himself.The criminal law prescribes that no delinquent may be sentenced to prison for a shorter term than one year. This is really the entire punishment meted out in our state in the majority of cases. After such time, the prisoner may apply for parole.....

Denní Hlasatel, Feb. 14, 1918.

Under these circumstances it is only a matter of course that a large number of allegedly reformed criminals roam at large. The parole board, it seems, sets them free at the same rate at which they are sentenced and interned. If the parole law worked out in practice as it appears in theory, there would be no objections to it.....

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As a result of the manner in which the parole law is being put into practice now, Chicago is overrun with paroled criminals of all sorts, and the police and the State's attorney's office are making vain efforts to lessen the crime wave in our city. If the parole law cannot be employed for the best protection of the public, it would be better if it were abolished.

100-411600-30275

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 12, 1913.

[NEED FOR PLAYGROUNDS]

(Editorial)

The period of school vacations makes one most keenly aware of the advantages of well-located and properly equipped children's playgrounds. A mother who lives in the vicinity of such grounds can without worry let her children leave the house, knowing where they are going and being sure that they will spend their time in an agreeable and healthful way.

There are no such provisions for the children of the two Bohemian districts formerly known as "Lawndale" and "Crawford", which now form a part of Bohemian "California". No public school there has a playground, and there is not even a small park in that neighborhood. The children either have to take a long walk to Douglas Park, stay on the streets, or spend their time in vacant lots near the Drainage Canal. Everybody will admit that there is very little safety--



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 12, 1913.

either for the children's bodies or for their morals--on the streets or at the Canal.

Both taxpayers' and improvement associations have dealt with this question. Various promises have been made to meet this need, but so far nothing has been done in that direction. Spring is around the corner, and in about three months vacations will be here. If anything is to be accomplished by then, it will be necessary to present this matter before the respective authorities, that is the City Council and the Board of Education immediately. At the new Gary School on Lawndale Avenue there is ample vacant space for a playground. Its establishment would be a real blessing for children living within a radius of one mile of the school. Just let us make it known to the proper authorities that such a playground is wanted, that we demand it in full seriousness. We shall get it, and get it in time for our children to enjoy during their next vacation. It will be a source of pleasure and healthful fun for them; and for our parents it will be an assurance that their children are



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Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 12, 1913.

spending their free time without endangering their lives and morals, a danger to which they are exposed in the streets and vacant lots.



Denni Hlasatel, May 12, 1911.

ELLA PAROUBEK

The Funeral of the Unfortunate Victim of
a Criminal Act Attended by Many People

Funeral services were held yesterday morning for little Ella Paroubek, who, prior to five weeks ago, was kidnaped, held prisoner, and finally murdered and thrown into the drainage canal. There were many floral offerings banked about the small coffin. Among the donors of floral pieces were: Mayor Carter H. Harrison, Municipal Judges Sabath and Uhlir, and Alderman Anton J. Cermak.

By ten o'clock, there were so many people gathered before the home that the police guard had to be increased to keep order. Shortly after, the coffin was carried out of the house, followed by the family. Mrs. Paroubek was seated beside the coffin, while Mr. Jaromir R. Psenka gave a touching funeral oration. This was the only rite performed, and the coffin was then placed into the hearse and taken to the Bohemian National Cemetery.

Denni Hlasatel, May 12, 1911.

The police have now turned their efforts toward the discovery of the murderer with the same energy with which they previously sought to locate the missing girl.

II. CONTRIBU-
TIONS AND
ACTIVITIES

F. Real

Estate Transfers and Building
Activities

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 4, 1922.

LARGE TRANSFER OF PROPERTY

Our countrymen living in the vicinity of Oak Park Avenue and West 22nd Street will surely be interested to hear that R. A. Capek of the Millard State Bank, West 26th Street and Millard Avenue, and a number of his partners, who are mostly west 26th Street businessmen, have bought a large tract of real estate --about 55 acres--in the neighborhood mentioned above.

We are informed by Mr. Capek that the property is to be parcelled up and that a number of two-flat apartment buildings are to be built on the site. These small flats are intended to reduce the great lack in such dwellings which is nowadays felt everywhere. How much they paid for this property we were unable to discover.

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II F (Jewish)

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 18, 1922.

REAL-ESTATE TRANSFERS

Frank J. Randack bought the property located at 2250 and 2256 West 24th Street, and at 2249-55 South Oakley Avenue, from Samuel Silverman and Annette Goldberg for \$35,000.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 6, 1922.

REAL-ESTATE TRANSFER

Mrs. Marie Rute, who is one of the oldest settlers of our Pilsen district, has sold her property located at 113¹/₂ West 18th Street to Mr. and Mrs. Josef Triner for \$12,500. The sale was closed in the office of the real-estate agent, Mr. Frank J. Petru, at 144¹/₂ West 18th Street.

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DEATH

Denni Kiasatel, Feb. 23, 1921.

LET'S TALK OUR PLEAS

The Pilsen Auditorium Building Changes Hands

The Pilsen auditorium building, located on Blue Island Avenue, between 16th and 18th Streets, which was the property of the Morivoj Building and Loan Association until recently and which was the cause of a sad experience and disappointment to the members of the association, finally changed hands. Thus, at least something will be saved for the shareholders of the above-mentioned association. And there is no doubt that the shareholders will be glad that this unpleasant matter will come to an end, even though they know that the association will not receive as much for the building as could have been obtained not long ago when a large real-estate establishment offered them the sum of sixty thousand dollars. The board of directors at that time did not accept the offer. Consequently, to the detriment of the association, the building remained unsold until now, when it became the property of an altogether different enterprise. But we take pleasure in informing you that

WPA (11) F001 19076

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EXHIBIT B

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 23, 1921.

the enterprise is entirely Bohemian.

The building, the erection of which originally cost about sixty thousand dollars and various alterations almost an equal sum, was sold to the Inwoodale Amusement Company, now located at 22nd and Troy Streets, for the sum of \$32,500. The deal was closed in the office of Anton Vanecek and Sons, real-estate brokers, 307 West 38th Street.

The Porivoj Building and Loan Association received \$16,500 in cash and made a first mortgage for the remaining sum of \$16,000, which will be payable at the rate of \$300 a month.

The officers of the above-mentioned company, which has become the owner of the Wilson auditorium, are the following countrymen: Mr. Bohumil Audra,

WPA (U) FEB 26 1921

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DOHILLIN

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 23, 1921.

president; Mr. James F. Hudra, secretary; and Mr. John L. Lerman, treasurer.

The new company will establish a new restaurant, a new billiard room, and about thirty-two bowling alleys on the premises. It will be the most modern establishment of its kind on the Southwest Side.

WPA (H) 100-100-100

Denní Hlasatel, Nov. 26, 1920.

REAL-ESTATE TRANSFERS

Adolf Havlíček sold the property in Morton Park, Hawthorne Land & Improvement Company's Subdivision, block 2, to Julius Wowaleski for \$8,000.

Ferdinand Bláha sold the property in Cicero, Pinkert & Schulte's Subdivision, lot 29, block 1, to Albert Karlovský for \$10.

Albert Karlovský sold property on Komensky Avenue, 50 feet south of 13th Street, west front, 50 by 125 feet to Ferdinand Bláha for \$10.

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 30, 1920.

TO COUNTRYMEN FROM BREZNICE AND VICINITY, CZECHOSLOVAKIA

With pleasure I report to you the results of the collection undertaken for the benefit of the Sokol Breznice Building Fund: Marie and Ludva Rausar, \$100; Josef Batek, \$10; Jindrich Batek, \$10; Josef Krejci, \$25; John Krejci, \$25; Vaclav Jedlicka, \$20; John Kotrba, \$10. [Translator's note: There follow the names of smaller contributors and amounts.] Total amount received, \$303.

Ludva Rausar, 1513 Larrabee Street, Chicago, Illinois.



II F

BOHEMIAN

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Denní Mlasatel, Mar. 16, 1920.

IV

OUR COUNTRYMEN BUILDS A NEW HOTEL

On the North Side of our city, not far from the lake front, a new hotel will be erected and it is said that it will be one of the most beautiful hotels in Chicago. For us, it is interesting because the architect and owner of this new hotel is Mr. J. B. Dibelka, former State Architect and very well known in our Bohemian circles of Chicago. The name of this new hotel will be "Illini" and the estimated cost is about two and one-half million dollars. The new hotel will be located on Surf Street, 160 feet west of Sheridan Road. The frontage of the building facing Surf Street will measure 64 feet and the depth alongside the alley leading to Diversey Boulevard will be 160 feet. The new hotel will have 292 rooms, and a luxurious ballroom with an organ. On the roof of the building there will be a beautiful garden which will be a popular place during the summer. It will be the largest enterprise of its kind ever undertaken



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BOHEMIAN

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Denní Hlasatel, Mar. 16, 1920.

IV

by one of our countrymen. Mr. Dibelka is fully prepared to start construction in a week's time.



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II A 2

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 7, 1920.

BUILDING ACTIVITY IN CICERO

The new Bohemian Co-operative corporation, under the name of Grand Furniture and Upholstering Company, will build a modern building on West Twenty-second Street and Sixtieth court, Cicero, Illinois. The new building will be a two-story brick building, the dimensions of which will be 58 x 100 feet. The cost of this new building, which surely will be an adornment to the neighborhood, is estimated at \$50,000. The officers of this new Bohemian corporation are the following well-known countrymen: Messrs. Joseph Kovář, František Čuchna and Emil Veselý.

II F
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IV

BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, May 27, 1917.

HALF-ACRE LOTS IN BROOKFIELD

(Advertisement)

In these days of mounting prices, it is advantageous to live in a neighborhood where it is possible to partly **escape** the high cost of living. There are fertile patches of land in Brookfield which are being sold in half-acre lots by Anton Vaňek, 3707 West 26th Street, and J. F. Pavlíček, 6145 West 22nd Street. The lots are situated along the Desplaines River, and may be reached by the La Grange streetcar. Vegetables can be grown there and poultry raised.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 18, 1916.

REAL-ESTATE TRANSFER

Josef Sabath sold the property on Grand Boulevard, 278 feet north of 49th Street, east front, 34 by 135 feet, to Samuel E. Silverman for \$10.

WPA (LL) PROJ. 202/5

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 31, 1915.

BUILDING PERMIT

The Society for the Erection of the John Hus Memorial is building a two-story brick house at 4236-42 West 22nd Street for \$10,000.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 31, 1915.

BUILDING PERMIT

The Marshfield Amusement Company, 1613 West Twelfth Street, is building a brick building, housing a theater, stores, and offices, at 2118 - 26 West 22nd Street for \$60,000.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 30, 1915.

BUILDING PERMITS

Gads Hill Center is building a two-story and a three-story brick clubhouse at 1919 and 1923 West 20th Street for \$43,000.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 20275

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II A 2

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 5, 1915.

BUILDING PERMIT

The National Printing Company is building a one-story brick shop at 2133-35 Blue Island Avenue for \$7,000.

WPA (111) PROJ. 30275

II F
II A 2

BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, June 25, 1915.

BUILDING PERMIT

F. Šídlo is building a five-story brick factory at 2300 Canal Street for \$30,000.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Denní Hlasatel, June 1, 1915.

REAL-ESTATE TRANSFER

J. F. Mally sold the property on Millard Avenue, 345 feet north of Ogden Avenue, west front, 35 by 127 feet, to Max and Josefa Lurie for \$10,000.

Denni Klusatel, May 20, 1915.

RECEIVED MAY 21 1915

D. Schilt sold the property on 27th Street, northwest corner of Stony Island Avenue, south front, 115 by 337 feet; and on 7th Street, northwest corner of Rosalie Street, south front, 144 by 317 feet, to A. A. Schilt for \$27,000.

F. Pyrahe sold the property on Huron Street, 144 feet east of Lincoln Street, south front, 32 by 158 feet, to A. Michalik for \$1,000.

G. Kukla sold the property on Erie Street, 70 feet east of Ada Street, north front, 34 by 125 feet, to A. Wojcik for \$5,000.

H. Kukla sold the property on Huron Street, 34 feet east of Avers Avenue, north front, 34 by 115 feet, to C. Lucansky for \$5,500.

Denni Hlasatel, May 20, 1915.

B. Rezabek sold the property on Middle Street, 181 feet south of 25th Street, east front, 40 by 135 feet, to A. Kusider for \$5,500.

The Chicago Title & Trust Company sold the property in Chicago Heights, lot 10, block 14, to A. B. Svoboda for \$500.

F. Vistain sold the property in Cicero, Township 33, lot 4, block 3, to J. G. Piter for \$2.

A. W. Houly sold the property in Montic and P's Addition, lots 7 - 9, block 1, to B. Kucaba for \$4,000.

A. L. Schaefer sold the property in Norton Park, A. L. and S. Company's Addition, lot 11, to F. Perek for \$4,000.

F. Mathias sold the property in Stickney, New Polonia Home Addition, lots 27

Denni Blasatel, May 20, 1915.

and 32, block 1, to F. Hajek for \$70.

A. Vrzak sold the property on Lenore Street, 321 feet south of 48th Street, east front, 34 by 134 feet, to A. Vrzak for \$10.

J. Larek, Jr. sold the property on Lenore Street, 74 feet south of 34th Street, east front, 34 by 134 feet, to W. A. Billette for \$500.

P. Novak sold the property on Wesley Avenue, 113 feet north of 40th Street, east front, 34 by 134 feet, to J. Lafac for \$1,100.

J. Jelinek sold the property on Blue Island Avenue, 113 feet west of Paulina Street, southeast front, 34 by 100 feet, to P. Lardotte for \$10.

J. Jaros sold the property on May Street, 34 feet north of 18th Place, west front, 34 by 100 feet, to A. Jospisil for \$5,900.

Denni Khasatel, May 20, 1915.

F. Smous sold the property on 27th Street, 64 feet east of Marlow Avenue, south front, 10 by 125 feet, to J. J. Jirka for \$7,100.

J. Rosedel, Jr. sold the property on Cornelia Street, 133 feet east of Campbell Avenue, north front, 35 by 154 feet, to J. Summer for \$10.

J. Quinert sold the property on Carter Street, 133 feet east of Rockwell Street, south front, 54 by 120 feet, to E. Buck for \$4,750.

E. Crowley sold the property in Oak Park, Chicago Herald Edition, lot 21, block 2, to J. D. Levacek for \$600.

Denní Hlasatel, Jan. 13, 1915.

REAL-ESTATE TRANSFERS

The Bohemian Old Peoples Home and Orphanage sold the property on Elizabeth Street, 166 feet south of 47th Street, west front, 24 by 124 feet, to F. Dostal for \$1. F. Dostal then sold the same property to H. Mack for \$10.

M. Janata sold the property on Allport Street, 25 feet south of 18th Street, east front, 25 by 125 feet, to A. Krejčí for \$10. A. Krejčí then transferred the same property to M. Janata. [Price not stated.]

H. Macek sold the property on Grand Avenue, 95 feet west of Lincoln Street, south front, 24 by 100 feet, to F. Dostal for \$10.

L. R. Lippincott sold the property on 25th Street, 106 feet east of Karlov Avenue, north front, 25 by 125 feet, to E. M. Nagl for \$2,500.

The estate of W. G. Winslow sold the property Township 39, lot 17, block 12, to V. Mudra and others for \$240.

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BOULIIN

Denní Hlasatel, Nov. 16, 1914.

PISE-LOTTE TRADING

The Pilsen Brewing Company is building two-story cellars of stone construction at 3045-47 and 49 West 26th Street for 30,000.

100 (LL) PROJ. 30275

II F
II A 2

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 7, 1914.

BUILDING PERMIT

The National Brewing Company, 1916 West 18th Street, is rebuilding its plant at a cost of \$5,000.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 39275

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 13, 1914.

REAL-ESTATE TRANSFERS

Frank Hammer sold the property on Ballou Street, 125 feet north of Bloomingdale Avenue, east front, 50 by 177 feet, to the Milwaukee Railroad Company for \$10; Barbora Sykora sold her property in the same location, 75 feet north of Bloomingdale Avenue, 25 by 177 feet, to the same company for \$1; Augusta Scheffler resold the property in the same location, 100 feet north of Bloomingdale Avenue, 25 by 177 feet, to the same company for \$200.

Charles Herman sold the property on Marshfield Avenue, 118 feet south of 50th Street, east front, 24 by 122 feet, to Anthony Macko for \$2,000.

John Drabek sold the property on Robey Street, 275 feet south of 54th Street, west front, 25 by 116 feet, to Blazej Senk for \$2,200.

Marie Burian sold the property on South Winchester Avenue, 237 feet north of 51st Street, east front, 24 by 124 feet, to Anna Pechous for \$3,100.

Isidor Gordon sold the property on South Park Avenue, 124 feet north of 49th Street, west front, 25 by 121 feet, to Mary T. Janovsky for \$1.

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 13, 1914.

Frank Brozik sold the property on Avers Avenue, 216 feet south of Hirsch Street, west front, 24 by 124 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet, to George Noer for \$1.


Joseph Teska sold the property on 18th Street, northeast corner of Fairfield Avenue, south front, 25 by 136 feet, to Albert Fuchs for \$1.

Bartol. Koziel sold the property on Huron Street, 288 feet east of Noble Street, north front, 24 by 110 feet, to Anton Strzalek for \$4,400.

Anna Cmolik sold the property on Millard Avenue, 196 feet north of 26th Street, 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ by 124 feet, to Anton Novacek for \$8,800.

John Balcer sold the property on Seventh Street, 201 feet west of Lincoln Street, north front, 25 by 125 feet, to John F. Balcer for \$1.

Henry Hoeffner sold the property on 26th Place, 106 feet east of 41st Court, north front, 25 by 122 feet, to Albert Kinst for \$850.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 20, 1914.

BUILDING PERMITS

The Pilsen Brewing Company is building at 3101 West 26th Street a one-story brick addition to a warehouse for \$2,000.

The Curtis Sash & Door Company is building at 1426-1432 South Western Avenue a four-story brick warehouse for \$100,000.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 18, 1914.

FROM OUR WESTERN SUBURBS

The town of Berwyn is steadily growing, even though there is no evidence of miraculous building activity. Beginning with the first of January, 1908, 1,093 building permits were issued, which shows a yearly mean average of 182 new buildings in the last six years. In the first three years of this period, 661 building permits were issued, which amounts to 209 more than the following three years. It seems that this decline can be ascribed to lack of improvements in transportation, about which there are many complaints in our western suburbs. Instead of lowering the fares companies have raised them, and that, no doubt, is the reason for the building slow-up in the latter years. This would not have happened if we had had normal transportation. During the last year building conditions have improved; 135 building permits were issued, and a total of \$297,000 was expended. Of these new buildings, 58 are in South Berwyn and 77 in North Berwyn. It is expected that this year's building activity will be greater than that of last year.



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- 2 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 18, 1914.

In the political circles of Berwyn, preparations are being made for the spring election, and it is said that all the aldermen whose terms expire are candidates for re-election.



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II A 2

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 31, 1913.

BUILDING PERMIT

The American Cocoanut Butter Company is building a factory at 2505 - 2511 West 18th Street for \$50,000.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II F
II A 2

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 18, 1913.

BUILDING PERMITS

The Patent Vulcanite Roofing Company is building a one-story brick factory at 2204-2256 West 49th Street for \$30,000.

Rudolf Hejhal is building a two-story brick house at 2268 Mascotin Avenue for \$2,500.

Jakub Ambroz is building a one-story concrete addition at 272 South Kedzie Avenue for \$1,400.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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II A 2

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 1, 1913.

BUILDING PERMIT

The Pilsen Brewing Company is building a one-story brick garage at 3051-3061 West 26th Street for \$4,500.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 26, 1913.

REAL-ESTATE TRANSFERS

Václav and Kateřina Lála sold the building on the southeast corner of 50th Street and Indiana Avenue to Elizabeth Hackel for \$75,000. As down payment, they accepted the residence at 938 Ridge Avenue in Evanston and \$16,000 cash. There is a mortgage of \$43,000 on the Indiana Avenue building.

William T. Sullins sold the property on Carmen Avenue, 250 feet east of Leclair Avenue, north front, 25 by 125 1/2 feet, to Michal Štěffek for \$1,500.

James S. Ashby sold the property on 46th Place, 274 feet west of Western Avenue, south front, 26 by 125 feet, to Peter Bezemek for \$350.

Frank Král sold the property on 47th Street, northeast corner of 47th Court, south front, 32 by 125 feet, to James Vašumpaur for \$400.

Mary Swanson sold the property on Honoré Street, northeast corner of 53rd

Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 26, 1913.

Street, west front, 24 by 125 feet, to Karel Švec for \$1,000.

The McAvoy Brewing Company sold the property on Robey Street, 200 feet south of 53rd Street, west front, 25 by 116 feet, to Charles Proskovec for \$10.

Thos. P. Evans sold the property on Sacramento Avenue, 46 feet north of 53rd Street, 24 by 125 feet, to Thomas Tuma for \$235.

Václav Švejda sold the property on Winchester Avenue, 145 feet south of 50th Street, west front, 24 by 124 1/2 feet, to John Cvrk for \$3,700.

Pat. Gillehooley sold the property on Winchester Avenue, 100 feet south of 53rd Street, east front, 25 by 116 feet, to Karel Koniček for \$575.

Ida W. Hoffman sold the property on Hastings Street, 246 feet west of Laflin

Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 26, 1913.

Street, south front, 24 by 124 feet, to Kam. Nováček for \$3,000.

Jos. Karvan sold the property on Kedzie Avenue, 180 feet north of 27th Street, east front, 25 by 125 feet, to Bohumil Siegl for \$3,350.

Julia Fiala sold the property on Spaulding Avenue, 150 feet south of 27th Street, east front, 25 by 125 feet, to Jos. Maroušek for \$2,800.

Václav Kirian sold the property on Turner Avenue, 225 feet north of 24th Street, east front, 25 by 125 feet, to John Kazda for \$2,310.

Josef Lála sold the property on Turner Avenue, 300 feet south of 30th Street, east front, 25 by 125 feet, to Albert Kratochvíl for \$2,600.

Josef J. Maděj sold the property on 20th Street, 146 feet east of Rockwell Street, north front, 24 by 89 feet, to Jan Čep for \$1,830.

Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 26, 1913.

Antonie Kolář sold the property on 21st Street, 350 feet west of Oakley Avenue, north front, 25 by 126 feet, to James J. Kolář for \$1.

Susan R. Weare sold the property in Morton Park, Land and Improvement Company's Addition, block 10, lots 4, 5, and 6, to Václav Kobzina for \$10.

Anton Havlík sold the property in Cicero, 22nd Street Boulevard Subdivision, lots 45 and 46, to Frank Němeček for \$1,200.

William A. Barlow sold the property in Morton Park, Land and Improvement Company's Addition, block 7, lots 8 and 9, to Thom. Hrodět for \$1.

Emil B. Čámský sold the property in Cicero, Chicago Title and Trust Company's Subdivision, part of lot 14, lots 15, and 16, etc., to Václav Špachman for \$1,900.

Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 26, 1913.

Marie Říha sold the property on 51st Street, southwest corner of Hoyne Avenue, north front, 25 by 126 feet, to Bedřich Happ for \$2,100.

Felix B. Janovský sold the property on Rockwell Street, 174 feet north of 52nd Street, west front, 37 1/2 by 175 1/2 feet, to Frank Svoboda for \$10.

Vac. Marek sold the property on Cornelia Street, 309 feet west of Western Avenue, north front, 24 by 124 1/2 feet, to Fred. Mrak for \$10.

Nelson Weaver sold the property on 40th Court, 56 feet south of 18th Street, east front, 25 by 120 feet, to Annie Hauser for \$2,300.

E. A. Cummings sold the property on 50th Court, 212 feet north of Augusta Street, east front, 30 by 124 feet, to Charles E. Vodička for \$920.

Edward Nelson sold the property on Kammerling Avenue, 67 feet east of 42nd Avenue, south front, 29 by 123 1/2 feet, to Frank Pešek for \$6,000.

Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 26, 1913.

Christina Dermody sold the property in Cicero, M. and H's Subdivision, block 8, lot 8, etc., to Josef Novotný for \$350.

Thos. J. Hrubý sold the property in Morton Park, B. and B.'s Addition, block 6, lot 26, etc., to Frank Losos for \$600.

Carl A. Carlson sold the property in Cicero, Baker's Subdivision, block 9, lot 9, to Václav Bicek for \$1.

Simon Radmitzer sold the property in Morton Park, B. and B.'s Addition, block 11, lots 13 and 14, to John Karlovský for \$10.

Morris L. Greeley sold the property in Berwyn, Greeley's Addition, block 5, lot 26, etc., to Joe L. Novák for \$350.

Frank G. Hajíček sold the property in the Morton Park Land Association's Sub-

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 26, 1913.

division, block 13, lot 48, to Vincent Doubek for \$265.

Wm. Kabát sold the property in Cicero, Rose's Subdivision, part of lot 50, etc., to Chares Diviš for \$400.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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II A 2

BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, May 14, 1913.

BUILDING PERMITS

H. J. Badenoch is building at 2004-2054 West 17th Street a twelve-story grain elevator for \$100,000.

John Černý of 5006 South Hermitage Avenue is building at 5230 South Lincoln Street a two-story brick house for \$4,300.



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II A 2

BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Nov. 13, 1912.

BUILDING PERMITS

The Lawndale National Bank is building a one-story brick building, to be used as a bank, at 3337-3339 West 26th Street for \$6,000.

The American Brake Shoe & Foundry Company is building a one-story foundry at 4516 26th Street for \$7,500.

MPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 15, 1912.

BUILDING PERMIT

The Jan Neruda Bohemian School Association is building a two-story brick school at 2657-59 South 41st Avenue for \$6,000.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, July 20, 1912.

BUILDING PERMITS

Kout Brothers are building a three-story building at 1255-1257 Millard Avenue for \$40,000.

Joseph Zavesky is building a two-story brick house at 6212 South Maplewood Avenue for \$5,000.

Joseph Hospner is building a one-story brick residence at 1942 South Hamlin Avenue for \$2,500.

J. Bolek is building a one-story residence at 2800 East 89th Street for \$3,500.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hasatel, May 17, 1912.

REAL-ESTATE TRANSFERS

Mary Janda and others sold the property on Centre Avenue, 75 feet north of 19th Street, west front, 25 by 100 feet; John Lalud sold the property on Centre Avenue, 125 feet north of 19th Street, west front, 25 by 100 feet; Frank Merad sold the property on Centre Avenue, 100 feet north of 19th Street, 25 by 100 feet, west front; all three properties sold to the Woman's Presbyterial Society for Home Missions; the first property for \$5,600; the second for \$4,425; the third for \$3,600.

J. P. Mokry sold the property in Cicero, township 39, lots 33 and 40, block 33, etc., to Frank C. Topinka for \$975.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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BOLE IL

Dení hlasatel, May 14, 1912.

REPORT FROM THE BUILDING COMMITTEE OF THE SOKOL CHICAGO
GYMNASTIC SOCIETY

A list of donors who contributed toward the new building of Sokol Chicago:
Names of donors and amounts contributed follow/..... Total received:
\$575.63.

Tělocvičná Jednota Sokol Chicago (the Sokol Chicago Gymnastic Society) hereby
gives hearty thanks to all persons who contributed toward our great undertak-
ing.

For the Building Committee,

Anton T. Hrubý, secretary

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II F

II A 2

BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Dec. 13, 1911.

BUILDING PERMITS

Sam Stein is building three-story brick flats at 1316-18-24 and 1522-28 South Ridgeway Avenue, for \$11,000 each.

Tělocivna Jednota Sokol Karel Havlíček (Karel Havlicek Gymnastic Society) is building a one-story brick gymnasium at 2615-2619 South Lawndale Avenue, for \$30,000.

J. Zicker is building a three-story brick house at 1825 South Sawyer Avenue, for \$12,000.



Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 6, 1911.

MEETING OF THE UNITED CZECH BUILDING
AND LOAN SOCIETIES

The representatives and members of the boards of directors of the Czech Building and Loan Societies of Chicago met yesterday afternoon at 2:00 o'clock in the former reading room of the Pilsen Sokol in order to discuss jointly the interests of these societies and their shareholders. The meeting was brought to order by the president of the United Czech Building and Loan Associations, Mr. Rudolph Mulač. Mr. Konrad Ricker, the secretary, then read the minutes of the June 25 meeting which were unanimously approved. The reading of communications received was the next order of business. The Building and Loan Association, Vlastenec (Patriot), announces that Mr. Joseph Z. Klenha was named as its authorized representative. The Česko-Národní (Bohemian National) Building and Loan Association applied for membership in the League of Building and Loan Associations, and requests that it be furnished with application forms and information as to how much it is to pay in dues. John A. Ouska & Company forwards two letters from the Chicago

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 6, 1911.

Directory Company with a report in regard to the small number of Building and Loan Associations in Chicago which applied for listing in the directory for the year 1910. Mr. Ouska, who was present, reported that he took steps to have the listing in the directory done without charge. A communication was received from the Secretary of the State League of Building and Loan Associations requesting the sending of final reports on the activities and assets of the member Associations. A bill for \$10 received from Svornost, which Mr. Dobias took upon himself to settle. A bill for \$6.10 was received from the Narodní Tiskarna (National Printing Company). All communications were noted and bills ordered paid. Dues receipts amounted to \$6. Disbursements for printing \$6.10; rent of hall \$2.

Reports of Committees

The secretary, Mr. K. Ricker, reports that the committee at the convention

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 6, 1911.

was also represented by Messrs. Rousek, Janda, Hajicek, and Voborsky, who would be best able to make a report to those present. Mr. J. J. Janda then explained that the convention was one of the best ever held, and which he considers as a school, because experience is obtained there and the delegates came away with information which they could use to the advantage of the Associations or the League. No changes or other important matters were discussed. The secretary merely mentioned the naming of the Associations, but no action was taken. Mr. Hajiček says that a copy of the minutes of the convention will be sent to every member of the State League free of cost, and nonmembers will be able to secure copies for a nominal charge of ten cents. The secretary, Mr. Konrad Ricker, said that the convention was very educational, but he does not agree with the agitation to unite with European Associations. He does not think anything can result from it because the European Associations are managed differently altogether than here. He reports that the convention of the United States League of Building and Loan Associations will be held in Atlantic City, and matters concerning the Associations of the southeastern part of the country will be

Denni Mlasatel, Nov. 6, 1911.

the chief object of discussion. Mr. J. J. Janda then read a report prepared by Mr. Joseph Voborsky about the convention of the Illinois State League of Building and Loan Associations. The convention was held in Freeport, Illinois, and was of two days duration. Czech Building and Loan Associations make up fully one-fourth of the membership of this league.

The following Czech delegates represented the Czech Associations at the convention: Messrs. John L. Novak, Frank J. Petru, Joseph J. Janda, Frank G. Hajiček, Joseph Hajiček, Joseph J. Kousel, Konrad Ricker, Joseph A. Černý, Karel V. Janovský, Felix Janovsky, Rudolph Mulač, William A. Kos, Frank Duffek, Adolph Macal, Joseph L. Alenka, Joseph J. Petřík, James F. Bambas, Stephan Kovač, T. P. Gallistel, and Joseph V. Voborsky. The meeting was called with the presence of 128 delegates, representing 275 Building and Loan Associations. All details of the important program were completed. The State of Illinois is divided into twenty-four districts, and each district has its own delegate, who looks after conditions in his

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district and makes annual reports on the condition of the Building and Loan Associations, also reports what changes should be made to improve conditions, and what procedure should be discontinued because it retards the growth of the Building and Loan Associations.

The Illinois League was organized thirty-two years ago for the protection and in the interests of the Building and Loan Associations. During all this time, it has worked for the good of the Associations that they might rise to the level of financial institutions organized for the poorer class of people. The banks see in the Building and Loan Associations a powerful rival in the financial business, and for that reason they attempt to have various laws passed by legislatures which restrict the activities of the Building and Loan Associations; also they present various propositions to the detriment of the Building and Loan Associations. It is these detrimental proposals which the League endeavors to defeat. There is a league of this kind in every State, and all States in turn have a national organization called "The Building and Loan Association League of the United

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 6, 1911.

States," to which delegates are elected from the State Leagues.

There is a total of 550 Associations in the State of Illinois; of these 104 are Czech Associations. The total assets of all Illinois Associations is about \$70,000,000; of this amount over \$14,000,000 is in Czech Associations. There are about two hundred thousand members in the Illinois Associations; of these about twenty thousand are in the Czech Associations. The total assets of all Building and Loan Associations in the United States is around nine hundred fifty million dollars. The number of members is estimated at two million. If we consider that our Czech Building and Loan Associations control a capital of fourteen million dollars, we must come to the realization of how much good they do for our people, how many homes are built, and how many families are made happy. The League also has seen to the passage of various proposals and the rejection of legislation both detrimental and injurious to Building and Loan Associations. After various motions had been disposed of, the convention proceeded to the election of officers for the next year After the reading of this report of

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 6, 1911.

which only the most important parts are published here, Mr. J. J. Janda moved that a vote of thanks be given to the delegate who wrote up the report and to the newspapers for publishing it. The motion was approved enthusiastically. Mr. Hajiček moved that Mr. Joseph Voborsky be requested to put this report in pamphlet form and distribute it to all Building and Loan Associations prior to next year's convention. Mr. Janda agrees with the motion and supports it all the more because the members know very little about the State League. Since they do not notice such reports in newspapers, many Associations would be willing to spend a few dollars in order to inform their membership with the fact that it is proper to consider Building and Loan Associations as financial institutions. Mr. Novak moves that the issue of the pamphlets would be very beneficial, and especially for secretaries, who do not belong to the League, would find it easier to gain information for the League. He, therefore, recommends that the pamphlets be prepared at once. He moved that 10,000 copies be printed and then distributed to the Associations for a definite price. The president, Mr. Rudolph

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 6, 1911.

Mulac, recommends that the distribution of the pamphlets be postponed because this year's circulation is already quite large. Mr. Smejkal then moved that the whole matter be left in abeyance for this year, and that nothing be done until next year when the report will be more thoroughly prepared. With that, the debate ended and the motion was approved. Mr. Janda then read his convention speech

The secretary, Mr. Ricker, announces that this year's increase in membership was one of the largest ever experienced. He stated that seventy-five Czech Building and Loan Associations are already in the United Czech Building and Loan Association League, and that there still are thirty-two Associations which have not yet applied Mr. Hajicek recommends that funds of Associations be deposited in the name of said Associations and all vouchers are to be signed by three members.

A resolution was adopted that the United Czech Building and Loan Associations

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 6, 1911.

are released from all responsibility for the irregularities and embezzlement perpetrated in the Lev (Lion) Building and Loan Association, inasmuch as that Association was not a member of the United Czech Building and Loan Associations. The next meeting will be held on December 3.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 4, 1911.

A NEW BUSINESS BUILDING

The property on the northeast corner of Ashland Avenue and 18th Street, which, up to the present time belonged to the old settler and former tailoring contractor, Mr. Frank Kvapil, was sold for \$20,000 to Mr. L. Bomash. The new owner of the present building will build an addition and remodel the structure at a cost of about \$30,000. Stores and offices will be arranged in the building, and it is certain that this part of our Pilsen will be improved thereby. The transfer of this property was carried out by Mr. Frank J. Petru, real estate broker, at 1441 West 18th Street. Mr. Petru will manage the building and handle the rental thereof.

....



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 2, 1911.

BUILDING PERMITS

J. H. Pavlik is building a one and one-half-story cottage on Linden Street and Maple Avenue, for \$2,800.

The Methodist-Episcopal Church is erecting a church building at 1332 South Fairfield Avenue, costing \$6,000.

Joseph Stekly is building a two-story brick house with a store at 1529 South 40th Avenue, for \$3,300.

Frank Kirchman is building three one-story brick residences at 4149-4155 West 20th Street, for \$6,600.

Mary Feleky is building a three-story brick house, with a store, at 3924-3926 Ogden Avenue, for \$22,000



II F

BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Aug. 18, 1911.

[LOTS FOR SALE]

(Advertisement--Summary)

A full column advertisement offering lots in Brookfield on payments of \$1. per week. For sale by K. Ricker, 3452 West 26th Street.



II. ASSIMILATION

A. Segregation

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II B 3

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IV

CZECH

LETTER FROM VLADIMIR GERINGER, PRESIDENT
SVORNOST, TO J. MONAGHAN, SEPTEMBER 30, 1937.



There are 315,000 Czechs and Slovaks in Chicago. Three daily Bohemian papers and one Slovak, are published.

There are over five hundred Czech societies, fraternal, building and loan, charitable, singing, gymnastic, with a membership of many thousands in metropolitan Chicago. Their activities are regularly noted in our papers, which, like the English papers, give all the news of a general character, both local and national, as well as special news both by cable and telegraph, together with local reports not carried in English language papers, concerning items of interest to all our people both young and old.

Recently the Western Czechoslovak Fraternal Union held a convention to plan merging all our fraternal orders into one organization. Should this worthy object be accomplished the new society would then have a membership of almost 500,000 members and since Chicago is admitted to be the largest Czechoslovak city outside of Prague, Czechoslovakia, the membership in metropolitan Chicago would exceed 100,000 members.

LETTER FROM VLADIMIR GERINGER, PRESIDENT
SVORNOST, TO J. MONAGHAN, SEPTEMBER 30, 1937.

It is conceded by all students of building and loan associations that the Czechs have more building and loan societies than any other group in this city. We have 124 building and loan associations with a membership of 50,000, holding 550,000 shares which have a maturity value of \$55,000,000.

These are matters of record. This is another fact on which we base our estimate of our national strength. It also gives you an idea of the progressiveness of our group, their saving habits, property ownership, etc., all of which indicates high purchasing power.

There are 573 grocery stores, 210 drug stores, about 2,500 meat markets, bakeries and other retail stores, many factories, wholesale and commission houses, and homes owned by citizens of Czech descent. On the southwest side of Chicago where Svornost is located, there are hundreds of blocks which are improved with thousands and thousands of residences, apartment and commercial buildings belonging to Czechoslovak-Americans. The large towns of Cicero,

LETTER FROM VLADIMIR GERINGER, PRESIDENT
SVORNOST, TO J. MONAGHAN, SEPTEMBER 30, 1937.

Berwyn, LaGrange, Lyons, Riverside, Brookfield, etc. are really a continuation of the great Southwest side. On these streets you hear Czech spoken as a rule.



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CZECH

Article in the Interpreter for June 1936,
published by the Foreign Language Inform-
ation Service, New York City, p. 13-4.

THE CZECHS IN CHICAGO

Twenty-five years ago the Czechs in Chicago were concentrated along Twelfth Street between Canal and Douglas Park. Even in that period of storm and stress when the great mass of them were newcomers struggling for a foothold they began to put their impress upon the region. Douglas Park itself contains the first statue of a Bohemian ever erected in that state. It is a portrait in stone of the well-known Czech journalist, Karel Havlicek, the man who waged so heroic and desperate a fight for the independence of his people and who died after incarceration, a martyr to the cause of Bohemian freedom. His countrymen remembered him when they secured in America the blessings which he had struggled to win for them at home.

Libussa Hall on Roosevelt Road in the heart of the district, is another landmark to remind the student of current history that this was once the home of the Czechs in Chicago. And although changing conditions have shifted the center of the population to other places, sentiment still draws the old inhabitant

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Article in the Interpreter for June 1936,
published by the Foreign Language Inform-
ation Service, New York City, p. 13-4.

to the semi-weekly concerts given there, and Libussa Hall remains to this day a social focus for the race that built it.

Pressure from newer immigrants long ago began to push the Czechs out of the region. They yield without resistance. Prosperity had come to them and with it a striving for higher standards. They willingly moved westward. Their progress was gradual. The first leg of the forward movement took them into the district around 14th Street. There, following the tradition set up by the earlier Americans they founded their "city" and named it Tabor, after the town in Czechoslovakia where John Zizka long ago assembled his forces in the Hussite wars. Sentiment likewise and filial affection for their Old World homeland, led them to rename various thoroughfares. Thus it happened that Chicago today has its Karlov Street, named after one of the picturesque summits of Prague; its Komensky Street, so called after the greatest of Czech educators, known to the world as Comenius; and its Kostner Street after J. Kostner the Bohemian philanthropist.

Ten years now have passed since the Czechs and Slovaks began moving into America taking their place, that is in the general and progressive community life of their

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CZECH

Article in the Interpreter for June 1936,
published by the Foreign Language Inform-
ation Service, New York City, p. 13-4.

adopted country. More recently the younger and more ambitious new generation has taken another leap ahead.

Suburbs like Cicero and Berwyn, offering opportunities for real homes, open spaces, gardens and a healthy community life, have attracted these native sons of the newcomers of yesterday, who were eager to get as far away from the tenement memories of their pioneer fathers as they could. Today these regions are beauty spots, gleaming with new brick and stucco dwellings, wholly detached or of the two-family type - a symbol suggesting that the Czechoslovak in America has arrived.

Already the vicinity is acquiring a character of its own. In the past year a community house containing a theatre and the inevitable Sokol gymnasium has been built on an entire city block. In it are concentrated every species of social activity including the building and loan association, an institution well known, it may be mentioned in passing, to the Czecho-Slovak in their native country.

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 6, 1921.

ONE THOUSAND NEW CITIZENS

As the culmination of the citizenship campaign of the Chicago Chamber of Commerce, about one thousand citizenship certificates will be issued to Chicago immigrants, among whom almost all nationalities will be represented. This will be done in a festive manner next Sunday on the occasion of the commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the Great Fire. The ceremonies will take place in Grant Park opposite Van Buren Street, and the program has been arranged by Judges Brothers and Sullivan, the Federal Department of Naturalization, and the Americanization office of the Chicago Chamber of Commerce. The festivities will start at 3:30 P.M. and will be conducted under the chairmanship of W.R. Moss. The principal speaker will be Dr. Geo. J. Fisher, national Scout commissioner, and there will be a number of minor addresses delivered by Chicago Judges. Invitations have been issued to all foreign consuls residing in Chicago and to representatives of various foreign-language and Americanization bodies.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 6, 1921.

Eight thousand Scouts will form the guard of honor.

Among the new citizens there will be 80 Czechoslovaks, 32 Yugoslavs, 136 Poles, 158 Germans, 130 Austrians, 85 Magyars, 103 Russians, 88 Italians, and in the rest almost all foreign nationalities will be represented.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 4, 1921.

WHY IS IT?

(Sunday Causerie)

Every time we prepare anything really big and festive we do it with the additional purpose of showing the American public what we are able to do. We are trying to show to the indifferent and frequently hostile "America" the degree of our progress, our development, and to demonstrate the ability of the immigrant people. No doubt this is an eminently proper desire, rooted in the justifiable wish to demonstrate our cultural level to people of other nationalities, but our efforts, in this respect, fail almost every time. America seems to retain the tendency of remaining a "foreign country," and the attention we receive from the American public never comes up to our expectations and is, in no instance, in proportion to the importance of our undertakings. This has been our experience many times. There have been big theatrical performances in downtown houses, there have been concerts whose artistic level

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 4, 1921.

III H

I C was such as to merit somewhat detailed reviews in large American newspapers. But such undertakings are usually dismissed with a few lines of standardized, meaningless mention, that is, in case the paper has even found it worth while to say anything. Almost every time we have been disappointed in our expectations; hence we should have become accustomed to it by now.

Let us just recall what our English-language newspapers had to say about the Sokol Slet (mass convention). No doubt this was an event of exceptional importance and scope, one of the greatest national festivals Czechoslovak Chicago and Czechoslovak America have ever celebrated. Important personages came as guests from Czechoslovakia, hundreds of American Sokols from all parts of the country participated in the magnificent gymnastic production in the Coliseum, thousands of people gathered there together to witness the glory and success of Sokoldom, and it was therefore to be expected that the Chicago press would pay it at least as much attention as one of the Chicago papers is paying to the campaign for "shorts" for women. All papers carried short notices

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Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 4, 1941.

III H

I C about the important guests from Czechoslovakia and their arrival, a word about the Slot that is being prepared, and, finally, a brief interview with Senator Klafic. That, of course, was a natural and to be expected. Klafic, as representatives of the Government of the Republic, is a former minister of national defense, an actually vice-president of the National Assembly, therefore, a person of standing. His visit has received a certain amount of attention from the English-language press.

But the attention was not, by any means, the kind that Jack Dempsey or Charlie Charlin would get if they came to Chicago. That, of course, is easy to understand. A very large percentage of the American public is much more interested in the boxing ring and in film stars than in all the statesmen of the world put together. Who do you think would get more attention, Secretary of State Hughes--therefore the prime minister of the American Government--or Larry Rickerd, if they were to come to Chicago at the same time? Or, suppose that Jack Dempsey should come here after his fight in New Jersey. Not even the whole cabinet, neither not even the President himself, could receive so much attention.

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 4, 1921.

III H

I C The papers made some general mention of the Sunday parade, and of both the great days in the Coliseum, but not a word about details, about the magnificent gymnastic performances. One morning paper published a short notice about the drill of the Sokol youth, and remarked that it was "good for America". Now, if such training of the youth is "good for America," why did not the performance of the Sokol youth merit a somewhat more adequate description? And what about Jelinek's "symbolic" (symbolical tableau-like group drill) "Za Svobodu" (For Liberty). This was something quite new for America and therefore of interest also to those who have no understanding for our cause.

While we have some right to find fault with all that, to complain of lack of understanding and appreciation, it has its very definite reasons of which we, in turn, seem to lack understanding and appreciation. The American newspapers cater to the tastes of their readers, print what the people like to read, and show the greatest interest in matters which have the public favor. Sports are a favorite subject, and the papers devote to them at least one, and more

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Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 4, 1921.

III H

I C frequently several pages, in every issue. It would seem, therefore, that it would have been quite proper if the Slet had been given a few columns of descriptive report. But there is something else that also seems to require consideration. The American newspapers have never been particularly interested in immigrants, and much less so since Americanization has become one of the important public problems. During the War, many people have been considering plans, proposals, and methods for the most rapid Americanization possible of all immigrants, and the interest in this matter has persisted after the War. These people are not satisfied when the immigrant becomes a good and patriotic American citizen and keeps on performing all his duties in just as perfect a manner as he did during the War. They want him to sever all the ties he has with his old country, to forget immediately his native tongue, and to abandon, at once, everything that, in their opinion, made him an "immigrant," or at least a "hyphenated American," as they like to call him. Their propaganda could not fail to influence the American press, including newspapers which, otherwise, were rather tolerant toward the immigrants. These people are not especially friendly when they see the immigrants function independently as

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Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 4, 1921.

III H

I C Czechoslovaks, as Poles, or as other nationals, with the possible exception of the Irish. But even these are occasionally being found fault with for paying too much attention to Irish affairs. In the case of the Irish, it should be borne in mind that they have always exercised considerable influence upon the public, and that they use the English language exclusively, thus being at least in that one respect, no "foreigners". The other immigrants, it is, apparently, believed, stop being good Americans when they celebrate their national festivals, talk their native language, and undertake to make a public appearance in order to show their national feelings, and demonstrate their culture, their progress, and the evidence of their success in the sphere of physical education.

All that has, no doubt, quite a bit to do with the meager notices about our national events in the English-language press.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlastel, Jan. 17, 1921.

A MEETING OF NONCITIZENS

The meeting of noncitizens, held last Friday at the Farragut Public School, was very interesting. More than three hundred of our countrymen came to hear the representatives of the Naturalization Bureau who explained the reasons why citizenship papers were not issued and still have not been issued to the Bohemians. Inasmuch as there are many of your readers who were not able to attend this meeting and yet are anxious to be informed upon this subject, I shall bring to your attention the main points of the explanations given by the chief inspector of the Naturalization Bureau of Chicago, Mr. F. J. Schlotfeldt, who explained why at present the second citizenship papers are not being issued to our countrymen, and who also answered many questions from the audience.

The matter was explained as follows: Originally, no citizenship papers were issued during the war to foreigners from Austria-Hungary and Germany. Afterward this regulation was changed to the effect that those persons who took

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Mlasatel, Jan. 16, 1921.

out their first citizenship papers more than two years before war was declared against the country of which the applicants were subjects could obtain citizenship papers. This means that a Bohemian who took out his first citizenship papers before December 16, 1915, can obtain his second papers as just as before the war. But a countryman who took out his first papers after that date cannot receive citizenship papers now, but must wait.....

At this opportunity I call the attention of your readers to the citizenship classes held in the Foreign Public School. After Friday's meeting, fifty-five of those who were present registered in these classes, but we still have room for more of our countrymen. Last year more than two hundred of our countrymen attended these classes, and we have to have at least as many now. The classes are free and are held twice a week. The teacher, Lida Lárenka Hájek, teaches every Tuesday and Friday, and the writer of these lines teaches Fridays only. The English language and political forms of American government are taught. Besides, we help everyone fill out his application for second citizenship papers correctly. Those who wish to apply for second papers should

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BULLETIN

Denní Mlasatel, Jan. 18, 1921.

bring their first papers this Friday. The classes are held from 7:00 to 9:30 P. M. at the Farrarist Public School, 311 Spring Avenue and 84th Street. Whoever wishes further information and explanation about citizenship is invited to come to our classes any Friday evening, and I shall be glad to furnish the necessary advice and help.

Respectfully yours,

Bohumil Král, teacher.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 3027

Donni Masatel, Oct. 31, 1920.

HOW THE POPULATION IS CHANGING

Very interesting proof of how the population in some districts is changing is found in the list of pupils of some public schools. Until recently, the preponderant majority of pupils who attended the well-known John Spry Public School were of Bohemian origin, and it could have been taken for granted that pupils of Bohemian origin are still in the majority. But this is not so, because the conditions have changed.

Although the school is attended mostly by children of immigrants, the Bohemian pupils are not in the majority anymore. The list, as prepared by the school management, shows that more than sixty-six per cent of the pupils are of Polish origin, twenty-three per cent of Bohemian origin, and ten per cent American-born children. None of the other nationalities has as much as one per cent of the pupils in this school.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 19, 1920.

AN EDITORIAL COMMENT

American citizens of foreign origin are quite often censured because they cannot forget the country where they were born, where they lived the happy days of their childhood, and where their friends and relatives are still living. Memories like that cannot be wiped out as easily as a chalk mark off a blackboard. Only those people who themselves do not feel the touch of childish gratitude and love could, in their patriotic enthusiasm, go that far and ask that much of their fellow citizens of foreign birth.

If an American-born citizen who should happen to live for several years in a foreign country renounced his American fatherland and severed all connections with the United States, then he would be censured for it and would be justly blamed. But the same thing is asked of others, and they are told that it is their duty to do so.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 27, 1920.

EDITORIAL COMMENT BY DENNI HLASATEL

Bohemian-America is very slow. It waits a long time before deciding to take any action. Nevertheless, we hope that after fifty years of existence it will begin moving and start building a theater of its own.

In the Czechoslovak Republic there are many comparatively small cities which have their own theater buildings. Therefore, it is a shame for the Czechoslovak people of Chicago, the third largest Czechoslovak city in the world, that they do not have their own theater building.

WPA (ILL) 100-1028

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Blasatel, June 30, 1918.

[The Bohemian American Americans]

Is your heart not filled with sincere, ardent pride when you read the current English language publications? Do you not have a sensation of having been lifted from these small, insignificant people to whom the native public had been paying so little attention till recently. Do you not feel proud of being identified with a people who really accomplish things, and whom the American public observe closely, and even respect and esteem.

We are beginning to be "regular fellows"! We have been waiting a rather long time for a time such as the present, and we have finally seen it arrive! Is it because we possess a remarkable patience. Can you remember? Especially you who have grown white-haired--can you remember times as they were in the past? I myself cannot speak about this, because I have been in Chicago only a few years. But you old timers whose age exceeds several decades--you could do it. You could recite chapters on the beginning of Czech life in Chicago, and, in fact, all over the United States, wherever Czechs have colonized.

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Donal Macarcel

Donal Macarcel, June 3, 1915.

What a difference between life as it was then and as it is now! I know only what I have gathered during the last fifty years from people who have come here. Our national life was then still in its infancy. We lived huddled together, shy and to some extent afraid, in a manner characteristic of us. We concealed our Czech birth in a considerable measure, keeping the consciousness of it alive only among ourselves, not daring to show it before the public at large. Why? We were compelled to do so by an unwarranted fear of being ridiculed. To have been laughed at would have hurt our feelings. And we were being ridiculed, indeed, by various classes of ignorant people who did not call us by any other name but that insulting, derisive one, "Bohunks".

This was so--not only fifty years ago. Even much later we were looked down upon "from above," here in Chicago and elsewhere. We did not know the surroundings and the atmosphere into which we had wandered, and, until recently, we preferred keeping in the background to making an appearance before the public.

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BOHEMIA:

Denni Hlasatel, June 30, 1918.

We did not know how to manifest our consciousness of pride which was so definitely a part of us at that time. We could not express ourselves at the right time, for we did not know the language, and did not have any influential connections. We did not know how to swing the foot, and demand in a categorical manner, as our ancestors were wont to do. We were too comfortable to step out from our hiding place--and this was symbolic of our very beginning.

Those times are gone, and one may speak more frankly now. It is we, ourselves, who are largely responsible for the conditions under which we lived--for several reasons. We were known as conservative people who took cognizance of new things only in times of utmost necessity and absolute need. We did not know how to become acclimatized, and lived, therefore, within the confines which we brought along with us to our colonies.

We paid little if any attention to our surroundings. What wonder that those about us paid no attention to us. There were individuals who tried to

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BOHEMIAN

Penni Lasatel, June 30, 1918.

become acquainted with the new order of things and with the outer world. There were few only, and even they did not exhibit their utmost energy and aggressiveness, though they were able, and were permitted to do so.

As a result of all this, the transition from our own mode of living into the American way took a long time. Not until we had cast off our reticence, when we had begun to send our children to public schools and later to higher schools, when we had overcome our propensity for comfort and stripped off a large part of our indifference, did conditions begin to appear in a better light, a much more advantageous one. This resulted in a closer approach to the American people, and they, in turn, began to devote that attention which it had owed us for a long time. The compass of our life began to expand, and we began to project ourselves into the American life which had been closed to us before.

This progress was made through the medium of the American press. It opened its columns to us, reluctantly and infrequently. Our articles were based

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CONFIDENTIAL

Denni Alasatel, June 30, 1918.

on such incorrect and incomplete information that we were led to wish the English columns had remained closed to us for an even longer period.

All of this was substantially changed as a result of the war, which whipped us up from our ease. Above all, the war re-awakened our consciousness as Czechs; and this re-awakening urged us on to the work which we have been carrying on during the past three years, and which, augmented by lucky events has brought forth positive results of which we may justly be proud.

We have made contacts in influential American circles, and these associations have helped to show us the American public in an entirely different light.

The recent events in our Motherland were largely instrumental in working this change, and daily the English language press devotes prominent space to the happenings in our old homeland.

Highly influential publications call us "most intelligent and progressive,"

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DOMINIA

Denni Masatel, June 30, 1948.

and point to us as a people to whom the United States has not only offered a friendly squeeze of the hand, but whom, in recognition of its moral strength, America loves and welcomes as an ally.

This means a long step forward to us, but it does not mean that we may rest ourselves. The appreciation of the work we have done up to the present should be an incentive for continued efforts!

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30273

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 30, 1918.

TOWN OF LAKE CZECHOSLOVAKS

A memorable meeting was held June 27, in the New City Cafe, West 50th Street and South Hermitage Avenue. The foundation was laid at that time for a permanent Czechoslovak organization of the Town of Lake. It was a meeting of Czech and Slovak patriots who are always in the front for the Czechoslovak nation, and never forget their poor downtrodden motherland.

The primary purpose of the meeting was united action in the coming Fourth of July celebrations. Former Alderman Felix B. Janovsky presided as vice-chairman at the meeting which he had called.

After the preliminaries and details of the participation had been disposed of, Mr. Janovsky proposed that officers of all Czechoslovak men's and women's organizations in Town of Lake be welded into one body. Religious differences will play

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 30, 1918.

no part, for Catholics and Freethinkers are to work together.

A lively discussion of means of collecting money for the Czechoslovak Army, the Czech National Alliance, and the Catholic Alliance, closed the meeting.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 5, 1918.

THE ICE IS BROKEN

(Editorial)

Hardly a day has passed in which the English language papers, morning or evening editions, have not carried an item concerning the Czechs, our well founded grievances, and the just demands and hopes of the Czech nation.

These items are not mere news notes, but regular editorials and comments which bear considerable weight. They must naturally fill us with sincere joy and gratification. This joyful feeling becomes all the more intense when we consider how long it really took us to gain due recognition from the medium which shapes public opinion and which should have given some attention to us long ago. In the first place, we ourselves must be blamed for this lack of attention.

Czech life in America dates back many years. But if we compare our life now

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 5, 1918.

with what it was before, we must admit that our earlier life was somewhat peculiar, repressed, and forced within the confines of a narrow frame of ridiculously small proportions.

We are ready to admit that the reasons for this were circumstances peculiar to immigrant life. On the other hand, it is certain that, to some extent, it was our own fault. We have always been too retiring and bashful. If we ever pointed to our achievements, we always did it in the wrong places and before uninfluential people. We lived among and for ourselves. We never paid attention to our neighbors and did not attempt to attract their attention. We were colonizing and forming Czech islands for ourselves, thus remaining unknown in the midst of this vast complexity of foreign elements, and especially among the native American people who are, after all, the important decisive factor.

It is good and just if we can preserve our national characteristics, true enough, yet the necessity for merging and assimilating in some manner, without becoming

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 5, 1918.

estranged from one's original kind, exists. We can assume American traits without losing our own if we point to the latter and have something worthy at which to point. The most effective means of accomplishing this were the contacts with the people by whom we were surrounded. However, we never tried to establish these connections, partly because we were too comfortable, and partly because we were too bashful. While other groups lived in our vicinity, we were satisfied merely to vegetate.

We lacked people who were able enough to make and maintain associations by which our life, as we really live it--living it for our own sake only--could have become better known. Our life has benefited only us; it has benefited individuals, and in a materialistic way at that. We cared little for the moral development of our community and its people.

We neglected the opportunity which was offered to us by our history--a history which is great and glorious. Our Czech history, even the tragic part of it,

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 5, 1918.

and geography of Czech lands are "all Greek" to most Americans from the ranks of the professionals and the intelligentsia. In brief, the Americans know absolutely nothing, or very little, of our life or the life of the Czech nation. They knew nothing even of the life of the American branch of our people, and, consequently looked down upon us, so to speak.

The English language press paid little attention to us, and if they did, they exhibited a woeful lack of information in every article.

Conditions have changed in our favor to some extent, but not before Czech art, and especially music, cleared its victorious path throughout the world. Later on, other factors began to exact a decisive influence. The American and the English press began to gather more information about us so that it really became interested in our affairs. Finally, there came this gigantic World War, which is being pursued by America and the Allies for beautiful ideals--for democracy of all nations and equal rights for all nations, small and great.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 5, 1918.

The Czech question, i.e., the question of the fulfillment of the demands of the Czech nation, has found a place before the international forum. The essence of the Czech question is the demand for the establishment of an independent Czechoslovak state.

It was the unceasing work of the Czech National Council and its subsidiary, the Czech National Alliance, which urged the English language press to break the wall of ice which stood between it and the Czech people. The success became obvious. We are at last gaining the recognition that has been due us for a long time.

There is no doubt that Masaryk has done the lion's share toward this achievement. No one can, and no one must, underestimate his ability. If, however, the ice between the Anglo-American press is finally broken, we must work with all our might to retain our self-consciousness, our pride, and continue our audacious efforts to which we now point at the proper time. If these thoughts guide us,

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasstel, June 5, 1918.

the American and the English press will devote still more attention to us, not out of sheer kindness, but out of a sense of duty.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 31, 1918.

/DISCRIMINATION AGAINST FOREIGN-BORN/

(Editorial)

The best results in the Red Cross campaign have been achieved by the foreign language division. Official reports from Washington state that it has subscribed four times the amount of its quota. Thus it excels any other division in patriotic endeavor.

Governor Harding of Iowa, Roosevelt, and others, want to forbid foreign-born people to use their language, prescribing English as the only permissible one, in spite of the fact that thousands of immigrants have no command of it. Governor Harding's order would nullify any patriotic propaganda in the sale of war bonds among the immigrant element. No meetings could be held in which to approach the foreign-born man and woman, as they do not understand English, and any canvass would prove futile. Some people make no difference between loyal inhabitants and inimical foreigners. They have a very limited horizon. They

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 31, 1918.

antagonize even people whose loyalty is beyond any doubt, and whose willingness to sacrifice might well serve as an example for others.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 28, 1918.

C.S.F.S. IN PROTEST

The Grand Lodge of C.S.F.S. [Cesko-Slovanska Podporujici Spolecnost (Czecho-Slav Aid Society)] sent a telegram to the Governor of the State of Iowa, last Sunday, in which a most vigorous protest is raised against an official order, issued by him, which, if followed by the other states, would be a severe blow to the Czech language in the entire United States. The decree forbids the use of any language but English, in public as well as private schools, in churches, at public meetings, on the streets, railways, etc. It is directed mainly against the German language, but will necessarily be also applied to the Czechs, and other nationalities which form a strong percentage of the population of Iowa.

The Governor's order caused feeling to run high, especially among those nationalities which have never passed up an opportunity to demonstrate their loyalty, and who make every effort to support the Government in these critical times. It is needless to mention that the impression made by the order upon the Czechs was especially grievous.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 28, 1918.

The telegram reads as follows:

"William L. Harding, governor, Des Moines, Iowa: Representing twenty-five thousand Czech citizens, about whose loyalty there can be no question, we voice our regret over your proclamation, and protest against its wording as far as the Czechs are concerned. Our patriotic record does not warrant our being classified within the sense of this proclamation. Discrimination should be made between enemy and friend.

"The National Grand Lodge, C.S.P.S.

"Jan Tlusty, president

"J. V. Lunak, secretary".

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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SECRET

Denní Mlasatel, Mar. 6, 1918.

THE EDITOR OF THE DAILY MSLATEL

(Editorial)

Enemies of the immigrant element are taking advantage of existing conditions. They insist that there should be one language and one sentiment in this country. They complain about the permissibility of immigrants to acquire their mother tongue, build their schools, and publish their newspapers. Consequently, these immigrants feel more at home in their adopted land than the United States. "The result of this exhibits itself in a decidedly hostile light just now during the World War, when the public conscience should be united--one mighty rampart against a common enemy." Thus runs the claim.

The Czechs need not defend themselves in this respect. Even before war was declared against Germany and Austria, our boys hastened to enlist in the United States Army and Navy. We say fairly claim that there are fewer draft dodgers of our nationality than of any other.

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BOHEMIAN

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Denní Hlasatel, Mar. 5, 1918.

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War bonds and war-savings stamps were bought by our people and contributions were made for the relief of soldiers. Our fellow countrymen fulfill their duty and intend to do so until the end of the war. Czech newspapers, schools, and Czech organizations have taught our people to perform the work in true Czech spirit, which is at the same time American. Both spell democracy, justice, and humanitarianism.

The same spirit prevails among immigrants of other nationalities, particularly the Slavs, who have given conclusive proof of their loyalty to America.

A voice rose against the enemies of the immigrant element recently which merits particular esteem. It came from Miss Mary McDowell, for many years head of the University Settlement in the Chicago Stock Yards district, where she works among immigrants, particularly of Slav descent. Her words should permeate the thinking of the American people and should especially reach those who would like to make out of immigrants so-called "Americans", meaning people would speak English, but would at the same time be ashamed of the spirit they had

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Dennis Hissatel, Mar. 5, 1918.

imbibed with the milk of their immigrant fathers--people who would have only a hazy concept of the real American spirit.

We regret that we are not in possession of the entire address delivered by Miss McDowell, but we do have a copy of a report printed in last Monday's Chicago Daily Tribune, a paper which itself is fervently advocating rapid Americanization of immigrants. The report runs:

"Our efforts should be directed first toward allowing immigrant children to learn to understand the culture of the native land of their parents, and then, when they are growing up, to teach them in their own language with American history and customs. The historical recognition of children is not a road to the future, they are all the more so if it is created by the problem of parents who do not know English. It does not matter in what language we teach, but it must be in English. It is a mistake to say that we are neglecting the progress of the immigrant child, for we are neglecting the traditions of the land of their birth and to lose their language alive.

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RESEARCH

Denní hlásatel, Mar. 8, 1916.

They can absorb and use only those ideas which are congenial to them, in the last case they ignore them. For example, we saw the results of American ideas, the only thing that we have for language."

[illegible]

This is what people all over the world are doing, and I think it
 is important to know the situation of the world and the
 situation of the world, so that they will learn to know the world from which they
 came and proudly of it all since to it, even now they are full-fledged

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BOHEMIAN

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Dorní Hlasatel, Mar. 5, 1918.

III G

Americans and spend the English language.

Miss McNeill is perfectly correct in what she says. Her intention is a destructive intent -- a "pulling life" and the entire destruction of the children. This conviction may have come to her by her own mind, but she calls it "the cause in contact." The only cause which could have led to this is only to lead to young rowdies. They are not their own people, but they are, and they have been taught to look down upon because the latter do not know the English language. The children are raised in schools and by no means that much is to be learned. Some of them, however, are to be taught by their officers. Family ties are thereby loosened, and many a young soul goes astray. This would not happen if the child learned to esteem his parents' nationality.

There is considerable fault in American public life. It lies in permitting some people to parade as experts, and to speak or write on subjects which they have not studied and do not know. This is the low price, teaching in the public schools, and it is the fault of the people and

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MEMORANDUM

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Denni Masatel, Mar. 5, 1913.

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at the moment. In ir t ion is discussed mostly by people who never
had any contact with it. It is a matter of fact that the people who are
in and efforts, their material and spiritual interests.

People of such caliber are not to be found in the United States. They are
concerned about the future of the world, and they are not concerned with
questions of vital importance to the United States. Their "feelings" are
not strong, but they are not weak. It is, therefore, not surprising that they
and even the people of the United States, who are not of the same caliber,
will their own, and their own, and their own, and their own, and their own,
years. When this takes place, the people of the United States will move
in the right direction for the good of both the United States and the world.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Denní Hlasatel, Dec. 2, 1917.

FROM OUR CZECH ORGANIZATIONS

(Editorial)

December is a month in which social activities are usually on the upswing. In reality, however, this is only partially true. Leaders of our organizations are complaining that members show insufficient interest even when the time comes to elect their officers. There was a time when being elected to an office was considered an honor and not a burden of duties which the majority of members prefer to shirk.

In the early days of our social activities the annual election meetings were crowded; they were considered important events. Members vied with each other for the prestige of being chosen, and frequently contests of this sort resulted in temporary antagonism. These competitions nevertheless served only to stimulate the members to increased activity. Election to an

Denní Hlasatel, Dec. 2, 1917.

office was an ensign of confidence.

Recent years have presented a different picture. Some of the annual meetings have not had enough members to constitute a quorum.

Decrease in membership can be traced to the indifference of members; often enough to laziness on the part of the officers themselves. There is no reason why these conditions should not change for the better. If all members will duly attend the meetings this month and elect the right men, it will have a salutary effect upon our social activities throughout the year.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 27, 1917.

INSTRUCTIONS REGARDING REGISTRATION

The Czech National Alliance is calling upon our fellow-countrymen, born in the lands of the Bohemian Crown, Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia, to fill out military registration cards as follows, and not any other way:

Where Were You Born?

	Town		State		Nation
	Praha	--	Bohemia	--	Bohemian
or:	Brno	--	Moravia	--	Bohemian
or:	Tesin	--	Silesia	--	Bohemian

Under no circumstances should any one declare his nationality as "Austrian."

Why should Czech registrants guard themselves against declaring themselves "Austrians"? Simply because the Czechs, in electing for their



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Denni Hlasatel, May 27, 1917.

king a member of the Hapsburg dynasty, have not at the same time signed away their rights to independence of the lands of the Czech Crown; namely, Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia.

The Czechs, by the proclamation of 1916, have declared a state of separation from Austria, and against it. They have decided to form a state of their own, outside of and without the slightest connection with Austria.

We do not recognize the Hapsburg dynasty, we do not recognize Carl, the new emperor, who has not even taken the oath as king of Bohemia, and therefore, is not entitled to rule over us.

Austria is not a nation, not even in a political sense. It is merely a government to which we denied our allegiance at the very beginning of the World War.

Any fellow-countryman who would declare himself to have been born in

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, May 27, 1917.



Austria, or to be of Austrian nationality will damage our common cause and his own also, if the War should come to an abrupt end because of a split in American opinions.

All fellow-countrymen between the ages of twenty-one and thirty are urgently requested to follow the directions given above.

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III H (Polish)

BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, May 17, 1917.

STRENGTH IN UNITY

National Alliance of Czech Catholics Makes
Common Cause with Czech National Alliance

(Editorial)

(Summary)

We have never doubted that the Czech Catholics are not sincere American-Czech patriots, neither that they ardently desire to see the old homeland liberated, and that they are ready for any sacrifice to help towards that end. If there be anyone who takes a skeptical attitude to this statement, he would have convinced himself in the mass meeting of the Czech Catholic Alliance in the Pilsen Park pavilion last night.....Over two thousand men and women thronged the hall.....Czech national and folk songs reverberated through the air.

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Denní Hlasatel, May 17, 1917.

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The resolution by which the Catholics gave expression of their willingness to cooperate wholeheartedly with the Czech National Alliance shall forever be a glorious page in their history.

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III H (Polish)

Monsignor F. Boubal, honorary chairman, opened the meeting, and after some introductory words on the purpose of the gathering, he presented Mr. Jan Straka, a well-known Czech Catholic patriotic worker, who urged those present to support our aims with all their power. The Reverend Oldřich Zlámal, of Cleveland, Ohio, was the main speaker. His subject was "Our actions for liberation." His patriotic work is appreciated by all Czechs of America, among whom he travels and preaches all over the country.

"The stress which I lay upon the unification of all Czech organizations of America as an absolute necessity would have been viewed as radical but six months ago; close cooperation among those societies would not have been considered attainable. Many attempts in this direction have come to naught, and the idea of united action never took root. We are people from diverse

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III H (Polish)

camps, and of heterogeneous thoughts," the Reverend Zlámál began, "nevertheless we are the children of one nation, and we harbor the same national ideals in our hearts--the long-
ing for freedom and independence. This ideal takes on different hues, according to the atmosphere in which each of us moves.....

"As long as the United States kept outside the European conflict, and entertained diplomatic relations with Germany and Austria, the pursuit of the work for the liberation of the Czechs and Slovaks proved very difficult.By the declaration of war, the situation was suddenly and essentially changed, and with it our movement steps into a new phase. At that time, the American-Czechs were looking towards London, Paris, and Petrograd (Petersbourg) for help. But at this instant, however, we are turning towards Washington. Now we are upon our own ground. President Wilson has declared that there can be no peace before the rule of the two bloodthirsty Kaisers is overthrown, and their countries will be governed by men of democratic principles.

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Denní Hlasatel, May 17, 1917.

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"Washington looks upon our movement today as a revolutionary one.....The President, himself, is deeply concerned, and informs us of his personal opinion about our aims. He shows

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III H (Polish)

a deep interest in them. The more insistent we grow about our rights, the more welcome are we in Washington, for the

Czechs and Slovaks are together with the United States in the combat against Germany. They are even more conscientious in their intentions than the Americans themselves, for they have an additional cause--the liberation of their old homeland. The primary causes for our readiness to fight are: First, our American citizenship, the other, our effort to win back the motherland.

"We should like to see martial law established against all persons who try to damage our cause.....We ought to make this law stand above ourselves. Let us put on record every one of our newspapers, whether issued by churches or by freethinking societies, and also the actions of all our civic organizations. Let all of us go on record and declare frankly whether we wish united



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Denní Hlasatel, May 17, 1917.

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political action, whether we are willing to avoid partisan

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or factional friction, whether we are ready to do all this

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for the sake of the rights of our old homeland. If we are

III H (Polish)

a wideawake nation, instead of a mass of brainless people,

we have to introduce discipline into our national life, and

show the healthy core of our nation. We have to find the Czech newspapers,

associations, men from the intelligentsia, priests, ministers, and leaders,

who will be able by the aid of our own martial law to smother all restive

elements, and who will set the mark of Cain upon every one to whom petty

quarrels are dearer than sacred national harmony."

The speaker quoted Jaroslav Vrchlický, the Czech poet, who said in essence that "everyone should march behind his own plough while keeping covered in his bosom whatever creed he may have."

The speaker continued: "Our political actions must be coördinated. There are bills to be submitted to Congress now, demanding that the liberation of

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BOHEMIAN



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Denní Hlasatel, May 17, 1917.

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the Irish and the Polish people be made a condition for peace in future negotiations. The Czech question will also be dealt with. What impression, I ask you, would it give Congress if

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III H (Polish) one day a delegation from one Czech organization, 'in the name of seventy-five per cent of the Czechs', came to ask for consideration of our Czech national rights--and the next day another delegation from a different Czech organization, also 'in the name of seventy-five per cent of the Czechs', appeared to request the identical recognition? It would mean a shameful admission of our own disjunction. I, therefore, appeal to you that while keeping your diverse partisan organizations intact, you may undertake political action in one united body only. This body should be governed by a National Council, which alone should represent it officially.

"Let me touch upon a painful subject now, about the collection of funds. A few months ago, I found in the list of donors for the Polish cause an item of \$135,000, the gift of an unnamed Polish patriot. This is an enormous amount.That Polish patriot knew what aid meant to the destitute populace of burning

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III H (Polish)

villages in his old homeland. Happy is the nation to whom was given a man of pure and tender feeling as he! There are not as many Czechs in America as are Poles, and they may not be as rich. Yet there are a number of American-Czechs whose fortunes are estimated from a million down to several thousand dollars. None of them has made an appearance yet, none of them has donated one tenth of his fortune for the starving women and children in the old country. Our forebears look down upon them with shame in their hearts. Our wealthy men have not given anything worthwhile as yet. The money donated by them for the sake of the good cause is not worth mentioning. They have not given as much as they waste in one single week on parties and entertainment for their friends.

"We have little hope to obtain money in thousands from anybody. We must, therefore, rely upon canvassing among those who earn their living by the sweat of the brow.....Every country in Europe has become the object of sympathy. Only our impoverished people, ransacked and pillaged by the Prussians,

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Denní Hlasatel, May 17, 1917.

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have not found their benefactor as yet. Instead of helping, we American-Czechs dismiss and abandon them with cruel words:

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I C 'Serves you right; it was almost impossible to get along with

III H (Polish) you in Bohemia!' They have sinned, these poor unfortunates,

true enough. But we American-Czechs, with our stomachs well

filled, also sin against God and our neighbors!

"....Your have read of the indescribable misery in which hundreds of thousands of our poor children are living and perishing, of abandoned wives, tottering old men, and young ones maimed in the War. You have read recently in the St. Louis Hlas (Voice of St. Louis) a true report of the cruelties perpetrated by a barbaric soldiery against Czech women and maidens, of the War loans squeezed from the pockets of the Czechs by force. You have read hundreds of private communications, published in our papers, depicting the unexampled starvation of the laboring class in Czech cities, the lack of clothing and medical care, and the fields that are barren now. Yet, there are people among us who dare say: 'I won't give anything; I don't know what is in store for me right here



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III H (Polish)

Denní Hlasatel, May 17, 1917.

in this country'. We do not know what may seize upon us, indeed, but we are sure that the direst possible want in this country would be called prosperity in Bohemia now!.....

".....I call on you, wealthy Czechs! Give your hundred dollar notes, and you, small workingmen, give your nickels and dimes. I call on you, Czech Catholics to follow the example of Cleveland where the Czech community has decided to donate at least \$5000 to be shared by the National Alliance of Czech Catholics and the Cyril and Methodius Fund.....We should collect from Czech settlements more than \$100,000. Then we could find the courage to look into martyred face of Jesus Christ, knowing that we are beginning to live up to His words: 'Love thy neighbor as thyself! So help us God!'"

After this appeal by the Reverend Zlámal, another address, no less moving and permeating of genuine patriotic feeling, which was directed to the gathering by Mr. Hynek, editor of the St. Louis Hlas. Since the beginning of the World War, he has been working for the liberation of the old homeland. He began:

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III H (Polish)

"....I have been given the task of explaining to you whether or not the Czech nation has a right to liberty.An enslaved nation does not really live. It is nothing but a toy in the hands of its overlords, and a source of gain for the other, the free nations.....We can observe this in the oppressed nations, and especially in our own Czech nation which is being beaten down, tyrannized, and enslaved by our terrible enemies and murderers, the Germans. Like Prometheus, we are shackled to the rock, while ferocious black eagles are eating out our eyes, tearing out our hearts, and slowly torturing us to death. Only the hope of the Czechs--that downtrodden people that they may see a day of resurrection, keeps a spark of life in them.....

"Yet our nation is highly cultured, assiduous, gifted, filled with enthusiasm, and ardent admiration for everything good and beautiful. Its right place is among the really free nations only.....

"'Was Rome or Hellas,' asked our poet, Svatopluk Čech, 'greater than our Czech

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homeland'? And have other small nations like the Netherlands, Switzerland, Sweden, or Belgium more right to freedom than we?

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There are many among them who cannot compare in any respect

III H (Polish)

with the achievements of the Czechs. Nevertheless we are happy

in the fact that we do not have neighbors such as the Prussian and Viennese slaveholders. The selfish, tyrannical Germans, who guided by one of their philosophers; namely, Friedrich Nietzsche, continue to shout 'Higher, still higher, superior people! God is dead, long live the German superman!'

.....

"The nation which has an overbearing, despotic neighbor is unhappy. Such a nation is the Czech nation, and for this reason it cannot ever enjoy real liberty.....we welcome, therefore, the opportunity offered by the world war for the liberation of our people. The Allies and President Wilson have promised to help us toward this end. A thousand thanks! With this promise, a new epoch in the history of the Czech people has begun.....



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"The Czech nation has a full right to liberty and self-determination. Like the Poles in Germany, the Czechs were forbidden in the so called 'closed German districts' of Bohemia to say the Lord's prayer in their language over the grave of a Czech mother.....God gave us the right to liberty, but the Kaiser,

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III H (Polish)

who defies God is robbing us of this right.....

....."

The last speaker of the evening was the Reverend Jan Rynda, archepiscopal councillor of St. Paul, Minn., a priest known all over the United States, and who, for twenty-five years has been guiding the destinies of the Czech settlement in St. Paul. The subject of his address was "The duty of the American-Czechs toward their new homeland". He enumerated the many benefits within the gift of the United States, reminding us at the same time of the gratitude we owe to this country, and admonishing us to show it now by loyally fulfilling our patriotic duties.....

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Denní Hlasatel, May 17, 1917.

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For lack of space this address will be printed in the next issue of this paper.

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III H (Polish) An orchestra and a male sextet, directed by Professor Přibil, filled the musical program, and an apotheosis of Bohemia and Columbia was presented. All of these numbers contributed in a great measure to the dignity of the event, and to the patriotic atmosphere which pervaded the assembly.

Toward the close of the evening, a resolution was passed unanimously in which was emphasized the necessity of cooperation between the Czech National Alliance and the National Alliance of Czech Catholics. Close contact in matters political and national was advocated. To achieve this end, a committee of six is to be formed, which will henceforth be called The Czech National Council (Česká Národní Rada) of which three members shall be of Czech National Alliance (České Národní Sdružení), and three of the National Alliance of Czech Catholics (Národní

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Denní Hlasatel, May 17, 1917.

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Svaz Českých Katolíků). They are to meet weekly.

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The resolution demands that "the foremost and only effort of

III H (Polish)

the Czech National Council be bent toward a way for united action in all matters concerning the liberation of the old

homeland". The transactions of the Council are to be published in all Czech papers.

A telegram voicing the loyalty of the Americans of Czech extraction was sent from the meeting to President Wilson. Bývali Čechové(Bohemians there were once....) sung by the sextet, and America by the entire assembly, closed the evening.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 13, 1917.

LAWNDALE TAXPAYERS' CLUB

Following the routine business, members of the Lawndale Taxpayers' Club heard a very interesting lecture at their recent regular meeting. Alderman Otto Kerner spoke on the activities of the Chicago City Council.

He compared the way the city council's agenda was handled not so long ago, when the "Gray Wolves" were the rulers of our city's legislative body, with the manner in which the business is transacted today. The alderman then announced that the protest against the annual observance of St. Patrick's Day by the City Hall had been effective. He assured the audience that the City Hall would not observe that holiday any more.

At the conclusion of Mr. Kerner's address the chairman commented on the scant



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BOHEMIAN

III B 3 b

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Denni Hlasatel, May 13, 1917.

I F 2

I C attendance at club meetings. He felt that this was a result both of the
IV migration of the Czechs into communities farther west, such as Cicero
and Berwyn, and of the continual sale of property by the Czechs in the
Lawndale district.

"Behind the Czechs who are abandoning their old established grounds a foreign element encroaches. Against this influx vigorous resistance must be made by a strong organization of old settlers, who will not move, those who have developed the neighborhood, and who are loath to see their beautiful Lawndale district lost to them!" The chairman continued:

"Only in unity is there strength; therefore it is necessary that every Czech taxpayer join our club for the protection of our interests and the amelioration of these conditions."



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 13, 1917.

The Lawndale Taxpayers' Club is politically independent; it not only works for the interests of all, but it offers its members special personal advantages. To make membership more accessible for those of moderate means, no fee will be asked from those who file their application at the next meeting which will be held in the Vojta Naprstek school, 26th Street and Homan Avenue, on May 19.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 31, 1917.

CZECH-AMERICAN SOKOLS UNITE INTO COMMUNITY

We brought the news some time ago about the impending amalgamation of all the Sokol societies into one mighty organization, the "Cesko-Americka Obec Sokolska" (Czech-American Sokol Community). This unification evoked joyous response in all Czech-American settlements. Its main components were two large associations, the Narodni Jednota Sokolska (National Sokol Union) and the group Fuegnerstys. The plan for the action has been under discussion for many years, actually since the last general meeting of the delegates of all the Sokol associations, under the leadership of Doctor Scheiner, which was held in the United States. What appeared to a great number of doubters to be a dream for many years, impossible to come true, has become a reality. The difficulties in the path of the reorganization seemed unsurmountable indeed, yet the transformation took place, in an historically significant, and a portentous moment at that, just after



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 31, 1917.

the Austrian persecutors arbitrarily, and in a spirit of revenge, had dissolved the most representative Czech association of the old homeland: the "Ceska Obec Sokolska" (Czech Sokol Community) and a great number of units belonging to it. The Czech-American Sokol Community has thus become the only heir to the tenets and ideals formerly upheld by the now defunct Community, whose headquarters were in Prague, Bohemia.

The instant the formal unification had taken place, plans began to crop up for the conduct of the activities of the new body. Many ways had been devised for this purpose, prior to the unification, and as many had to be abandoned, until the final, more concrete ideas about the administration were conceived. The first fruit born out of these was the establishment of a main executive committee, into which are vested all of the agenda formerly handled by the National Sokol Union, and the group Fuegner-Tyrs, separately. The committee consists of



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ROMANIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 31, 1917.

members of both sexes.

The group Fuegner-Tyrs, in a touching farewell party to the public, wound up its affairs formally some time ago, although its official activity does not cease until today, when the National Sokol Union will give up its existence also. Tomorrow, the new Sokol community will begin a vigorous organized activity in order to emphasize its virility. The members on the committee are Sokol workers of previous excellent standing, so that the success of the biggest Sokol organization now in existence seems well assured.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Alasatel, Jan. 24, 1916.

FROM DENNY.

Bohemian Citizens Seek Annexation to Cicero

The Bohemian population of Berwyn, living in the Fourth and Fifth wards, is discontented with the conditions prevailing there. The dissatisfaction is not confined to the prohibition laws of the town but in a measure is due to the unjust treatment of the people living in the north end, where the Bohemian citizens reside; this section does not get the improvements to which it is entitled. The north-end citizens are complaining that "old" Berwyn, which is the south part of the town, is represented by six aldermen to the north end's four; therefore they are outvoted six to four every time a vote is taken in the council meeting when improvements are considered..

We have often mentioned these complaints, and that they are not the statements of individuals, the gigantic meeting of Bohemian citizens yesterday afternoon at Berwyn Sokol Hall on 17th Place bears witness.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Khasatol, Jan. 24, 1916.

The meeting was called by the Bohemian Improvement Association, and the hall was filled to its full capacity; ladies too were present. The most interesting topics of discussion were those which caused the meeting to be called. Foremost was the question whether the Bohemians settled in that part of the town which comprised the Fourth and Fifth Wards should break away from the town of Bergyn and join the town of Cicero.

The presiding officer of this meeting was Mr. J. P. Wojacek, and a series of speakers explained to the citizens the benefits which would accrue to the Bohemian population by annexation to Cicero, where the local administration is more liberal, and where the Bohemian element would be more likely to obtain justice.

The speakers called attention to the five-cent fare, which the citizens of Bergyn cannot hope to get under present conditions. The lighting system needs to be improved, as do many other units of the town's service, and the taxpayers are entitled to this service.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 24, 1916.

Alderman Svoboda exhibited a map of the district which it is desired to have annexed to Cicero and explained that the law makes it necessary to present a petition to the county court with at least a hundred signatures of citizens sixty days before an election [is to be held]. This proposition would have to be voted on both in Berwyn and in Cicero, and should it win [in both places], it would be put into effect. The securing of petitions is an easy matter; but the hard part of it all is the work needed in Berwyn and in Cicero to put through this proposition successfully in both towns by the time of the next election in April, for enough agitation would have to be carried on to gain an affirmative vote. To achieve this end, every Bohemian vote would have to be counted on, and the votes of many other citizens would have to be solicited; but the hope was expressed that this could be accomplished.

It was also stated that certain citizens of Berwyn, namely, the prohibitionists, would like to get rid of the Bohemian element because this element sooner or later, they fear, will force more liberal laws upon the community. It was also stated that the Bohemian citizens in Cicero would vote for annexation, as would many other foreign voters, because that annexation would add greatly

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BOLIVIAN

Donni Blasatel, Jan. 24, 1916.

to the prosperity of Cicero.

Practically every one at this meeting seemed to favor amendment; but there were those who voiced their fear that the time is too short for an agitation sufficiently extensive to win at the polls next April.

Were the motion to lose at election, it would be two years before the matter again could be brought before the voters; but others argued that by the seventh of April much work can be accomplished if the citizens work in accord, and that it is not impossible that the result of this endeavor will be success. It was proposed that the Improvement Club and the Taxpayers' Association of the north end of the ward be requested to call a meeting, so that there also the judgment and co-operation of voters may be secured.

The chairman of the Taxpayers' Association is Mr. Janku; he said that the time is rather short before the next election for extensive agitation, but that the members of the Taxpayers' Association will not refuse co-operation

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BOHEMIAN

Daniel Lusatol, Jan. 24, 1946.

for a cause so worthy of support. Mr. Bouscek, also a member of the above-named organization, and many other speakers favored the proposition that immediate action be taken, and speeches of similar import were loudly applauded.

The whole trend of yesterday's meeting seemed to point to the conclusion that the question of Bohemian League's joining with Cicero will be put to a vote next April.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 13, 1915.

MORE ABOUT HYPHENS

(Editorial)

"Hyphenated" Americans are again a thorn in the flesh of many a politician, and of many newspapers, big and small, from that one which calls itself "the world's greatest newspaper" down to those that are nothing more than an excuse for journalistic efforts. However, it is an old story, which pops up every once in a while with new and more or less timely variations. Immigrants have made America what it is today. Without them there would be no riches here. It is particularly our agriculture, of which Americans are so proud, that owes its development and progress to immigrants. But in spite of all that, the American-born citizens consider the immigrants as inferior people who need a guardian who would be constantly reminding them of their duties and keeping them to the fulfilling of accepted obligations. Well, let us tell you one thing. The much abused hyphen is not a sign of cleavage, but a sign of unity. It is an indication that those who are using it, while not unmindful of their origin, cling firmly to this country, the country they have chosen as their

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 13, 1915.

new home.

Therefore, Mr. Wilson has no reason to be afraid of "hyphenated" Americans. People who have come here in order to develop their abilities and powers under more favorable circumstances than those prevailing in their native countries, in order to live a life of greater freedom and liberty than they could have lived in their oppressed homelands, know how to appreciate America and American institutions, and will remain loyal to her under all circumstances. Moreover, Mr. Wilson has no reason whatever to be afraid that the immigrants will oppose him when he becomes a candidate for re-election. The position he has taken toward the belligerent nations and his methods of defending that position find a greater understanding and more thorough appreciation among the immigrants than among native-born Americans. With the exception of some half-crazy Germans and Irish, the millions of naturalized citizens are not only the staunchest followers of the slogan "America First," but also the most sincere admirers of Mr. Wilson and his policies.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 25, 1915.

LET US NOT BE DEAF AND BLIND

(Editorial)

More than once have we remarked in this very place that it is wrong to rely on preserving the Bohemian ways of life and the Bohemian language here in America while we know that very little, and in some respects absolutely nothing, is being done toward that end. For this we have been censured in various quarters with the remark that we love to criticize and love to criticize most where no criticism is necessary. But censure is not refutation, for refutation requires the presentation of proofs of the fallacy of the statement or opinion in question. Have such proofs ever been offered to us? No. Had they been, we should have abandoned our opinion, or at least we should have revised it in the proper manner. Our opinions have merely been censured, never refuted; it is therefore quite natural that we have not changed them, and that we propose to criticize even where some people think no criticism is needed.

Therefore we are turning again to the painful and still open wound of the preserva-

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BOHEMIAN

Donni Hlasatel, Sept. 25, 1915.

tion of our national life. We do so in the hope that this time we shall reach at least a few persons who will take notice of our criticism and give to it some consideration. We do so with the conviction that not all those around us are deaf and blind; in fact, we believe that there are around us a goodly number of those who do not mind opening their ears and their eyes when they have the opportunity to hear a out conditions and apprehend facts which are submitted to them with the best intentions. More than once have we said that we propose to discuss everything that is going on around us and while trying to be impartial to discuss and call attention both to agreeable and to disagreeable issues and questions, and the latter are much more plentiful than the former. There is one thing that we have frequently noticed: complaints, and no doubt fully justified complaints, that very little is being done among us toward the preservation of our Bohemian national life in America, where no longer so many immigrants arrive as in former years, and it was the newly arrived immigrants who were the core of our national life. These complaints, amounting to a confession of guilt, are sincere, but they are nothing more than a confession. Nothing has been done to revive the waning strength and to refresh the withering blossoms of our national life.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 25, 1915.

We appear to be fond of using every opportunity to talk about our Bohemian schools. We like to talk about the fact that their number has been growing every year, but we stop right there, saying nothing about the results which they are accomplishing. It is very praise-worthy and meritorious to take care of our children, to see to it that they know how to read and write Bohemian, to make them able to talk with us in our native language, the language that we have inherited from our ancestors. Since this is not a matter of indifference to us, we should not stop there; we should go a step farther. We should see to it that the knowledge of the Bohemian language is backed up by something deeper, something more substantial and permanent, principally by a national feeling, without which the Bohemian language is nothing more than a hollow sound, a body without a soul. To create such a feeling in our youth is a difficult and very complicated task, for it involves a number of circumstances which we cannot control, and which stand in the way of our best efforts. But there are also circumstances within ourselves which are in our way. Let us not forget that there are people among us who have nothing but ridicule and insult for everything ever so slightly connected with the old country, and who extol everything in this great America. They ridicule and insult

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 25, 1915.

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the old country, our own cradle, **right** in the presence of the children and without the least embarrassment. Acting in that way, how can we expect our children to have a warm feeling, a deep esteem and respect for the mere language? Will they not feel that it is more of a burden to them than something that elevates, ennobles, and liberates?

In saying this we have in mind more than our school children. Let us take a look at our more mature young people, the youth from which we recruit the new membership of our Bohemian associations. There are very many of them. Let us admit freely that in founding our societies and associations, our lodges and clubs, we have done so principally with the purpose of preserving, as long as we can, the Bohemian way of life, and with the Bohemian way of life also the Bohemian language. Are we following that purpose now? Have we ever followed it in the past? What do we propose to do about it in the future? What will the life in our associations be like in the near future when the Bohemian language is already disappearing from them when we, particularly our young people, use the English language in conversation? Is not this a phenomenon that should make us stop and think, stop and begin

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 25, 1915.

to consider the means of a rapid and thorough improvement? Anybody who is a member of any one of our associations will have to admit that the matter is just as we have described it. The Bohemian language is gradually being pushed out of our associations, to be replaced by the English language, which is being used with particular delight by the young members. That this is the case is best shown by the fact that the introduction of the English language as the official language has been discussed in a number of our societies.

This should not be a matter of indifference to us. If we eliminate from our associations the Bohemian language, we shall eliminate with it the Bohemian ways of life, and there will be nothing Bohemian left in them but the name, and even the name frequently fails to remind us of anything Bohemian. We are not overstating it. We are simply stating it plainly. We assert, and it pains us to assert it, that the Bohemian language is about to disappear even from our Sokol halls, into which slowly but surely alien customs are finding their way, not only in parties, when the members gather for social purposes, but also in gymnastic drills and even in business meetings. And the Sokols are those who should be the

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

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Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 25, 1915.

guardians of the Bohemian ways of life and should preserve our sweet Bohemian tongue in this land where we are encircled by things foreign. This is more than we should tolerate. We must wake up, realize the danger, and give some evidence of pride and self-esteem. Without these two we shall have no life of our own.

Let us not be deaf and blind to everything that is going on around us. Let us open wide our eyes and ears, and when we see or hear that there is anything in that modest and meager life of ours that needs improving or correcting, let us try to correct and improve it. Let us not rely on anybody else to do it. Let us do it, every one of us, by himself and within himself. The sooner we begin, the better. Soon it may be too late to begin at all. Soon we may have to reproach ourselves, to accuse ourselves for having been unable to preserve and conserve for ourselves that which we should have treasured as our dearest and holiest possession, that of which the nationals of all countries are most proud, and which serves them for guidance on their way to more beautiful and nobler accomplishments in life.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 18, 1915.

/DECLINE OF THE BOHEMIAN LANGUAGE/

(Editorial Comment)

It seems that we do not know what we want. Our old wounds remain open, and we do not seem at all to feel the sharpness of the pain which they are causing.

As far back as 1909, when Dr. Josef Scheiner /the head of all Sokol organizations and leader of the whole movement in the old country/ visited this country, he regretted our small esteem of our native language even among the Sokols, and he expressed his regret in his Pamatnik /book or booklet descriptive of the history or memories of a certain person or organization, usually published in an impressive form and on the occasion of memorable events/ by saying:

"What a heartache it caused us to hear our boys from somewhere around Caslav or Pisek address one another, call to each other, in the English language! And we could hardly believe the evidence of our ears. We felt ashamed and

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 18, 1915.

angry to see how easily our brothers forget their mother tongue, and how gladly, with a kind of pride, they are using a foreign language, even using it in their drills in their Sokol gymnasiums. That, brothers, is not our idea of a Sokol. In our conception of Sokoldom, the defense and promotion of everything Bohemian has a very prominent place; the love of everything Bohemian is apparent in every facial expression, every vibration of the voice, every mental conception of a Sokol!"

Has anything changed among us since those days? Evidently not a great deal; otherwise the Borec official organ of the Sokols could not have written:

"In this free American land, where nobody interferes with our use of the Bohemian language, at least in Bohemian halls, Bohemian parties, and Bohemian social gatherings, we seem to be avoiding our mother tongue, so that it might seem that we are ashamed of it!"

Unfortunately there is more truth in these words than many of us would like

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Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 18, 1915.

to admit, a state of affairs in which there is not the least to be proud of.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, July 25, 1915.

A TERRIBLE CATASTROPHE FOR CHICAGO BOHEMIANS
Whole Families Perish when Western Electric Excursion
Steamer to Michigan City Capsizes at North Clark Street Pier

The news about a terrible catastrophe which, as we learn, is of much larger dimensions than the one caused by the fire in the Iroquois Theater, spread with lightning speed throughout Chicago in the early hours of yesterday morning. The catastrophe will bring sorrow and despair to many Bohemian families.....

The Lake Michigan steamer "Eastland" had almost three thousand passengers, who were almost exclusively employees of the Western Electric Company. This company has its enormous plants in a district now predominantly inhabited by our countrymen, many of whom are working in its plants. The steamer turned over on its side and all those who were on the deck were swept into the water, while those who were in the cabins were trapped, and few of them were saved.....

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WPA (ILL) File 36275

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, July 25, 1915.

....Because the news about the catastrophe spread with lightning speed, our countrymen, even in the distant districts, knew about it shortly after eight in the morning. The details of the news had the most profound effect in Bohemian California, in the Lawndale district, in Morton Park, New Tabor, Marigold, and in the whole of Cicero, where many of our countrymen appear to be stricken by the catastrophe. A very large number of our countrymen who work for the Western Electric Company have their homes in those parts, and left them early yesterday morning in order to participate in the excursion that proved fatal to so many. Naturally, therefore, there was a great deal of excitement in these districts, even panic in some of them, including even the Pilsen district, Town of Lake and the Little South Side.....

Sad, extremely sad, was our duty as reporters when, guided by information received from various sources, we started tracing down our countrymen whose names were on the lists of those drowned and missing. In almost every family we visited, we witnessed heartbreaking scenes of sorrow and despair; every where

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Denni Hlasatel, July 25, 1915.

were eyes reddened by tears; and questions, were asked and requests were made for definite news about their members.....

[Translator's note: Description of visits to various families whose members are either lost or missing, and a long list of missing Bohemians containing fifty-seven names are omitted in translation.]

Those Saved

[Translator's note: A list of forty-eight persons saved from the waves, and, in some cases, a description of the manner in which they were saved are omitted in translation.]

Participants Were Members of Hawthorne Club

The excursion was arranged by the Hawthorne Club, whose membership is available to the employees of the Western Electric Company exclusively. One of the

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, July 25, 1915.

organizers was our countryman, Karel Borovsky.....

Excursions similar to the one planned for yesterday are arranged by the Western Electric Company every year.....

Over 6,600 tickets were sold for the excursion....According to Mrs. Borovsky, there are over 3,000 Bohemians employed by the Western Electric Company.....

The number of drowned is estimated variously at two to three hundred people, but it may prove to be even four or five times as great.....

WPA (U.S.) FILE 30775

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, July 3, 1915.

LET'S GET READY FOR THE WORST

It is not for the first time that we are calling attention to this matter. We have said several times already that the tactlessness and rabidity with which the Germans in America are defending the "Vaterland" will not damage them so much as it will harm us and all immigrants. There was a time when immigrants used to enjoy every political liberty in the United States, but we have been afraid that our enemies will take advantage of the events accompanying this war to show that the immigrants are an unreliable element, that they are not loyal to America but remain attached to Europe. Now, our prediction has proved correct. An old and embittered enemy of the immigrants, Theodore Roosevelt, has been heard from these days, a man who hardly had warmed up his presidential seat when he inaugurated an attack against the immigrants, a man who in his first message to Congress, in 1901, devoted long columns to attacks against European immigrants "who murder the Presidents," and succeeded in that way in having immigration restricted by Congress.

Roosevelt has written an article in the July issue of the magazine Metropolitan

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Denni Hlasatel, July 3, 1915.

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which indicates what treatment immigrants may expect in the United States in case more such fanatics as the rough-riding colonel are among the American political leaders. He writes among other things:

"The terrible war which threatens to pull us also into the struggle has bared the cancer of 'conditional' Americanism in our midst and has shown us the necessity of trying to unify our nation. There should be no 'hyphenated' Americans (by which Roosevelt means German-Americans, Anglo-Americans, Bohemian-Americans, etc.) but only Americans. Every foreigner in our country who wants to become a good American citizen should demonstrate his good intentions by becoming a thorough American, without any equivocation, any condition attached to his being a good American, or any inclination to his old country, and by repudiating entirely any double nationality. He should be an American only, and nothing else whatever. Only under these conditions may he expect to be treated like any native-born citizen of this country."

Following this, Roosevelt shows how this end should be reached. He says that

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, July 3, 1915.

the first condition of good American citizenship is for the immigrant to acquire the knowledge of the English language as soon after his arrival as possible. Every school, every business, every institution should see to it that the immigrants stop using their native language and learn English at the earliest date. The knowledge of the English language should be the first interest of all schools, and factories should pay higher wages and give better chances for advancement to those workmen who talk English. Roosevelt would permit the immigrants to preserve some of the good customs they had acquired at home, but their first duty should be to adjust themselves to American customs and traditions. The English language should be considered the foundation of any success in America, and should be the first qualification for American citizenship. In times of peace, the knowledge of the English language is necessary for personal safety, for the performance of the duties of citizenship, and for the acquiring of a measure of prosperity. In times of war, it is an important qualifying factor of national unity.

Illiteracy should be limited to the least possible degree. Every immigrant up

WILLIAM

Our country, says Roosevelt, is a pot in which various nations are being melted into one. It is to be desired that this melting be as complete as possible. If there is anything left that cannot be melted and blended with the rest of the mixture, it is worthless and harmful. It is harmful to the individuals, and consequently to the whole nation. In other words, it is a disgrace if one or

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Denni Hlasatel, July 3, 1915.

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another American citizen acts as a German-American, Anglo-American, Irish-American, and not as an American, a simple, unhyphenated American. It is criminal for such a hyphenated citizen not to give all his loyalty to the United States, and to have a part of it reserved for another country.

These are Roosevelt's opinions. We are afraid that they are also the opinions of other influential and leading statesmen, who will want to introduce them into practice as soon as an opportunity can be found. Will it benefit America? America should take advantage of experience in Europe and realize that every forcible action generates a forcible reaction, and that no nation in the world can be deprived of its language by compulsion.

WPA (LL) 100-100000

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 29, 1918.

LET US CONSERVE OUR BOHEMIAN NATIONALITY

(Editorial)

There seems to be no doubt that right after the war immigration will be stopped for a long period of years. Have we given thought to this matter? Where and how shall we keep on strengthening our national consciousness, which under present conditions dies a natural death in the second generation? Or are we still foolish enough to believe that the Bohemian branch in America is hardy enough to remain fresh and strong in the future without any help from the outside? Let us not make a mistake! It is up to us to be looking for some means of preventing an early decay and death of this branch of ours, while it is still fully alive and in its prime.

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 24, 1914.

ARIZONA'S NEW LABOR PROVISION

(Editorial)

Arizona has passed a new labor law which is in fact a law against immigration. According to that law no large enterprise may have more than twenty per cent immigrants among its employees. All others must be American-born workers. This is a new bit of evidence of the gratitude shown by America, which owes all it is today, in the first place, to our people, the immigrants. On the other hand it is a well known fact that the American is the last man who would agree to do hard labor. This he avoids, and he seeks light work for more money. His favorite occupation is politics, which brings in the largest income for work that may just as well be called idleness, and the income is made up of the money of those against whom our legislatures have been passing increasingly drastic laws lately.

III ABOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 20, 1914.

BOHEMIAN STATISTICS OF CHICAGO

As we have previously stated, this year's school census shows that 102,749 Bohemians live in Chicago. This figure includes both Bohemians born in the old country and American-born Bohemians whose fathers are of Bohemian origin. There are more American-born Bohemians in Chicago than those born in the old country. The first number 53,675 as against 49,074 of the latter. Most Bohemians live in the Tenth, Twelfth, Twenty-ninth and Thirty-fourth Wards, but there is not one single ward in Chicago without any Bohemians. The number of Bohemians in the several wards is as follows:

<u>Ward</u>	<u>Bohemia-born</u>	<u>American-born</u>
1	69	21
2	39	7
3	153	48
4	688	571
5	270	300
6	180	37
7	78	38

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BOHEMIANDenni Hlasatel, Sept. 20, 1914.

<u>Ward</u>	<u>Bohemia-born</u>	<u>American-born</u>
8	99	98
9	288	221
10	10,332	11,611
11	3,954	4,604
12	13,447	16,983
13	159	106
14	152	103
15	654	474
16	48	29
17	146	100
18	144	31
19	69	35
20	1,284	1,046
21	97	27
22	136	81

MPA-ILL) PROJ. 30275

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 20, 1914.

<u>Ward</u>	<u>Bohemia-born</u>	<u>American-born</u>
23	76	53
24	110	80
25	80	37
26	46	47
27	661	618
28	177	182
29	4,740	5,002
30	391	335
31	122	128
32	183	180
33	312	238
34	9,247	9,846
35	439	353

These, together with recently annexed Morgan Park, where there are

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 20, 1914.

four Bohemian-born and five American-born Bohemians give a total of 49,074 Bohemian-born, and 53,675 American-born Bohemians residing in Chicago.

These figures, however, do not give an exact picture. Mr. J. A. Holpuch, the only Bohemian member of the Chicago board of education at the present time, has pointed out that many American-born Bohemians have registered as Americans, even though their parents were born in the old country.

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Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 15, 1913.

A TRIBUTE TO CHICAGO BOHEMIANS

Yesterday's Tribune carries on its first page a very enthusiastic but not quite accurate article about the Bohemians of Chicago..... Here is a translation of the article:

[Translator's note: Most of the first part of the article appears to deal with the "Slavonic Epopee" by the famous Bohemian painter, Alphonse Mucha, whose work on the paintings of which the "Slavonic Epopee" is composed was financed largely by Mr. Charles R. Crane of Chicago. After a paragraph containing general information about Bohemians in the United States, the article goes on as follows;]

.....Chicago is the largest Bohemian center with the exception of Prague and Vienna. Here the Bohemians have five banks of some importance, one of which is a national bank and four are state banks. From their directors we learn

Denni Ilasatel, Sept. 15, 1913.

that Bohemians send very little money to the "old country". They like to put their savings into homes which they own. To promote home building, they have organized about one hundred building and loan associations, some of which show assets close to one-half-million dollars.....

All around Chicago there are many farming districts where Bohemians predominate. Some of these districts are almost purely Bohemian.....

.....

It has been more than fifty years since the first Bohemian colony settled in Chicago. But no Bohemian has yet been sentenced to death for murder in this city.....

Chicago Bohemians are prominent in politics. More than eighty per cent of them have become American citizens.....Mr. Karel J. Vopicka, a prominent Bohemian brewer of Chicago.....will soon go to Europe as the United States Ambassador to

Denni Glasatel, Sept. 18, 1913.

the Balkans..... Here [in Chicago] the Bohemians have one congressman, two judges, the chief bailiff of the municipal court, a clerk of the probate court, seven aldermen, and many other public officials of consequence.....

....They have many Catholic and a number of Protestant churches here, four dailies printed in the Bohemian language, several weeklies and other periodicals, a Bohemian theater, five thousand schools (gymnasts), many clubs, and some six hundred fraternal and benevolent societies. Of special interest as an unusual institution are their Saturday classes where their children learn the Bohemian language and the history of their own and their parents' homeland.....

[Translator's note: The editor of the Glasatel states that there are a number of inaccuracies in the article, particularly of a statistical character.]

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Mar. 25, 1913.

BOHEMIAN MOTOR CLUB

From now on the Bohemians of Chicago will have their own motor club, which undoubtedly is the first of its kind in the United States. The club was founded last week and carries the name of the Lawndale Auto Club. The purpose of the Club is mutual aid in accidents, wholesale purchase of automobile accessories, etc., and, of course, also the organization of social outings. The next meeting will be held tomorrow at 8:30 P. M. in the Club headquarters at 1910 South Kedzie Avenue. Motorists who are interested in acquiring membership may apply during the meeting. The meeting is being called by Messrs. F. G. Hájíček, Frank Kopecký, and Frank Salát.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, July 5, 1912.

WE PROTEST

An Inconsiderate, Shameless Attack against the
Bohemian People by the Socialist Newspaper,
Daily World

This morning's edition of the Socialist newspaper, Daily World, contains an abusive attack against the Bohemian people in its report of the Gotch-Šmejkal wrestling match.

It is our duty to protest against this attack in the name of all the Bohemian people. We cannot let this assault against the Bohemian people, against our women and girls, pass unnoticed.

The Daily World writes: "In one of the front boxes sits a company consisting of Šmejkal's close relatives. Here they create a whole Bohemian community. They speak Bohemian and are attired a la Ellis Island. This group was a riddle

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Denni Hlasatel, July 5, 1912.

to the American guests. Aside from Negroes and Bohemians, there were no other ladies within this circle, although the galleries swarmed with variegated petticoats and hats of the most diverse kinds, etc."

The Socialist paper apparently ranks Bohemian women and girls with the Negro women, and even gives the Negroes a sort of preference. It proclaims it a shame and perhaps even a provocation if the people speak Bohemian. It laughs at the Bohemians, saying that they are dressed in immigrant attire, or "a la Ellis Island".

At the present time, protests are being made against the so-called Bellingham-Root Senate bill which is aimed against immigrants. The Daily World took an active part in these protests, but now it comes forward with an attack against the Bohemians, their women and girls. The Bohemian language is laughable to that paper. The latter ridicules the Bohemians for their workmen's attire, and it jokes that it was the Bohemian community which was a "riddle" to the

WPA (LL) PROJ. 30.15

Denní Hlasatel, July 5, 1912.

Americans.

This is supposed to be a Socialist newspaper which propagates equal rights; this is a newspaper published by immigrants who make their living and fatten on trusting people, against whose patience and confidence they sin. If the Bohemian people are to be the laughing stock for such a yellow sheet; if the Daily World does not know any more about the Bohemian people than it printed in its slanderous publication today, then it is a sad example of its journalistic knowledge, and it would be much more proper if these gentlemen used manure forks instead of editorial pens.

We protest against this insulting attack on the Bohemian people; we believe that our protest will not be in vain, and that the Bohemian people will now fully recognize what kind of people are trying to be the leaders of the workingmen.

The Bohemian people will recognize these first-class know-nothings attired as

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, July 5, 1912.

Socialists, or rather, these howling wolves in sheep's clothing.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 4, 1909.

TO PRESERVE THE CZECH LANGUAGE.

p. 4.. Judge Pinckney of the Juvenile Court is evidently afraid of hurting the Catholics if he allowed the transfer of two Czech orphans from the institution of a foreign nationality to the Bohemian Orphan Asylum. He may rest assured, however, that nobody is minding the affair save the Czechs, and these, whether Catholic or Free-Thinker, know that the Bohemians care about each and every one soul belonging to them, and that any one will ingratiate himself to the Czechs who will help to save two Czech children for their native tongue.

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 21, 1909.

FOR PROSPECTIVE CITIZENS.

p. 1.--Hardly a day passes without an inquiry in our office about the steps which must be taken to obtain citizenship papers.

Before the enactment of the new law it was comparatively easy to become a citizen. Now, however, many an applicant is rejected simply because he has failed to comply with the regulations, and then he believes that he has been treated unjustly.

In order to spare our countrymen such disappointments, we print a thorough explanation of the new law and also some of the most important questions which may be asked of the applicant.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 26, 1906.

GET YOUR CITIZENSHIP PAPERS.

p.l.--Whoever is entitled to citizenship papers, that is, whoever has had his first papers at least two years, and has lived in this country at least five years, should take advantage of the provisions of the present naturalization law and secure citizenship papers immediately. The present law offers many advantages, and makes it possible for an immigrant to become a citizen without any long delays, questioning, examinations, and without large expense.

The new law, which becomes effective the day after tomorrow, decrees, that final citizenship papers will be issued ninety days after the filing of the application which will be sent to Washington, where it will be examined.

This proceedure will cost much more money and will cause the applicants more running around and much discomfort. For that reason, let everyone, who can, take out his final papers immediately, according to the old law.

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 26, 1906.

In order that no one need lose any time from work, the clerks in the circuit and superior courts are working in the evenings and many judges in these courts are naturalizing applicants late at night. Anyone who applies to-night to Mr. Sima, at 22nd and Kedzie; to Mr. Cyril Fiala, on Blue Island avenue; to Mr. Sindelar, at 13th street; and 42nd avenue; or to Mr. Mladka, at 1313 Central Park avenue will receive citizenship papers free of cost.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 22, 1906.

TRIBUNE ARTICLE ON CZECHS CAUSES DISPLEASURE

P. 4 -- The Sunday Tribune had two pages, in small print, about the Czechs in the Plzen (Pilsen) district. We always welcome a just, favorable mention in the English papers, but the article in the Tribune, be it, from the point of view of that paper, ever so sympathetic, could not fill our hearts with much joy or even with satisfaction. In reading it we felt rather peevish, for the writer pictures us according to his own conception and not as we really are. That our districts make a favorable impression upon the unbiased observer, we are ready to believe. Clean streets, nicely fitted out houses, stores testifying to businesslike endeavor, assiduousness, and ability, these things cannot remain unobserved, and they must mean even more, as they represent everything we possess here, the results of strenuous work, painstaking thrift, and diligent cultural education. Ours is no property inherited, or the profit from any haphazard speculation, but the fruits of manifold efforts. From the article in the Tribune, however, one should gather, that we have a leaning towards the churches, and what a multitude of churches and parochial schools we are supporting, and how we flock for Sunday service. The article concludes by the statement that every Czech is a Sokol (of the gymnastic society). Children, lads and lassies are supposed to be ardent

Denni Hlasatel, May 22, 1906.

members of gymnastic clubs. O, if it only were so! What is said in the article of alderman Hurt we do not care to mention. The Czechs just chuckled, and in the opinion of other nationalities - for whom it was evidently written - it cannot but profit Mr. Hurt, which we wholeheartedly wish for him. We think, however, that when newspapers undertake the printing of treatises on immigrant nationalities they should entrust the writing to able representatives of the respective nationalities. Such articles would then not be teeming with lies and clotted nonsense, they would not be trite, they would on the contrary render considerable service to said nationalities and, at the same time, offer valuable truthful information. The type of essay as offered by the Tribune last Sunday merits only a cursory glance and then the waste basket.

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 4, 1906.

BOHEMIAN LIFE IN AMERICA.

p. 4--Lately our Bohemian-American life has been subjected to severe criticism, several newspapers taking part in the debates. A thing of this kind does no harm. However, we did not hear one entirely sound opinion voiced during these debates.

On the one side it was all idealism, on the other plain materialism. Much can be written about the life of American-Bohemians, very much; but the question of their life will never be solved. In spite of the fact that idealists tell us, that we should remain Czech patriots, our fate is sealed--we shall disappear in the sea of another nation.

Whatever the ideals may be of those people who reproach us, we did not come to America with the thought of founding a new Bohemia, but to assure ourselves a decent living.

It will be our pride, if we can continue to regard ourselves as Czechs for as long a period as possible.

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 4, 1906.

We do not fear, however, that any changes, either political or of our language, will be forced upon us. This is impossible.

The idealists forget this fact, and this causes them to misunderstand our attitude and to subject us to unduly severe criticism.

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hladatel, June 22, 1904.

[RACIAL PATRIOTISM IN AMERICANS AND IN BOHEMIANS]

7.4---Those fellow-countrymen of ours who condemn all patriotic efforts of American Bohemians, who think that our greatest good lies in quickly forgetting the cradle of our race and becoming Americanized, ought to take as their example the Americans themselves, whose English origin dates back to the long ago. These people, even though America is really their native land, since their parents, their grandparents, and their great-grandparents were born and died here, retain their friendly feeling for the English nation, as is evident from the sympathy which they express for the English people at every opportunity. They always give preference to an Englishman over a Bohemian or a German, even though the latter has long been a citizen. The impulse which prompts them is racial patriotism. Why then should a Bohemian who has just received his citizenship papers regard his brother-immigrant with misgiving and consider a Yankee as closer to him? Many of our American fellow-countrymen would certainly be ashamed of themselves if they examined their consciences. That our compatriots so easily and quickly forget their native land and their racial origin is due to faulty upbringing and insufficient schooling. The blame for this rests on their unenlightened parents, who often--we must admit with shame--are proud that their children do not know Bohemian and speak only English.

Denni Hlasatel, June 2, 1904.

BOHEMIAN



[USING THE BOHEMIAN LANGUAGE]

It is true, we can be great Bohemians and patriots upon pompous occasions, but are we such in minuteness? Indeed we are not, let us say it to ourselves candidly. For instance, we maintain Bohemian schools, we send our children to them, wishing that they shall, learn to read and write Bohemian. This is praiseworthy, to be sure, because it is not only our national duty but it may serve as a practical advantage for our children at sometime. That man, who is better educated than the other, is always better off and more respected. With what pride heaves the breast of that father, who at some time visits the school and hears his child reading Bohemian. Often this father is a respected businessman, and has his countrymen to thank for his material success. Now let us examine his place of business; we begin on the outside, by reading the sign-boards. Sometimes it almost staggers a person the way our Bohemian is murdered on them.

It is a shame, actually a shame and to good Bohemians it serves not only as ridicule but often is insulting to their feelings. And if we enter a place of business, a genuine Bohemian place of business, we must be prepared to hear every other language spoken, except Bohemian.

Denni Hlasatel, June 2, 1904, p. 4

Only after we announce ourselves as Bohemians, are we spoken to in Bohemian, but how! To be sure, this only concerns some of the business places, not all of them, but it should not be thus anywhere. Or when we attend a Bohemian entertainment, what language do we hear spoken there? Only the old people speak Bohemian among themselves, but the young people, their children? Well, go and listen to them, surely you will admit the truth of the assertion, that our youth speaks mostly English at these entertainments. This is not right, decidedly not. The old people should advise the youth and impress upon their hearts that they should entertain themselves in their company in the language of their parents, then we could call ourselves true patriots. Let no one have any fear, that because their child speaks good Bohemian it will not learn English. There is no need to be apprehensive on that account because the child will more easily learn the English language and will never forget it.



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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 21, 1904, p. 4

BOHEMIAN

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Everyone believed that the idea, which was brought up several years ago, of uniting all Bohemian societies into one powerful whole, was forgotten and peacefully slumbering with the rest of our proposed national projects, which were called to life on various occasions. We hear from reliable sources, all of a sudden that the idea is again to be considered this time more forcefully. Perhaps it has awakened the more powerful interests of our people and should therefore be capable of realization.

There is no doubt, that opponents to the idea of uniting the Bohemian societies will again be found and that they will, as before, agitate against such a move. That however should not prevent discussion of the matter, and best methods sought to promote this project, which would greatly strengthen our national existence in this land. It can be accomplished. There are obstacles, certainly, but we must seek a way to remove them then everything will go forward smoothly. Perhaps more progress will be made with the plan for an old people's home and orphanage undertakings, which should not be forgotten.

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 21, 1904, p. 4

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 60276

If our societies unite, and we hope they will let them not forget to say: In the same manner in which we care for our brothers and sisters, our Bohemian schools and the preservation of our Bohemian language in this land; so also do we wish to care for our forsaken old people and our forlorn orphans. Therefore we take it upon ourselves as a duty, not only to build an old people's home as soon as possible, but to safeguard its existence.

"This will be child's play for us if we unite in one whole, because tried and true is the saying: 'In union there is strength.'"

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 10, 1904.

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THE PILSEN STATION

Our readers, especially those who inhabit Bohemian Pilsen will surely be interested in the publication of some data concerning our post-office branch, the so called Pilsen Station. According to the statistics which we print below, it can readily be seen that our quarter is one of the most business-like sections of Chicago. These reports were furnished to us by Mr. Jos. Vlcek, the manager of this post-office branch. Although Mr. Vlcek has been in this responsible position only since the 21st of July of last year he has made many important improvements. He undertook to provide a better delivery service and has thereby ingratiated himself with almost all the businessmen found in his district. It will surely be of interest to know how extensive the district served by the Pilsen Post Office is. It extends from 16th Street to the river on the east, along Halsted to Harrison Street (Halsted Street belongs to the district only between 16th Street and the river), along Harrison Street to Ashland Avenue, along Ashland Avenue to 12th Street,

Denni Hlasatel. Jan. 10, 1904.

Jan 10, 1904, 1904, 1904

along 12th Street to Robey Street, along Robey Street to the Burlington Railroad tracks, along the railroad to Western Avenue to 18th Street, then west to California Avenue, taking in part of Marshall Blvd; from there it again extends to the river, encompassing large factories and lumberyards. As can be seen it is a larger territory and we will surprise no one when we say that it requires the service of sixty letter carriers to properly take care of the volume of business transacted. The following named Bohemians are among the letter carriers: I. G. Turek, F. R. Srachta, A. B. Stluka, W. Tetrev, F. Binz, J. P. Traznik, Ant. Zajicek, E. T. Cihlar, F. Kvasnicka, L. Hildebrandt, and Ant. Kostecka. The oldest letter carrier is Ant. Zajicek. There are fifteen clerks in the post-office among whom are the following Bohemians: F. J. Slepicka, who is employed in the money order division, L. F. Jirka in the registered division, Jan Cernoch, mail sorter and Otto Hartman, also a sorter. During Mr. Vlcek's administration two carriers were added to the force, F. Srachta and A. Newman. There are also employed eight collectors, who are engaged in making collections from mail-boxes, some of which are emptied fourteen times daily.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 27, 1903.

BOHEMIANS IN THE UNITED STATES.

The census figures show 38,570 Czechs in Illinois, however this figure represents only the number of Bohemians who were born in Bohemia. The total number of all Bohemians is two and one-half to three times as great. This can be judged for instance by the Chicago school census, which found 100,000 Czechs, while the government figures show only 36,362 Bohemian immigrants living in Chicago.

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Denni Hlasatel, May 12, 1903.



BORNIAN

[PREJUDICE AGAINST SLAVS]

In the year 1902 there immigrated to America 155, 789 Slavs and of these 69,620 were Poles, 36,934 were Slovaks, 5,590 were Czechs, 30,233 were Croatsians, and 7,533 were Rusinians. The other Slavs, such as Russians, Serbs, Bulgarians, etc., numbered only 5,879 all together. This heavy migration, which this year assumes even greater proportions, is the source of a severe headache to all those who are filled with prejudice against the Slavs. However, the greatest enemies of the Slavs in America are forced to admit that these immigrants are full of energetic strength, that they want to work and are ambitious.

Such immigrants should be welcomed here and should not be maligned as is being done. From reports in the newspapers it is thought that new proposals of immigration will be introduced in the next session of Congress. So that the opposition might be weakened, the enemies of immigration are spreading money for the Irish, Germans, and Scandinavians, by expressing regret, that so few of these "desirable" immigrants are coming here now, and taking a position in opposition to the Slavs and Italians, who now make up the greater proportion of all immigration.

However, if any laws are passed, they will affect all immigrants and therefore, they should all be on guard together and work against the efforts of the "Know Nothing".

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, March 9, 1903.

BOHEMIAN CALIFORNIA.



Today there is no need to doubt, that this section of our city is rapidly becoming one of the best. It serves only as an honor to us Bohemians that it is settled only by our countrymen. The lively building movement, which has been going on here, is a clear indication that very soon there will not be in Bohemian California a single street, where vacant building sites can be found.

Our countrymen in California bring with them a lively social movement. We Bohemians found out long ago, that in union there is strength. In Bohemian California they do not remain behind, but on the contrary by established custom, they surpass the countrymen settled in other sections. Against the small number of social entertainment organizations, there are in California an unusually great number of those whose ranks boast a large number of intelligent members. The entertainments and meetings of these are usually held in the Sokol Chicago Building on Kedzie Avenue. The lodge rooms and likewise the main auditorium, which in addition to theatricals, balls,



Denni Hlasatel, March 9, 1903.

etc., also serves as a gymnasium for the Sokols, are beautifully arranged. However it is possible to fear that in a short time it will be too small.

To be sure those, who first conceived the idea of building a Bohemian hall, never had any idea that California would grow so large in such a short time. This matter should be given serious consideration. It would be an easy matter to enlarge this hall. It would even be possible to build an addition extending all the way to the sidewalk. In this manner the school premises of the "Vojta Naprstek" would in no way be injured, because the first grade rooms are already too small to accommodate the mass of pupils, and it will be necessary to seek larger quarters for it.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 31, 1902 p.4

THE OPINION OF SOME AMERICANS ABOUT IMMIGRANTS

The reading of English language newspapers, especially the Tribune, is very interesting. From them we learn what sort of opinions prevail among the various circles of American society, especially about immigrants and particularly about Bohemians. Thus, the Tribune informs us about what the committee which was to investigate localities where small parks could most conveniently be established, told the West Park Commissioners in regard to our "Pilsen." In their report, these gentlemen criticise our Pilsen as follows:

"The people living in this section are dangerously crowded into tenement buildings. Every inch of land is covered with buildings of this type. The rear tenements are the worst in Chicago. In one block without an alley, there are several three-story buildings, extending from street to street. The population of the 10th ward is increasing rapidly, and tenement conditions are fast becoming worse, overpopulation is more perceptible, and the landlords are more avaricious, endeavoring to

Denni Hlasatel, May 31, 1902. p.4



cover every inch of their land with high tenement buildings. Land here continually rises in value. "

In this light is seen our Pilsen and especially our landlords by the gentlemen of the West Park Commissioners' Committee. The Tribune also informs us on how some American ladies look upon immigrants and their wives, in its report of the meeting of the Chicago Political Equality League, where a lady named Vida Golastein of Melbourne, Australia, lectured on the subject, "Women's suffrage in Australia." A certain Miss Cordelia Kirkland declared that the women of the United States cannot follow the example of Australian women in seeking voting rights. This lady, evidently a spinster, clinging to her own prejudices, gave the following reasons for her assertions:

"This country has been flooded with immigrants, who, for the most part, are brutes, and they brought with them wives who are only a little removed from animals. Those men are governed by the lowest instincts, and their wives do whatever the men order them to do."



Denni Hlasatel, May 31, 1902 p.4

This lady received from several of the more moderate ladies a deserved rebuke, but her words, nevertheless, clearly indicate how immigrants are looked upon in some American circles.

Denni Hlasatel, May 3, 1902.

[GOOD BOHEMIAN VS BROKEN ENGLISH]

People among us, to a large extent in our "Pilsen" or "California" communities of Chicago are good Bohemians, but just as soon as they find themselves beyond the boundaries of the Bohemian community, they immediately avoid to the utmost the showing of any sign of their Bohemianism, by not speaking a single word in Bohemian. They speak such broken English that it is laughable or tearful, and they speak it with unconcern just so that no one can recognize the speaker as a Bohemian.

Whoever thinks that by such tactics he gains the respect and esteem of reasoning Americans is very much in error. Americans are proud of their origin. They take pride in their country, and despise all those who do not have as much self-respect and as much pride in their own nativity as they have. When Bohemians will speak their language in public, on the street cars, in theatres, and in the hotels and restaurants of the business district of the city, that is speak pure Bohemian, soft and lovely, such as our language is when coming from the mouth of an educated person, then they will gain much more respect from Americans and other immigrant groups, than they do when ready to speak broken English.



Denni Hlasatel, May 3, 1902.

The English language is a necessity here and every one of us should learn it as thoroughly as possible, but, at the same time, in any intercourse of Bohemian with Bohemian, and especially when among other, the Bohemian language only should be used.



Denni Hlasatel, April 28, 1901.

BUILDING MOVEMENT.

That our Czecho-Slovak Town of Lake is growing and improving is best shown by the fact that although there is great building activity there is a continual demand for living quarters. Wherever a new building is being erected, there are inquiries being made in advance. Especially of late, many Slovaks have been settling here. They have already built a new church for themselves at 48th street and Winchester avenue. The construction of the church was under the supervision of Mr. Frank Hubacek, a carpenter contractor. The building movement is evident on all sides. In the near future, work will be commenced on the new school and hall of the C.S.B.S. (Czecho-Slovak Benevolent Society) at 48th and Honore streets. Mr. A. Hopp, the well-known manufacturer of liquors, will build a new home at 47th and Robey streets, and Mr. Fikejs is building on 47th street near Hermitage street. Many other countrymen are either building or making preparations to build.

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Denni Hlasatel, April 23, 1901.TOWN OF LAKE.

Our Town of Lake already has a pleasant Spring-like appearance. Lawns are green, trees are budding, bushes are blooming, and close by, Western boulevard is especially agreeable to the eye. It is about time that our South Park Commissioners did their duty and provided a nice park for our part of the city. Our countrymen are doing everything possible to improve the appearance of the streets. Wherever there is a garden it is being improved - the ground is being spaded and flowers and other useful greens are being planted.

In Kutne Hore (the ditches) which lies in the neighborhood of 50th street and the Pan Handle tracks, the citizens are now satisfied. After several years, the city finally decided to provide for the cleaning of the ditches. The sidewalks have been repaired and it is expected that this part of the Town of Lake will also improve and grow. Alderman T. Carey visited there recently and recognized the need for the city to make the most necessary improvements. Wouldn't it be timely for the aldermen to visit elsewhere also?

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Svornost, Aug. 14, 1898.ATTEMPTS TO ORGANIZE NATIONAL SETTLEMENTS IN U. S.

As you remember there was a project for the foundation of a Bohemian state, or maybe a large exclusively Bohemian settlement in America. You would not be surprised to know that the Bohemians were not the first ones in considering the idea of continuing in this way their existence in this country for the future. Not only the Bohemian immigrants, but other nationalities, especially Germans, regretted that their national power here dwindled with time, being swallowed by the Anglo-American population. The pioneers started to figure how to build a powerproof barrier against forcible assimilation. It was possible to realize that in one way only, namely, to stop all relations with the Anglo-American population, to gather the dispersed immigrants and their families in one place, and create in the same state a strongly rooted settlement, or, to form an individual, independent, self-governing state. This idea was primarily originated not by Bohemian-American immigrants, but was adopted from Germans; they started to fulfill this idea much sooner but never reached the expected results in full.

Svornost, Aug. 14, 1898.

It is proved, that the mass colonization of certain parts of this country by Germans benefited the Bohemians, because they always followed the Germans and founded large settlements right beside the Germans at the same time or a little later.

It is easy to explain why. In larger German settlements the life was better, gayer and more European than in pure American communities. The question of personal liberty, European Sundays, beer -- those were the main attractions; besides this the majority of our immigrants could understand the German language better than the American. From a practical viewpoint why should Bohemians not join the Germans so much as no political friction ever happened and both nations have the same reminiscences and sentiments of the old regime --not too sweet and not too sorrowful.

At present the German-Americans represent a vital, important and numerous part of the citizens of this country and here collaborated in a large sense in the founding and extending of many countrysides, where now flourish larger Bohemian-American settlements.

Svornost, Aug. 14, 1898.

The start was hard, but anyhow it was accomplished and we Bohemian settlers should continue our work of building large Bohemian centers but with the greatest caution, not being too credulous to promises of our countrymen. These may be honest but deluded and so cheating themselves and others.



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BOHEMIAN

Svornost, June 13th, 1898

A WORD TO THE OLD BOHEMIAN
SETTLERS IN CHICAGO.



Many years have passed from the time of the Civil War, when our countrymen started a new Bohemian American element in their new fatherland, concentrating mostly in Chicago. A bunch of our old pioneers which came to this country twenty-five or forty years ago and founded here a Bohemian home, where they were able to have social meetings with neighbors, to talk together confidentially and have a little amusement at the same time. We were living this way for a long time as one family. At this time the only alliance, Slovanska Lipa (The Slavish Linden) deepened and multiplied its strong roots in this new soil.

The younger members of Slovansk Lipa originated other societies, as singing clubs or gymnastic falcon organizations, Sokoly.

We can remember when on one occasion of national celebration our Bohemian uniformed falcons valiantly appeared, it was a big surprise since even German gymnastics had no uniforms as yet.

We remember when every countryman subscribed a fund and donated according to his ability to the cause of erecting a first Bohemian Catholic Church, which

Svornost, June 13, 1898

was built and inaugurated by the Saint Vaclav Society. And so, one after the other, were founded other organizations and at the same time year by year, passed away the older people who had made the first steps to create our home and social life. They had fulfilled their sacred destiny. Let them rest peacefully and let us worship their memory. But here is the question: Will our young generation think about this achievement of their ancestors in fifteen or twenty years from now?

This year on the occasion of Decoration Day we, all old and true Bohemians, held a meeting, commemorating our old, good, friendly times; there it was resolved to publish a memorial book as a bequest for our young Bohemian generation. The old Bohemian settlers should then meet once a year and add to the book the events of the past year to create in this way the history of the Bohemians in Chicago. The sponsors of this suggestion were the following old settlers:

Mr. Padecki, Mrs. Sulcova, Mr. Pribylow, old grandma Mrs. Anna Cizowska, Mrs. Nemecka, Mr. Novak and others. It was resolved to call a meeting for this purpose and every male or female old settler should be present to discuss the suggestion.

Anthony Pregler

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BOHEMIAN

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Svornost, March 13, 1896

THE BOHEMIAN SCHOOL.

Should our Bohemian national community and organizations prosper and develop in a desirable way towards progress, we are always in need of new blood, new members. We should watch the youths, descendants of Bohemian parents, that they join our national organizations, and of importance besides the necessity to study English, the youths should study Bohemian and the rich history of Bohemian schools have a generous task to fulfill, more difficult than any one would think.

The old settlers, who brought to this country the love of everything Bohemian, are passing away, one after the other, and should the Bohemian youths not be raised and educated in Bohemia, individually, our ranks of healthy minded Bohemian-Americans, and the number of Bohemian organizations in the United States would be diminished in a few years.



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BOHEMIAN

Svornost, March 13, 1896.

As a matter of the future and nationalistic development, it is the duty of every Bohemian, in this country, to care for and watch, also to support the free thinking Bohemian schools, founded in this country, and to agitate and work to be an ardent protector and propagator of this idealistic cause. It is the right plan to mention that the Bohemian Falkou Organizations in Chicago is the most meritorious organization of the nationalistic Bohemian movement in Chicago, and we are full of hope that its efforts will be indefinitely prolonged.

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BOHEMIAN

Svornost, Mar. 10, 1892.

WHAT AWAITS US?

The immigrant element, not only in Chicago, but in all other cities and states should use all its powers to triumph over the preponderant native element. If it awaits in tranquillity whatever the future may bring, they will soon find themselves playing the sad role of men graciously tolerated in this nation. The ordinary mortal has not the slightest idea how energetically the so-called "know-nothings" work in order to force the immigrant element into the background and get all public offices into their power.

According to their viewpoint, an immigrant is nothing more than a man, who is graciously suffered here, as one who came here to improve his material standing, and nothing more. According to them an immigrant has no right to any public office. That all belongs to full-blooded Americans, whose ancestors laid the foundation of Jamestown or arrived on the shores of America in the "Mayflower."

When male America realizes that it is not strong enough to overpower the immigrant element, it calls upon the women for aid. It is for that reason we have such a large number of women's political organizations, whose sole aim is to agitate whenever and wherever possible against the immigrant.

Svornost, Mar. 10, 1892.

In public they try to give their activities a different cloak, in order not to arouse suspicion. However, they secretly work against everyone not born in this country and if they had the power to-day to drive every immigrant out of office, they would do so.

Indeed, the public newspapers write that the work strive only to prevent the expansion of Catholicism, but under the name of Catholicism, they do not mean anything else but the immigrant element. Whenever some German, Irishman, or Bohemian appears as a candidate in the political field, this organization does not ask whether he is a Catholic or Protestant, but work against him solely because he is an immigrant. The influence and activity of the anti-immigrant element is now being felt in many departments of the city administration. As it is well known, there are a large number of immigrants employed in the public schools. They are mostly teachers of German, art, gymnastics, music and other extraordinary subjects.

Svornost, Mar. 10, 1892.

There has been circulate among them recently a document for signature, upon which each was required to specify how long a resident in America and how long a citizen. If perchance one of these so-called leaders did not reside in America quite long enough or was not a citizen, what could he expect?

Once before we mentioned in this column that societies as the "American Sons," or the "Sons and Daughters of the Revolution," or "Sons of Veterans" and the so-called "Deputies" have as one of their main objects to keep the immigrant element and attempt to keep all offices, whether city, county, or state in the hands of full-blooded Americans.

In view of such agitation, what will the immigrants do? The duty of everyone, if he wants his stay in this land to be tolerated in years to come, should be to become a citizen. Furthermore, every one should take an active part in political movements. In that way, the immigrant element will be strengthened and the efforts of the opposition will be shattered by our strength.

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BOHEMIAN



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 25, 1892.

THE BOHEMIANS IN CHICAGO

The Bohemians constitute a larger percentage of the population than is generally estimated. . . The first Bohemian immigrants arrived in Chicago in 1853. Several families undertook the long journey from New York to Chicago. They erected log-houses upon the prairie which is now the North Side, and soon many of their countrymen followed their example. Among the first immigrants were Mathias Barcal, the father of Police-lieutenant Barcal, and J. Padecky. . . He is the founder of the Bohemian Athletic Clubs. Dr. Valenta was the first Bohemian physician and J. Fischer the first one to open a store.

In 1860 the Bohemian colony in Chicago consisted of approximately 1,000 members. The first thing they organized was a rifle club. The sharpshooters participated in the war (Civil War) and were recognized as courageous fighters, particularly in the battles at Mission-Ridge, Tunnel



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 25, 1892.

Hill, Bussetrost, etc. The commander of the Bohemian battalion, Major Michalozcy, was killed in the last mentioned battle.

Considerable difficulties were experienced in getting a Bohemian newspaper established on a self-paying basis. Finally in 1870 the Nova Doba (New Era) seemed to be successful, but the Chicago Fire destroyed the undertaking.

The Svornost (Unity) was organized in 1874 and became the leading newspaper among the Bohemians in the course of time. Besides the above paper two others, the Chicagske Listy, and the Denni hlasatel, have now a large number of readers. There is also a large Bohemian library in Chicago.

The scattered Bohemian colonies united in due time and settled in the territory between Canal, Ewing, Forquer, Taylor, and De Koven streets,



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 28, 1892.

where they build two gymnasiums, and a theater. The district located west of Halsted, and south of 10th street is now an exclusive Bohemian colony. Not less than 15,000 Bohemians own real estate property there, and some of the buildings have a value of about \$50,000.

Other Bohemian colonies are located west of Asinland avenue, west of Douglas Park, and at Humboldt Park. Some of the schools in these territories are attended almost exclusively by Bohemian children. Likewise do we find Bohemian settlements in Town Lake, and on South Halsted street.

There are not less than 300 Bohemian clubs in Chicago, and their social activities have reached the climax. The total Bohemian population is estimated at 60,000. The first representative of the Bohemians at the School Board was A. Kraus; his successor, Dr. Jirka, is also a Bohemian. L. W. Kadlec represented the Bohemians as an official of the Public



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 2, 1892.

Library, and his successor, W. Kaspar, became a financier. J. Kravolec is a member of the West Park board.

The Bohemians are represented at the present by the Republican Chott in the Congress of the State, by the Alderman, F. Dvorak in the City Council, and by Stepana at the County Board.

They also possess a Bohemian brewery valued at \$300,000 and a Bohemian cemetery in Irving Park which is valued at \$200,000. They have erected a beautiful monument upon this cemetery in honor of their countrymen who lost their lives in the Civil War.

Svornost, June 6, 1890

PARTICIPATION IN PUBLIC AFFAIRS



Svornost has been urging our countrymen for over a long period of time, to be present and take part in all public ceremonies and celebrations, which the American people are holding;--whether it is a celebration in memorial of some famous American, or some other national celebration. Participation of our people can only have beneficial results. It is not long since the English papers, unable to find any other faults, complained and with reason, that we Bohemians are extremely clannish, that we remain within our own narrow circle, tending to create a separate Bohemian Community.

We undertook it as an obligation upon ourselves at that time, to work toward that end, so that public opinion of us Bohemians should change; therefore we urged our Lodges to take a brotherly interest in all public celebrations, which are participated in by other nationalities such as German, Scandinavians, etc., at the same time, however, we urged our countrymen to take care that their public appearances were dignified, made a good impression and encouraged respect.

Svornost, June 6, 1890

It is true, that some kind of street parade, will not serve to redeem our nationality regardless of how many of our people might participate, but every sincere Bohemian would much rather read about the good impression made by the Bohemians participating, than the continual repetition of the charge that we are trying to establish a sort of special nationality, avoiding all contact with public life.



Svornost, Mar. 7, 1890

THE CITIZENS

About 150 Bohemians presented themselves before Judge Sheppard yesterday, in order to receive citizenship papers. Bohemians of late are beginning to seek their citizen privileges, which is not only to their honor, but may be of considerable value to them in politics.

Svornost, May 19th, 1885.

THE CORPORATION BOHEMIAN SETTLEMENT

The Corporation Bohemian Settlement, is composed of Bohemian Citizens, who really intend to move out of Chicago. The corporation has resolved to move to one of the south-western states, which will be recommended by a committee, sent there previously. The corporation cannot promise other privileges than the following: 1, the journey will cost half of the amount paid in by a single traveler; 2, the agricultural implements can be bought more cheaper than by a single person, and the factory must send it free to the place related; 3, establishing our own market we will be able to compete successfully with the big farmers; and 4 by buying land collective colonization the price per acre will be much lower. The corporation has decided to buy a tract of land in the middle of the state, to survey it and to make subdivisions in such a way, that every member of the Bohemian Settlement will receive one lot of about one acre in size. The homes will be displayed each in its marked position in such a manner, that the whole acquired tract will be occupied with the homes of the members of the Bohemian Settlement and everyone who will follow us

Svornost, May 19th, 1885.

to the settlement must be satisfied with the lots situated farther from the central part of the village.

The corporation Bohemian Settlement, is not composed of capitalists and does not possess any capital, consequently it cannot advise the people without any means to participate as members in the corporation.

Everyone should know that the start will be very hard and will inevitably require some amount of money with which to start. We found that everyone must have at least \$200 besides transportation expenses.

Everyone, who is a United States Citizen or in the possession of his first paper can buy a house. Everyone, who pays fifty cents, initiation fee to the secretary can be a member of the corporation. This fifty cents fee is required of the members as a kind of obligation or guarantee and it is used for the current expenses. The clerical work in the organization is performed by the employees without any compensation, and they are rewarded with the

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Svornost. May 19th

consciousness that they are working for the benefit of this country-man. When the committee for the purpose of making a definite selection of the location will be elected, the final estimate of expenses will be divided among all members of the corporation. The corporation organized in Chicago is sixty members strong. Josef J. Wolf is the secretary.



Svornost, Aug. 23, 1884.

28,287 BOHEMIANS ARE IN CHICAGO

The school census taken lately in our city showed that we number 28,287 people, who declare their adherence to the Bohemian nation. We are not ashamed that we are Bohemians. We are respected Bohemians who are raising our families as future Bohemians.

There are many Bohemians in Chicago who have transformed their names into James, or Williams, or Jake, and who do not reckon themselves Bohemians. They do not amount to anything with us and we are rather satisfied that they give themselves out as Irishmen.

There is still another type of Bohemian and one quite numerous. These are the rich Bohemians, who are ashamed of their nationality, so much the more that they were induced to it by the Staats Zeitung or by



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English newspapers which have depicted us as rascals and rabble. It is no wonder that these big rich men of ours are ashamed of us. Perhaps they do not know that it is impossible to prove that all these insinuations in the English newspapers are only lies. These rich men don't seem to know that the Bohemians in Chicago during the last thirty years gained the best name among the foreigners as good citizens, reliable workers, respectable businessmen. They are ashamed of us, they think that they do not need us. Really we don't need them. We shall proceed in our development more successfully without them than if they should mix themselves among us, giving us advice of the type that was valuable to their sometime dishonest and punishable activities. They would only awake discontent and disagreement among us. They would do us more harm than good. Nobody knows to which nationality they are declaring allegiance. We have no reason to occupy our minds with these renegades,



Svornost, Aug. 23, 1884.

rather, we should be busy looking into our future, and be happy that we have around us 28,287 true and honest Bohemians.

Dividing the Bohemian population in families, each one having four members, we figure to have 7,000 Bohemian families in Chicago, divided topographically into three districts. In the 5th and 6th wards there are over 19,000 Bohemians, or 4,750 Bohemian families; in the 7th and 8th wards, 7,000 Bohemians, or 1,750 Bohemian families, and in the 14th and 15th wards, over 1,500 Bohemians, or 400 Bohemian families. Those Bohemians have proved, not only with their words but with their deeds, that they are united and developing all the time. Look only in the streets, densely populated with Bohemians, and you will see how strongly the Bohemian business is represented by provision stores, restaurants, clothing stores,



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coal yards, mechanical shops, etc. We should continue to work in the same direction and we will continue to improve. Bohemian business will increase, the Bohemian houses and fortunes will multiply and the welfare among us will grow in proportion.

The spiritual, national development is progressing in the same way among us Bohemians, and taking into consideration the number of Bohemians in Chicago in 1855, we are progressing steadily. In all three Bohemian districts we have our own halls, national Bohemian-English schools, and Sunday Bohemian schools. About 2,000 pupils attend these schools, preparatory to entering the English public schools. We have here national and Catholic schools, which are on guard to create good Bohemian boys and girls.



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The part of our national life that is devoted to entertainment is not neglected either, because a real good Bohemian enjoys most the Bohemian amusements given at private homes or in public halls, and which are abundant in all Bohemian districts. Year by year these entertainments are more and more noble and instructive, and are really a big incentive towards preserving our nationality, improving our morals and encouraging us towards education.

Club and society life among the Bohemians in Chicago is very active and praiseworthy. There are only very few Bohemians who would not belong at least to one benevolent, educational or social society. Even those societies which were organized exclusively for benevolent purposes, are demonstrating year by year more development in the educational and national direction. The participation of all Bohemian societies in tomorrow's splendid celebration of the Sokols is a vital proof that the splits and disagreements



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between Bohemians is weakening. All societies, without exception, will unanimously testify that they represent real Bohemians and are representing them with the dignity that the name Bohemian implies. Our enemies, who have asserted that the Bohemians are neither associated nor united, will be surprised to see the harmony of the Bohemians brought to light for the first time in twenty years. We will appear before all peoples as a united body of fraternized countrymen. This reality will strengthen all members, who are weak, doubtful, unsteady, and it will incite them to activity in the national and educational fields. We could give more valuable information, but we delay it for the near future, leaving today's instructions to the consideration of everybody who feels himself to be a true Bohemian and proclaims himself as such.

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BOHEMIAN



Svornost, May 27, 1884.

AN AMERICAN ABOUT THE BOHEMIANS IN CHICAGO

Not long ago the Rev. E. A. Adams lectured here in the Palmer House, before the Missionary Society, on the subject "Our Bohemian Citizens."

Before we will start to interpret this very interesting lecture we wish everybody to know that the Rev. Adams, an American lived ten years in Praha (Bohemia, Europe), that he speaks Bohemian and is very well acquainted with all peculiarities of our nation.

Three to four hundred ladies and gentlemen listened to the lecture which he gave with intense interest.

Rev. Adams said, "Until 1870 there was in the United States census not a single item regarding Bohemians. Although 4,289 people born in Bohemia



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were living here. In 1880 this number grew to 85,361, which proves that every year 8,107 people born in Bohemia have emigrated to America.

The census of 1880 showed that there were 11,887 Bohemian immigrants in Chicago. This number was a little less than one-seventh of the total Bohemian population in this country. If we should add the number of American born Bohemians to the number that had immigrated from the old country, we would find in Chicago not less than 31,000 Bohemians, and maybe 40,000. The last number is the correct one.

The research of Mr. Blatchford, and our own experience, shows with very few exceptions not worth mentioning that the Bohemians are living within the city limits in four different districts, or colonies.



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One of the two smaller colonies is concentrated on 25th Street and Portland Avenue, the other one around Milwaukee Avenue and Noble Street. As a rule, the Bohemians are mixed among other nationalities and sometime it is a very hard problem to contact them. Their smallest Catholic church is situated on the corner of 25th Street and Portland Avenue. The other two districts, populated by about three fourths of all Bohemians here in Chicago, are more isolated. The smaller district of the two is situated in the region of Bunker and DeKoven streets, between 12th and Taylor streets, extending from Halsted Street to the river. A really large Catholic church of this district is located on DeKoven Street at Desplaines Street. The Bohemians are scattered on Canal Street as far as Canalport Avenue, which links this small colony with the largest one. This section looks like a real Bohemian



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town. It is bordered on the east by Fisk and Morgan streets, on the north by 16th Street, on the south by the river. On the West Side the Bohemians are mixed with other nationalities as far as Western Avenue. Their main buildings are in this neighborhood. The largest Catholic church is on 18th and Allport streets, the large hall of the Secret Societies is on 18th Street, one block from Centre Avenue and right now they have started to build a large Bohemian theater at the corner of 18th Street and Center Avenue. A person who is acquainted with Bohemia in Europe, when walking around in this district, feels he is in a regular Bohemian town. It is really like a foreign city.

In newspaper advertisements and in general they call this part of the city Plzen (Pilsen). It is so strange that it could be taken for a town on the



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other side of the Atlantic Ocean. At least 20,000 Bohemians are dwelling in this district and about 10,000 in the district of DeKoven Street. Thus we have in this community of a mile radius 30,000 Bohemians.

The three Catholic churches which we mentioned represent the faith of our 40,000 Bohemians. Six or eight years ago there were few Protestants among the Bohemians. The percentage of Protestants among the Bohemians is very insignificant.

Although the three Catholic churches mentioned above are large enough to accommodate 2,500 people, I was informed from a very creditable source that half and maybe two thirds of the local Bohemians are not active members of those churches. I later met two persons who were speaking with entire respect of the Roman-Catholic church and stated that they came to this country as good and faithful Roman-Catholics.



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However, the more intelligent Bohemians start soon to be dissatisfied with the teachings of the Roman-Catholic Church and seem convinced that this doctrine is not right. They accuse the preachers of being hypocrites. The main cause of this apostasy is the belief that the idea of liberal thinking is a kind of style that one should adhere to regardless of its consequences. We do not suppose that these intellectual Bohemians, coming here, make as good Catholics as the Irish, and we don't think that the majority have mentally grown up to the point of being able to believe in God, or the immortality of the soul.

The strangest society is the Bohemian-Slovenian Benevolent Society (Cesko-Slovenske Podporujici Spolky). I have seen their statutes and have found nothing indecent in them. It is a society whose aim is mutual help and assistance. Morals and obedience to the law are the main duties of the members. The members state themselves that they are not for or against the church, but they are against all forms of worship. They are familiar



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with the Catholic religion only, and are against that because of different secret lodges sustained by the church.

Another achievement of the Bohemians in Chicago is their national cemetery. This idea originated, I was told, as a result of some misunderstanding with the Catholic priest. Now they bury their deceased people entirely without a priest, neither calling him to the house nor to the cemetery.

The main objection against the churches is their rapacity and the immoral life of the priests.

Our city has two Bohemian newspapers. A third one appears irregularly, I presume, but I have not seen it. One of them has a circulation greater than the circulation of the other two put together. This paper is a daily publication with a Sunday supplement and its aim is instructive with some



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entertaining and colorful articles. It stands firmly against dynamiters and anarchists. Its viewpoint on religion can be seen from the fact that its Sunday supplement has articles, for example, as "Vek Rozumu" (The age of wisdom), which prove that religion does not originate from God but is an invention of human beings, spread through the world through education.

The other newspaper is spreading anarchistic ideas. It is a publication not only socialistic, but it proclaims further that all institutions of the government are bad and only such men can be called free who do what they please regardless of others. The watchword is "A tooth for a tooth and an eye for an eye." An extract from this newspaper will be sufficient to convince one of its aims.

The Rev. E. A. Adams read one article translated in English from the

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Bohemian anarchistic publication. He then continued:

"I have good information that only a small percentage of Bohemians are supporting these ideas, but on the other hand, this newspaper has appeared before as a bi-monthly and now is printed weekly with satisfactory success. Whether the ideas of this paper are true or not, they are nevertheless spread and with no opposition on our part. Maybe the church has no influence on the intelligent classes. Our Protestants are inactive. The best proof of this is that nine different Bohemian Bibles are here in circulation. Their theories lead towards disorganization, anarchy and destruction, although we do not believe that would be really a desire of these Bohemians who are now spreading the ideas of unbelief and skepticism.

I presume it was Voltaire who, during a discussion with his friend about atheism, said: "Wait until my servants will be far away from here. I do not want to have my throat cut during the night."



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My personal opinion is that the result of the atheism always must be anarchism. I was advised by my missionary authority in this city to call meetings for Bohemians and to give lectures to them. There were distributed one thousand pamphlets Friday, with the announcement that services would be held on Sundays. This also was advertised in the Bohemian paper. I had expected a dozen or at the most twenty Bohemians present, but there appeared about seventy-five, who listened very diligently to my lecture. The following Sunday 200 appeared. The fifth Sunday there were only seventy. Two evening meetings were arranged. The evening audience was first twelve in number, then twenty persons. I have sold nine Bibles and received orders for more. This will serve as proof how little influence a church has on its most faithful members.

Atheism is spreading among the people who have retrogressed from the church, more than I thought. They are instructed and they believe that Thomas Paine was the main agent of the deliverance of this country, and



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that his principles are the only ones which assure the freedom of humanity. The whole missionary work among these Bohemians was accomplished by the scholar, Robert Ingersoll, and we are still in possession of his documents and literature. If his works are read by the Bohemians, I do not know. The Bohemians are very economical, quiet, obedient and capable. They have their own building loan associations and they are building many beautiful houses around Western Avenue.

Regarding their political attitude, I have very scanty information, but I think they adhere firmly to the country which guaranteed their liberty. They observe with caution each stranger who approaches them, for they do not trust him, but when they perceive sincerity, they cling to him.

The experience gained by me in Praha convinces me that their work here will need plenty of patience, and if I am not mistaken in their enthusiasm



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for any enterprise that they start. I am full of hope that in time they can be transformed into most reliable American citizens. They are here for their own and our benefit.

Should they be let alone and exposed to the injurious influences of this country, they will bring harm to us and to themselves."

The Rev. Adams mentioned, then, the conditions of different English churches and added finally: "We intended to construct a mission building in the district encircling Halsted, 16th, 12th streets and the river. For the proper enlightenment of the Bohemians a building worth \$15,000 is needed."

All statements of Rev. Adams seem to be true and show that he is very well



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acquainted with our conditions. There is only one thing mentioned by Rev. Adams to which we must offer protest, namely, that we will not harm anyone even if we do not believe in religion, and that such a person should not perish either likewise.

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BOHEMIAN

Svornost, October 13th, 1880.

Citizenship Papers.

The most important duty of every inhabitant of this country is that he obtain for himself citizenship papers and perform his duty as a citizen in regard to elections.

In this respect there has been among us Bohemians, during the past six years, considerable activity; nevertheless there are still many among us who should have long ago been entitled to a voice in the elections, but who have failed through neglect to obtain the necessary citizenship papers which would give them the right as citizens to enjoy the various privileges of this land. The taking ~~no~~ of citizenship papers does not entail any difficulties because our countrymen citizens J. B. Belohradsky and Prokop Hudekm cheerfully and gladly assist anyone in this respect.

In spite of the numerous Bohemians here, there are less than 2000 of us who

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BOHEMIAN

Svornost, October 13th, 1880.

are citizens. Under these circumstances how can we expect to receive any respect from those in public life, when we don't care about it in the way that is absolutely necessary? Therefore it is the duty of every Bohemian to take out his first or second papers as the case may be, most favorable.



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Svornost, March 23rd, 1880.

Citizenship Papers.

All those wishing to vote at the coming spring elections must be citizens and they must have their names entered on the registration books of voters.

No one can be registered as a qualified voter who has not secured his second papers. (Citizenship Papers) Last week there were two days during which registrations were held and there will be one more day of registration, the last, of which we are reminding you now, this week.

There are still many Bohemians among us who should have been entitled to vote long ago, who have not taken advantage of this privilege because they have not as yet obtained their final citizenship papers. There is absolutely no difficulty in connection with the obtainment of these papers. They can be had from any State or Federal Court if the applicant brings with him two citizens as witnesses. For the better convenience of their countrymen citizens Belohradsky, Hudek, and Jandus have decided to make the necessary arrangements for all those entitled to citizenship who present themselves to them.



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Svornost, March 23rd, 1880.

In the 5th precinct of the 6th ward our countrymen can present themselves to citizen Jan Morava of 18th Street, he is the precinct captain there, and he will arrange to accompany the applicants to the proper authority.

Workingmen do not forget to cast your ballot for the Socialist candidates at the coming election, for they are the only ones from whom we may expect anything better than that which has thus far been given us. What the workingmen can accomplish was shown at the last election when they succeeded in electing three of their candidates.

There should be no question this time as to our success if only the working men do not lack the will to accomplish it. Whoever has not received their citizenship papers and if they are entitled to them should take steps to secure the same as soon as possible.

III. ASSIMILATION

B. Nationalistic Societies and Influences

1. Effect Upon U. S. Govern- ment and State Policies

The Bohemian Review, Vol. 2, No. 9, P. 143, September, 1918.

BOHEMIAN NATIONAL ALLIANCE

The American recognition of the Czechoslovak National Council is a great victory for the Bohemian National Alliance. Four years ago this little body was organized by a small group of men in Chicago, who formed a little society to which they gave the name of the Bohemian National Alliance of America, with the idea of striking a blow for the freedom of Bohemia. For a long time their efforts met with little encouragement, even though the organization spread rapidly into every settlement of the Czech people in this country. But when Masaryk wrote from Switzerland early in 1915, the men of the Alliance saw their task clearly and went about it with a determined mind. Their task was, on the one hand, to back financially the movement organized by Masaryk, which was crystalized into the Czechoslovak National Council; and, on the other hand, to gain the public opinion of the United States and the Government of this country for Czechoslovak independence.

The work has been long and tiresome. But of the two victories which the men of the Bohemian National Alliance looked forward to, one has already been attained, the Government of the United States has entered into relations with the Czecho-

The Bohemian Review, Vol. 2, No. 9, P. 143, September, 1916.

slovak Government after the other Allied Powers had already given it recognition.

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Denní Hlasatel, Feb. 8, 1918.

FOR THE FREEDOM OF THE CZECHOSLOVAKS IN AMERICA
Czech and Slovak Noncitizens Should Be Called
"Friendly Foreigners"

(From the Press Bureau of the Czech National Alliance
and the National Alliance of Czech Catholics in
America)

The war which the United States has entered has placed Czechs and Slovaks who are not yet naturalized in the class of alien enemies, although President Wilson magnanimously acknowledged, just as Congress did, that an exception should be made in this case, in order that Czechs and Slovaks may enjoy freedom of movement and not be subject to registration. The Czechs and Slovaks would find it a heavy economic burden should a decision be made against them. This would be a severe blow especially to many of our fellow citizens who are working in ammunition plants and other war industries.

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Denní Hlasatel, Feb. 8, 1918.

For this reason, the Czech National Alliance has intervened in official places, mainly through Mr. K. Pergler, who also represents the Czech National Alliance of America at the headquarters of the Czechoslovak National Council in Paris, France. We can say today that the Czech National Alliance has achieved pronounced successes in this respect.

We cannot, of course, give detailed reports on what steps are being taken by our representative, Mr. Pergler, in Washington, D. C. Our fellow countrymen in France, England, and Russia are already in a position similar to the one we are trying to create for them in America. Nothing has been left undone, however, to gain full recognition of Czechs and Slovaks as sincere friends of America and the Allies.

Suffice it to say that the important resolution passed by the Czech National Alliance is being brought to the attention of all those in responsible official positions by Mr. Pergler, and that its vigorous style and its pungency have

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Denní Hlasatel, Feb. 8, 1918.

attracted widespread attention in American political circles. This will have important consequences.

The resolution is worded as follows: "The Czech people, in a free election in 1526, called the Hapsburgs to the throne of their land, which had nothing in common with the other lands except a common reigning house. Independence of the Czech state was guaranteed by a solemn oath on the part of the Hapsburgs.

"Czechs have never ceased to insist upon their rights of independence from Austria. They have always opposed the present constellation of the Dual Monarchy. This has been acknowledged by President Wilson himself, who declares in his book, The State:

"Neither the course of time nor the battering of their hopes seems to be able to effect a reconciliation of the Czechs with their incorporation into Austria.' Even now, the Emperor of Austria still uses the name 'King of

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Denní Hlasatel, Feb. 8, 1918.

Bohemia'.

"No Czech parliamentary assembly ever approved the declaration of war [on Serbia]. Ever since the beginning of the war, the Czechs have stood against Austria-Hungary. They have done this with the utmost exertion of their powers. This is demonstrated by the attitude of the Czech representatives in the Austrian parliament, by the manifestos of Czech writers and those issued by the Czech workingmens' organizations. A result of this was the cruel persecutions and the wholesale executions perpetrated on Czechs by the Austro-Hungarian Government during the entire duration of the war.

"The legal existence of the Czech state is further documented by the existence of the Czechoslovak Army in France and in Russia. This army is sponsored and directed by the Czechoslovak National Council, which is headed by Professor T. G. Masaryk.

"The Czechs in Russia issued a proclamation recently, according to which the

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Denní Hlasatel, Feb. 8, 1918.

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Hapsburgs are dethroned from the rule of the lands of the Czechoslovak crown and of Slovakia. Our Czechoslovak forces are prosecuting a war against Austria-Hungary. They are under the command of the Czechoslovak National Council. This is a regular army, and should, according to existing international laws, be recognized as such.

"Emperor Karl of Austria-Hungary is, as far as Czechs are concerned, nothing but a usurper who never was crowned king of Bohemia and who possesses no right to rule over the Czechs. The throne of the kingdom of Bohemia, therefore, is vacant.

"Czechs and Slovaks belong to the same nation. The only difference between them is this: The Czechs suffer under German autocracy in Austria, whereas the Slovaks groan under Magyar rule in Hungary. Both the Czechs and Slovaks issued a manifesto in Paris, France, last November, proclaiming themselves enemies of the Austro-Hungarian dynasty. They asked for independence of the

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Denní Hlasatel, Feb. 8, 1918.

Czechoslovaks and the establishment of an independent Czechoslovak state.

"Czechoslovaks in the Allied countries are not classified as alien enemies; they enjoy perfect freedom in England and France. Merely on the strength of their identification as members of the Czechoslovak National Council, they are recognized as belonging to a friendly nation. The recently established Provisional Government of Russia granted privileges to all members of any Czechoslovak organization in that country.

"Czechs and Slovaks joined the United States Army in large numbers the instant war was declared on Germany by the United States. They furnished a contingent proportionally larger than that of any other national group in America. They excelled in the purchase of war bonds. They demonstrated in this way, and in numerous other cases, the loyalty and sincerity of the Czechs and Slovaks to the United States.

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Denní Hlasatel, Feb. 8, 1918.

"Therefore, be it resolved that the President and the Congress of the United States be requested not to classify Czechs and Slovaks as alien enemies, and to exempt them from laws concerning the latter."

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, May 20, 1917.

CZECH REGIMENT OUT OF THE QUESTION

Secretary of War Thanks Czech National Alliance

(From the Press Bureau of the

Czech National Alliance)

(Summary)

The military committee of the Czech National Alliance and of the Sokol Community of America has concluded the first part of its program, in having been helpful in the enlistment of Czech-Americans before compulsory service is introduced. The activity carried on by the Committee has been a success; more than fifty per cent of all the Czech-Americans who enlisted throughout the United States came from the ranks of the Sokol gymnastic societies.

The percentage of our own volunteers is higher than that of any other immigrant group; we are proud of this fact, and not less of the appreciation of our efforts by the authorities; even if we have not been able to prove to them that a regiment consisting of Czech-Americans would be of advantage to



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Denni Hlasatel, May 20, 1917.

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the United States Army, we have still given an example of willingness to sacrifice and of patriotic endeavor.....

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It was pointed out by some of our fellow-citizens that not sufficient pressure has been brought to bear upon the government, and that our action was precipitant. Both these objections appear to us to be invalid, for the Czech National Alliance, as well as the Sokol Community of America, have done their utmost to secure a full success. We have had contact with the War Department, both personal and by correspondence; Mr. Sidl of Cleveland, Ohio, a personal friend of Mr. Baker, voiced the wishes of the Czech-Americans concerning the formation of a Czech regiment. The Secretary of War viewed the plan with favor, the General Staff of the Army, however, objected pointing to the system used in the Canadian army which proved inefficient. With regard to bringing up the various units to full war strength, and with regard to their training as well, the United States Army is going to follow its own program. Our General Staff intends to use the volunteers for the completion of the present units, and then begin their training in large bodies.



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The Secretary of War, in accepting the recommendations of the General Staff, cannot, therefore, grant the wishes of the Czech-

Americans, though he had at first promised to fulfill them.

It was contended by some of our people that the military committee should first have worked to assemble enough Czech volunteers to form a complete regiment, in full war strength, and not until then stepped before the Government with its suggestion for a distinct Czech-American unit. To accomplish this was beyond even the almost superhuman efforts of the military committee.

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The military committee had sent urgent appeals to every branch of the Czech National Alliance and of the Sokol Community of America. Though these appeals had been doubled, not a single response was obtained from any of the Sokol branches except from the group T. J. S. Blesk of Baltimore, Ohio,

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The fact that several hundred of our men enlisted in Chicago, and several



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hundred in the rest of the Czech-American communities, was fully utilized for our national aims by the English language department of the Press Bureau of the Czech National Alliance; this is proved by laudatory articles which appeared in not less than one hundred and twenty American-English language papers which held us up as model citizens. Many of these papers gave us space to make the broad American public acquainted with our exertions in behalf of the liberation of our old homeland; they were publications from all over the United States, which demonstrates the extensive activities of the Czech National Alliance.



It is fitting, in addition to the foregoing, to consider again that if our Sokol volunteers had postponed their enlistments they would have automatically renounced certain advantages, even though small, which had been promised by the military authorities, and at least partially granted, to those who offered themselves before compulsory service is introduced; the cause of Czech liberty would also have been poorly served, as there is no merit in enlisting for service when there is no way to escape it anyhow.

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, May 20, 1917.



The military committee has been unable to recruit the full number of men who could have simultaneously met the three conditions for voluntary enlistment with a chance for early advancement, that is: a minimum age of twenty-five; previous military training in any army; and United States citizenship.

The attitude taken by the Secretary of War can be understood from his letter to Doctor Ludwig J. Fisher of the Czech National Alliance reading:

"I take pleasure in acknowledging receipt of your letter, dated April 30, in which you make reference to a letter of April 16, 1917, and to your answer to me April 21, 1917. After my conversation with Mr. Sidl of Cleveland, Ohio, and in response to your request mentioned above, I can only say that at the present time the policy of the War Department does not allow the organization of an individual regiment composed of one class or nationality, and that in compliance with present regulations the enlistment of men as suggested by you

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Denní Hlasatel, May 20, 1917.

is not permitted. You will comprehend that it is not expedient for the War Department to disclose what military measures, appropriate for its purposes in accordance with the compulsory service law, will be taken, before the law is passed.

"The services of every Czech man will be gladly accepted and appreciated under the present regulations, and I hope for large numbers of your men enlisting.

"Thanking you, and the Press Bureau for the patriotic service by which the action for enlistment has been expedited.

Sincerely yours,

Newton Baker

Secretary of War."

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It is obvious from the foregoing exposition that those Czechs who were first to answer the call for service have extended better help to our Czech cause than if they had waited; they need feel no pangs of conscience, for they have kept the promise given to their people.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 14, 1917.

[NEED FOR CONGRESSIONAL ECONOMY]

(Editorial--Summary)

The interest on the war loan will amount to \$170,000,000. This is almost one-third of the amount spent for schools in this country. It is also as much as 60 per cent of the money that could, according to Senator Aldrich, be saved yearly if the United States government were spending its revenue with greater discretion.

While we are being constantly admonished to save - Congress might set us an example.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 4, 1917.

CONGRESSMAN SABATH TO THE PILSEN SOKOL

(Summary)

The Pilsen Sokol (gymnastic society) of Chicago sent a resolution to Congressman A. J. Sabath which we printed on May 3, 1917; the Pilsen Sokol received an answer from the legislator, assuring them that the resolution was not necessary. "Anyone who has studied and followed up my activities knows that I have stood by the President for fully four years, and that he stands by me, and, above all, by the Czech people," he declared, "and no one can accuse me of alien sentiment, although I was born in the old country in Bohemia, that time under Austrian rule; I am like all Czech-Americans, a loyal American citizen.

"Like most Czech-Americans, I have not been in favor of universal service; but the time has come for me to rectify my convictions. I am going to do everything in my power to help the introduction of compulsory service, which

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Denni Hlasatel, May 4, 1917.

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I G is needed. Therefore, I join in the call 'To Arms!' Let us
show that we are not the last, but the first, in the defense
of our country."

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Denni Hlasatel, May 3, 1917.

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THE QUESTION OF CZECH INDEPENDENCE

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BEFORE THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS

Congressman Sabath of Chicago Presents

Resolution to Congress Today

The presence of delegates from France and England will give signal importance to the appearance of Congressman A. J. Sabath in behalf of the liberation of the Czech nation; the following resolution will be laid before the legislative body by him today:

"Whereas the Czech National Alliance, representing 540,000 Americans of Czech birth or descent, believes that at the termination of the war the fate of the small nations should be given just consideration in the peace treaty and

"Whereas large numbers of Americans of Czech extraction have been helpful in the preservation of American liberty and unity, and today have contributed more volunteers than other nationalities and

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Denni Hlasatel, May 3, 1917.

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"Whereas the Czechs' struggle for independence and the preservation of their language has been going on for centuries, notwithstanding all Austrian terrorism and the vicious influences of tyrannical Austrian bureaucracy and

"Whereas the President proclaimed before Congress, in his great appeal to the honor of America, that right is more precious than peace; that we must battle for those ideals ever dear to our hearts; that we must fight to achieve democracy for those who submit to authority in order to win a voice in their own government; that we must fight for the rights and the liberty of small nations, for a world of universal right, and an agreement among free nations to insure peace and safety for all; that for an aim such as this we should sacrifice

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Denni Hlasatel, May 3, 1917.

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our lives and our possessions; that we should do this with the conviction that the day has arrived when American can donate its blood and power for those principles which have given it peace and happiness, so help us God.

"Be it therefore resolved by the Senate and the House that one of the conditions of peace shall be the liberation of the Czechs and a place among the nations of the world for them, in harmony with the principles promulgated by the President in his call for a League of Nations--those principles which assert that all governments derive their just powers from the people by whom they are set up; and

"For the realization of this purpose, be it further resolved that Congress, as a participant in the peace negotiations, shall insist upon freedom and independence for the Czechs."

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Denni Hlasatel, May 3 , 1917.

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The resolution was sent to the congressman by the Pilsen Sokol,
Chicago.

[Translator's Note: See article of May 4, 1917, captioned Congress-
man Sabath to the Pilsen Sokol.]

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BOHEMIAN

Donni Klobastel, Jan. 21, 1909.

FOR A BOHEMIAN ON THE LIBRARY BOARD

1.1--Representatives of the Czechs & Slovaks are going to call on Mayor Dunne to submit to him a request, signed by over a hundred of our fellow-countrymen, to appoint on the Library Board one member of Bohemian extraction. They have nominated the well-known physician, Dr. . . . Kolar. We assure that the Mayor will agree with our choice. The Bohemians by proportion of population are entitled to at least one member on the Board; that we have had none is our own fault, since we have made no effort to have one appointed.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III. ASSIMILATION

B. Nationalistic Societies and Influences

2. Activities of Nationalistic Societies

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Nov. 3, 1922.

THE CZECH GOOD FELLOWS' BALL

The members of the Spolek Českých Dobráků (Society of Czech Good Fellows) are not only real Bohemian good fellows, but also men full of fun whose presence cheers their companions. It is, therefore, to be expected that a great many of our Czechoslovak people will attend the entertainment to be given by this Spolek tomorrow night at 8 P.M. in the Česko-Slovensko-Americká Sín (Czechoslovak-American Hall). Nobody who wants to have a good time will regret going to this entertainment. He can be sure that the Bohemian Good Fellows' highly entertaining program will not bore him. The orchestra will be under the direction of Mr. V. Baštář. Admission is 50 cents per person.

WPA, ALB, PROJ. 39275

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 1, 1922.

NEWS OF THE BOHEMIAN CLUB

The ladies' auxiliary of the Ceska Beseda (Bohemian Club) has prepared an evening entertainment which is to follow immediately after the close of the regular meeting of the auxiliary tomorrow night. The meeting and the following entertainment will take place in the clubrooms of the Beseda, 3655 Douglas Boulevard at 8 P.M. The hostesses for the evening will be the following: Mesdames Pavlina Holpuch, Jennie Jelinek, Marie Vlcek, and Marie Storkan.

The musical program will consist of the following numbers: A baritone solo by Mr. Milton Vlcek, accompanied on the piano by Miss Bernice Jelinek; a glockenspiel solo by Miss D. Boyd; classical dances by Miss Virginia Kvapil.

On November 16, 1922, the Beseda is to have a luncheon followed by entertainment in its own rooms.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 27, 1922.

BOHEMIAN PATRIOTIC BALL

The Vzdělavací Spolek Československá Republika (Czechoslovak Republic Cultural and Educational Society) has made arrangements for a splendid national ball in commemoration of the fourth anniversary of the independence of Czechoslovakia.

The ball is to take place next Sunday, October 29, in the Pilsen Park pavilion, West 26th Street and Albany Avenue. It will be a festive entertainment in every respect, and we are sure that the friends of this Spolek will attend it in the greatest numbers possible. The Spolek has been very active since its foundation....and deserves to be patronized by our people. Mr. J. Bezemek's orchestra will furnish the dance music....Doors open at 3 P.M.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 27, 1922.

BOHEMIAN WOMEN PATRIOTS ARRANGE AN
ENTERTAINMENT

The Zabavni a Spolecensky Spolek Ceskych Vlastenek (Social and Benevolent Society of Bohemian Patriotic Women) has made extensive preparations for a splendid evening of entertainment to commemorate the anniversary of the Czechoslovak Independence Day. The entertainment is to take place in Mr. Novak's hall at West 25th Street and Homan Avenue, and whoever desires to spend a pleasant evening will certainly not overlook this opportunity. The entertainments arranged by our ladies are always characterized by that admirably cordial spirit which prevails in all their social affairs, and tomorrow's ball will not be an exception to the rule.....

The entertainment committee has arranged everything that can contribute to the general merriment of the guests, and it is therefore desirable that the attendance be commensurate with the care taken by the Spolek. Doors open at 8 P.M. Admission fifty cents.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 13, 1922.

THE SOKOL HAVLICEK-TYRS GIVES A HARD TIMES PARTY

The women members of the Sokol Havlicek-Tyrs have been busy with preparations for a "hard times" party which, though stressing poverty, will insist on having good fun. That there will be no poverty of entertainment is guaranteed by the "hard times" committee which did all in its power to make the party a success. Mr. Plocar's orchestra will furnish the music. All the features of this party will be first-class, and there will be no poverty of good humor.

The party begins at 8 P. M. To make this splendid affair look poverty-stricken, the admission will be only 49 cents.

WPA (L.L.) PROJ. 6073

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 8, 1922.

BOHEMIAN WOMEN'S CLUB ARRANGES ENTERTAINMENT

The Klub Svoboda Ceskych Zen A Divek (Liberty Bohemian Women's and Girls' Club Svoboda) arranged an evening of entertainment which is to mark the beginning of the new season. The entertainment will take place in the University Hall, 4630 Gross Avenue. There will be a lecture, solo pieces for violin, and a minstrel show. The Klub decided to meet at 7:30 P. M. so that the program could start at 8:30 P. M.

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 6, 1922.

THE BOHEMIAN CLUB CESKA VLAST ARRANGES AN
EXCURSION

All the social affairs prepared by the Klub Ceska Vlast (Bohemian Homeland Club) have been characterized by first-class entertainment, carefree fun, and good order. To these, we should add the fact that a spirit of neighborliness prevails among the members and guests of this Club. All these characteristics will again be noticeable at the annual ball which the Club has arranged and which will take place in the Pilsen Park pavilion, West 26th Street and Albany Avenue, tomorrow night at 7:30.

Whoever seeks excellent entertainment, therefore, should not miss this opportunity given by the Ceska Vlast Club. Mr. F. Kolar's orchestra will furnish the music. Admission is 50 cents per person.

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EXHIBIT

Grand Jurors, Oct. , 1911.

Secretary of the Committee on the Administration of Justice, Chicago, Illinois.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Mlasatel, Oct. 1, 1922.

A REPORT OF THE ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE TO
WELCOME THE RETURNING DELEGATES
OF TWO EXPEDITIONS TO
CZECHOSLOVAKIA

The preparations for a soiree of welcome for all the delegates and participants of the two expeditions to Czechoslovakia--/Bohemian-American commercial expedition and the one by the Narodni Sdruzeni Ceskych Katoliku (National Alliance of Bohemian Catholics)/--are in full swing.

The Ceskoslovenska Obchodni Komora (Czechoslovak Chamber of Commerce) will be host to these returned countrymen on Wednesday night October 13, in the Filsen Park pavilion. Thanks to the untiring efforts of the entertainment committee, the preparations made for the soiree are progressing nicely, and our countrymen living in Chicago and vicinity may well look forward to this event, for never before has there been so much care used to make an evening

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Denni Mlasatel, Oct. 1, 1922.

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a really enjoyable one. The committee consists of the following:

Messrs. Jan A. Cervenka, Anton J. Cernak, John A. Sokol, J. M. Kotek, Frank G. Hajicek, A. Maadt, Louis Jalovec, M. Khatok, Josef Citta, J. P. Zetek, Samuel Strobl, Rudolf Fiska; Mesdames A. Schnabl, Anna Zarobsky, Jennie Sistek, Anna Mikolen, Katerina Kovy, Marie Khatok, Josefina Beranek.

Everyone is looking forward to this reunion of our Chicago visitors to the old homeland, and it goes without saying that it will be a real reunion of all their friends and acquaintances too. It will be a soiree not unlike the one in Prague, though here in Chicago we shall meet more people personally known to us. And as for the program and the entertainment prepared by the committee, there will be so many specialties and novelties that to stay away would be unwise. The cuisine, on this occasion, will be a la Prague in its smallest details, and the rest of the entertainment will make your muscles ache from inordinate laughter. The "serious" portion of the program will consist of the retailing of experiences bordering on the absurd. Admission,

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 36275

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 1, 1922.

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IV including the supper, is \$1.50 per person; this price is within the reach of all. The committee tried to institute pre-war prices on this occasion, and is not sorry to have spent so much time and labor to make the event a first-class affair. In short the soiree will satisfy both your physical and your spiritual needs. Several hundred tickets were mailed out, and should you be one of the unlucky ones whose name was not on the mailing list, come personally to Mr. Louis Solar's store or telephone Lawndale 0604; tickets may also be obtained from Mr. Schnabl, West 26th Street and Trumbull Avenue, and Mr. Jalovec, 5415 West 26th Street. If you cannot come, telephone, and the tickets will be mailed to you. Payment must be received by October 10.

MPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 29, 1922.

PLENARY MEETING OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK NATIONAL
COUNCIL OF AMERICA

[An Abstract]

In a plenary meeting of the Ceskoslovenska Narodni Rada v Americe (Czechoslovak National Council in America), held at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania on September 20, 1922, the following Chicago leaders of Czechoslovaks were elected to office: Mr. John A. Cervenka, president; Mr. Jan Straka, second vice-president; Mr. Josef Placek, treasurer. The Ceskoslovenske Narodni Sdruzeni (Czechoslovak National Alliance) was represented by the two Chicagoans, Messrs. John A. Cervenka and Josef Placek, and the Narodni Svaz Ceskyh Katoliku (National Alliance of Bohemian Catholics) was represented by the Chicagoan, Mr. Jan Straka.

.....

[Translator's note: The article reporting this meeting is two full columns long, but since most of its substance deals with American rather than Chicago

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 29, 1922.

Czechoslovaks, only the above report of election of officers was abstracted from it.]

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 29, 1922.

THE CZECHOSLOVAK LEGIONNAIRES OF CHICAGO

The Svazova Druzina Ceskoslovenskych Legionaru v Chicagu (Chicago Post of the Czechoslovak Legionnaires) issues a call to all brothers to attend a meeting tomorrow, September 30, at 8 P.M. The meeting place is Mr. Fencel's restaurant, corner of West 23rd Street and Turner Avenue. Since important matters will come up in this meeting, the presence of all the members is required.
"Na Zdar!" (To Success!)

Jaroslav Bukovsky, president;
J. J. Fekl, secretary.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30775

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 24, 1922.

MEETING OF THE BOHEMIAN ARTS CLUB

In its first regular meeting, held September 20, 1922, following the summer vacations, the Unelecky Klub (Bohemian Arts Club) decided to celebrate its.... tenth anniversary in two ways. For its more intimate group, that is, its active and contributing members and their families and friends, it will arrange an evening of entertainment on November 15, 1922, at the Lawndale Masonic Temple. The entertainment will consist of a selected artistic program of a lighter genre. There will be a French buffet, cold supper, and dancing. For the general public the Club will arrange a splendid artistic soiree fourteen days later. This event will take place in Fullerton Hall of the Chicago Art Institute, on Michigan Avenue.

Mr. Boza Uniro, who was present at the meeting, promised that both he and his wife--Mrs. Ella Spravka-Uniroff--would take part in the program. The cello virtuoso, Mr. Jaroslav Gons, and his wife, Mrs. Gons-Sagurskaja, who is a famous dancer, were likewise most obliging in promising to co-operate

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 24, 1922.

[with the arranging committee] and take part in the program. The same is true of Mrs. Messenger-Sterba, a harp virtuoso, who will enrich the program by her artistic contribution. Other items on the program are still being discussed and prepared. The Club will also publish a special edition of its newspaper which will serve as a program. The committee consists of Mr. Jaromir Psenka, Dr. [Jaroslav] Salaba Vojan, Mr. Freund, Professor Sterba, and Messrs. Svoboda, Jez, and Mrazek. Mr. [James] F. Stepina, a contributing member of the Club, was given a vote of thanks for placing a wreath.... in the name of the Umelecky Klub on the coffin of the recently deceased Czech sculptor, Professor Myslbek, whose funeral was held at the time of Mr. Stepina's visit in Prague. To honor the memory of Professor Myslbek, the Club rose to its feet.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sect. 22, 1922.

THE MORAVIAN CLUB PREPARES FOR A PICNIC

The Moravan (Moravian) Social and Benevolent Club, which is well known among our people because of the excellence and high quality of its social entertainments, is preparing for a picnic to take place tomorrow in the Pilsen Park pavilion, West 23th Street and Albany Avenue. The picnics of the Moravan Club are characteristic because of their sincere good humor and gaiety. No one, therefore, should miss the occasion. The entertainment committee has arranged everything which could contribute to the pleasantness of the affair, and its efforts should, therefore, be crowned with success. The entertainment begins sharply at 5 P. M. Admission is fifty cents per person.

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 14, 1922.

THE LADIES' AUXILIARY OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK
NATIONAL ALLIANCE TO GIVE A SOIREE

The Vcelky (Ladies' Auxiliary) of the Ceskoslovenske Narodni Sdruzeni (Czechoslovak National Alliance) held a soiree last night in Pilsen Park pavilion, West 26th Street and South Albany Avenue, to welcome the well-known globe-trotter, Mr. Venceslav Kotal, who is also the founder of the Argentine branch of the Sdruzeni. Mr. Kotal arrived here last Sunday after a gruelling and dangerous journey from Saeng Pena, Argentina. The attendance at the pavilion on this occasion was such as was never witnessed before. The program of the evening included a speech by the editor, Mr. R. J. Psenka, after which the president of the Vcelky, Mrs. A. J. Novak, handed Mr. Kotal a wreath of flowers. The guest of honor then took the floor, and in a simple and unpretentious manner described his journey from Brazil to Chicago.....His account was listened to intently and was rewarded by a thunder of applause.

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 14, 1922.

This address was followed by a supper, and it need not be emphasized that the products of the Bohemian culinary art were truly excellent. All were greatly pleased with the cooking, and especially Mr. Kotal, who, after journeying through such distant lands in which he often had to be satisfied with any kind of food, really appreciated the hospitality of the Vcelky. After the end of the official program the members and their friends engaged in a free entertainment.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Mlasatel, Sept. 8, 1922.

A NOTICE TO THE CZECHOSLOVAK
LEGIONNAIRES OF CHICAGO

Brothers! When we were on the fields of France we made a solemn promise never to surrender to the enemy, and never to abandon one another. Faithful to that promise we have returned victoriously from the battlefields of France, Tesinsko /Translator's note: Region between Moravia, Silesia and Poland/, and Slovakia. It seemed then that our brotherhood, united by blood and sanctified by high ideals, would endure even in our later civilian life. We are sorry to say that the dropping out of the Chicago Druzina (Legion Post) from the legion organization reached disruptively into our brotherly unity. We are not going to analyze here the reasons and causes which made it possible for a few individuals to succeed in creating a situation which led to that [disruptive] step; we must, however, emphasize the fact that it was an unwholesome phenomenon when the whole organization was blamed for the errors committed by a few.

WPA (H) - (FO) 30275

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Mlasatel, Sept. 8, 1922.

Today, when the invalid veteran question is not yet satisfactorily settled, when the widows and orphans of our fallen brothers are not yet provided for, the Chicago Druzina is leaving our ranks, thus excluding itself from our common work and our duties to the central body, the Svaz Ceskoslovenskych Legionaru (Federation of Czechoslovak Legionnaires).

This lack of comprehension of the basic moral principles of the legion has luckily not found its echo everywhere; fortunately there still remains a strong group of brothers who have already started to work for the common cause, and who, being loyal to the traditions of the legion, will continue to work for it. These men will not abandon their brothers who are invalids and in whose interest there is still much work to be done. Yes, "we shall remain such as we were".

Brothers! We call you to work and to your duty. Only in unity lies the

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 8, 1922.

significance of the legion; only by unity may the tasks of the legion be speedily and more successfully accomplished. Legionnaires! You who understand the importance of organic unity, become members of the Svazova Druzina Ceskoslovenskych Legionaru v Chicagu (Czechoslovak **Legion** Post of Chicago). See the secretary about application forms. Na Zdar! (To success!)

For the Svazova Druzina of Chicago:

Jaroslav Bukovsky, president,
J. J. Fekl, secretary,
2641 South Turner Avenue,
Chicago, Illinois.

WPA, LIT., 1961 30275

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 15, 1922.

NOTICE TO THE LADIES' AUXILIARY IN
THE BOHEMIAN CALIFORNIA DISTRICT

For important reasons, the meeting of the Vcelky (Ladies Auxiliary of the Czechoslovak National Alliance of America) will be held tomorrow.....All members who are willing to co-operate for the Narodni Pout (National Pilgrimage /See Denni Hlasatel, August 12, 1922/) should be present at this meeting. We expect everyone to be in her place as usual.

Mrs. H. Celba, secretary.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 22, 1922.

A PROCLAMATION BY THE CZECHOSLOVAK LEGIONNAIRES, CHICAGO POST

Brothers! On Friday June 23, 1922, the Druzina Ceskoslovenskych Legionaru v Chicagu (Czechoslovak Legion Post of Chicago) will have its plenary meeting in the Sokol Chicago at Kedzie Avenue and West 23rd Street. The problems of the general convention confront us, and it is desirable, therefore, that all members be present. The brothers who asked for their demobilization papers in the English language....are requested to call for them.

For the Legion Post,
Albert Houska, secretary,
3322 West 23rd Street, Chicago, Illinois.

WPA (LL) PROJ 30275

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BOHEMIA

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 7, 1922.

A SPRING ENTERTAINMENT OF THE
CZECHOSLOVAK LEGIONNAIRES.

All friends of the Czechoslovak Legionnaire will surely attend the meeting to be held tomorrow in the Hotel Havlicek-Lyrs, and for which extensive preparations are being made. Those who attend will find that this spring entertainment arranged by the Druzina Ceskoslovenskych Legionaru (Chicago Post, Czechoslovak Legionnaires) is pleasant indeed. Even the name of this patriotic organization should be a sufficient guarantee that the entertainment will be first-class. Not only are the entertainments of the Legionnaire's famous because of their good nature, but the charitable and patriotic activities of the Druzina and its rare sacrifices are equally well known by our general public. The Druzina will furnish its own band and every participant may expect a thoroughly good time. The program will begin at 8 P.M.; the admission will be fifty cents including war tax.

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 12, 1922.

REPORT OF THE LADIES AUXILIARY OF
THE CZECHOSLOVAK NATIONAL ALLIANCE OF AMERICA

The Vcelky (Bees) gave a masquerade ball on February 22, 1922, in the Pilsen pavilion, and their report is as follows: The total proceeds were \$428.92; the expenses were \$263.47; the net proceeds, \$165.45.

The managing committee of the Vcelky wishes to express its gratitude to all our friends who so generously aided it. [Translator's note: There follow the names of persons and firms who contributed groceries and other supplies].
....

For the managing committee,

Mrs. Antonie Novak.

WPA (ILL) PP91 727

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 4, 1922.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK LEGION POST OF CHICAGO

All invalid Czechoslovak Legionnaires are to take notice: Legionnaires who are entitled to a pension are requested to call at the office of the secretary of the local post. Do this as early as possible so that your case may be attended to. This matter concerns every Czechoslovak Legionnaire whether he is a member of the local post or not.

For the Druzian Ceskoslovenskyj Legionarju,

Mr. Albert Houska, secretary, 111 West Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

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FOIA b 1

Denni Hlasitel, Jan. 18, 1982.

A Bohemian Club and Bohemian Club Orchestra

The club Cosma Vlast (Bohemian Home) held its annual banquet on New Year's Eve in Ledecy's Hall, 28th Street and Springfield Avenue. This was a private party, but all those who attended were glad that they came. Although the club arranges several entertainments every year, everybody looks forward to the annual banquet. The committee took care to have only the best food and drinks served.....The instrumental and vocal numbers on the musical program were considered very good by all those present.

After the banquet, the committee took up a collection for the benefit of the Utulna a Sirotecinec (Bohemian Old People's Home and Orphanage). The sum of eighteen dollars, which was collected, has been deposited with us.

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Nov. 1, 1921.

ANNOUNCEMENTS FROM THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE SVAZ
ČESKOSLOVENSKÝCH LEGIONÁŘŮ OF AMERICA

After protracted negotiations between the headquarters of the Svaz Československých Legionářů (Federation of Czechoslovak Legionnaires) of America and the Czechoslovak Legation in Washington, all complications, in the way of the disposal of their questions have now been removed and we are in a position to announce that demobilization blanks printed in the English language are now in process of preparation, and will be sent to applicants upon a written request. Recognizing the importance of the documents in the English language, the Headquarters is using this method to advise all those who served in the Czechoslovak Army during the war that their applications for demobilization blanks (forms) should be sent by way of the Družina (Fellowship) to which the applicant belongs, to the Headquarters of the Svaz which, after endorsement, will forward each application to the Czechoslovak Legation for further handling.....

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BOHEMIAN

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Denní Hlasatel, Nov. 1, 1921.

With regard to prosecution of Czechoslovak Legionnaires for desertion, the Headquarters office, through co-operation with the Czechoslovak Legation in Washington and the simultaneous aid of Professor Šárka Hrbek, director of the foreign-language department of the American Red Cross in New York City, has concluded successful negotiations with Federal authorities, particularly the Department of War, regarding a few instances in which Czechoslovak Legionnaires have been erroneously put on a list of deserters by these authorities. These errors have occurred because these authorities failed to receive notice that the men in question had enlisted in the Czechoslovak Army during the World War. The court-martial proceedings against our brothershave been stopped. In similar cases it is quite sufficient to submit a simple proof of service in the Czechoslovak Army, which may be done either personally or by letter delivered to the commanding officer of the nearest military body, and must be accompanied by an affidavit of the formation in which the volunteer served and a document by which his identity can be determined.....

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Nov. 1, 1921.

The problem of pensions for invalids has been solved. Three full years after the proclamation of Czechoslovak independence, after consolidation and disposal of a large number of state problems which directly concerned the existence of our liberated nation, now the question of incapacitated Czechoslovak Legionnaires in America is being taken up. This problem, which you will remember, was one of the important points on the agenda of our second general convention, has now been definitely solved through the offices of Dr. B. Štěpánek, Czechoslovak Minister in Washington. All those who are directly interested in the cause of the invalids will be glad to learn that, upon repeated intervention of the Washington Legation with the Ministry of Foreign affairs and the Ministry of National Defense in Prague, the military authorities of the Czechoslovak Republic have declared themselves ready to take over into their own jurisdiction all invalid Legionnaires, and in that connection....have adopted a clause....according to which all members of the Czechoslovak Legion who have become invalids as a result of their military service in the Legion, or who, for the same reason, have lost at least twenty per cent of their ability to discharge the duties of their

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BOHEMIAN

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Denní Hlasatel, Nov. 1, 1921.

civilian occupations, are entitled to the same pensions as professional soldiers, even in cases where these Legionnaires are citizens of countries other than Czechoslovakia.....

The Ministry of National Defense has requested the Ministry of Finance of the Czechoslovak Republic to have these pensions disbursed to American Legionnaires in accordance with the former exchange value of five crowns to one dollar.....

As to compensation for Czechoslovak Legionnaires, Czechoslovak consular offices in the United States have lately been showing considerable interest in Czechoslovak Legionnaires in America. We state this fact with a great deal of satisfaction and we are very much pleased with their earnest endeavor to improve the conditions of those who were ready to make the supreme sacrifice during the time of our national revolution and our fight for independence. We are not interested in such trifles as a formal recognition of merit and appreciation of services. We are, however,

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BOHEMIAN

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Denní Hlasatel, Nov. 1, 1921.

interested in positive, constructive co-operation and moral or material support in cases where such support is needed. It would be unjust if we should fail to state that, ever since the beginning of our efforts toward organization in America, we have been receiving help from the official representatives of the Czechoslovak Republic in this country, but all that has been done so far for Czechoslovak Legionnaires does not exceed the minimum of our modest requirements. Thus, the consulates of the Czechoslovak Republic in Chicago, New York, Omaha, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, etc., have always been helpful in our organizing efforts, and at the present time we have been receiving a great deal of attention and sympathetic understanding from Dr. B. Štěpánek. Hence we have every reason to hope that a large number of our projects promoted for the benefit of our members will receive favorable consideration on the part of the Czechoslovak Republic.....

For the Svaz Československých Legionářů in America: Fráňa Klepal, reporter, 1401 South Keeler Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

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BOHEMIA

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Denní Hlasatel, Oct. 13, 1921.

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EXPOSITION OF THE "PAMÁTNÍK ODBOJE"

There is an immense significance to the word "Odboj" (insurrection; "Památník Odboje"--Memorial of Insurrection). It means all that the Czechoslovak people have done in and about the insurrection against the German and Magyar oppression. It means the cry of resistance and opposition ending in the rattle of broken fetters in which the Czechoslovak has been pining for the last three hundred years. The mighty cry resounded all over the world wherever there was a member of that oppressed nation. The resistance, opposition, and insurrection reached the culmination point in the formation of the Czechoslovak Legion in Russia, France, Serbia, and Italy. While the nation at home was engaged in passive resistance, the Legion became active. And the Legion while it--with the exception of its Russian part--was not particularly numerous, was doing deeds of such courage and bravery as can be done only by those who **are** activated by something more than mere military duty. It must be that the activation is **as** strong as national consciousness, ardor for the sacred cause of one's own blood and country.

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FOIA(b)(7)

III B 3 a

II B 1 c (3)

Denní Atlasatel, Oct. 13, 1951.

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To write about the Legion now would mean to write a whole section of our nation's history. But even after reading the whole section many people would fail to understand what it was, how it lived, and what it has done for the liberation of our country and the better future of the coming generations of the Czechoslovak nation. The **Ministry of National Defense** has bent every effort to secure all documents and testimonial material pertaining to the activities of the Legion, and has assembled them in the "Památník Odboje," whose director is the now well-known commander of the Siberian reconnoitering troops, standard-bearer, now Lieutenant-Colonel Medek, the poet of the Siberian Czechoslovak Army. The **Ministry of National Defense** has sent two Russian **Legionnaires**, the Brothers Ruml and Lerner, with the "Památník Odboje" to America so that our American countrymen who have made such a splendid contribution to the liberation of our country may see what the Legion had done. The documents of all that will be on exhibition in Sokol Haviříček-Týrš from October 21 to October 28, which is the anniversary of our Czechoslovak declaration of independence. It will end in a festival arranged in co-operation with the Družina

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BOHEMIAN

III B 3 a

II B 1 c (3)

Denní Hlasatel, Oct. 13, 1921.

III H

I G Československých Legionářů (Fellowship of Czechoslovak
Legionnaires) which every participant will remember as long
he lives. Don't forget: "Památník Odboje".

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II B 1 a

II B 2 f

III C

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 25, 1921.

THE BOHEMIAN FREE THOUGHT SCHOOLS IN CICERO

The financial report on the Posvicenska Zabava (Thanksgiving Festival) arranged on Thanksgiving Day, 1920, in the Sokol Karel Jonas hall by the Ceskoslovenské Narodni Sdruzeni v Americe (Czechoslovak National Alliance of America) to secure funds for the erection of a Bohemian Free Thought school in Cicero, is presented herewith:

Receipts:

For chips.	\$345.00
For admission tickets.	324.90
Other receipts.	274.45
	<u>\$944.35</u>

Total expenses.	469.79
	<u>\$474.56</u>

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BOHEMIAN

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II B 2 f

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 25, 1921.

III C

The financial report on the children's musicale and entertainment on December 26, 1920, in the Sokol Karel Jonas hall, which was also arranged to provide funds for the erection of a Bohemian school building in Cicero, is as follows:

Total receipts. \$407.28

Total expenses. 175.73

Net profit \$231.55

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II B 1 c (2)

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 31, 1921.

IN BEHALF OF CHILDREN IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA

The occupation of a journalist is a thankless one, but sometimes it also has its bright moments. We lived through such a great and joyful moment yesterday afternoon in the Sokol Chicago hall where, under the auspices of the Veelky (Ladies' Auxiliary of the Czechoslovak National Alliance of America) and with the cooperation of the Lawndale Conservatory of Music and Arts, a splendid concert was arranged, the proceeds of which will be turned over to Hoover's relief fund for the benefit of children in Czechoslovakia. Through our newspaper, we have conscientiously striven to arouse the greatest interest in Mr. Hoover's relief work.

That our efforts were not in vain has been proved by the large contributions which are being deposited in our office, and this fact was also proved yesterday afternoon by the audience, which was great in spite of the unpleasant weather. The spacious hall was crowded and therefore the financial success of this concert was beyond our expectations. And as far as the moral aspect of

WPA (H.L.) PP 1.3674

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BOHEMIAN

II A 3 b

II B 1 c (2)

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 31, 1921.

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the concert is concerned, it was also a success. The program was primarily artistic. Various numbers were presented by our foremost artists, including Mr. Edward Freund, violin virtuoso; Miss Tana Vojan, piano virtuoso; Miss May Hajicek, soprano; and pupils of Miss Libuse Bartuska's dancing school. Indisputably, the best number of the program was the closing scene, presented by about thirty pupils of the dancing school, with Misses Bartuska, Milada Krametbauer, and Emilie Bentley as solo dancers. The scene portrayed the fall and resurrection of Bohemia and Slovakia. All those who participated in this scene received deserving applause.

We must also mention the beautiful deed of Miss Libuse C. Hajek, daughter of the late co-publisher of the Denni Hlasatel, Mr. Frantisek Hajek. Miss Hajek resides with her mother, Mrs. Karolina Hajek, in Riverside, Illinois. Instead of buying flowers for her little friends who participated in the scene, Miss Hajek deposited five dollars in our office for the suffering children in

AM (11) 1921 3075

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BOHEMIAN

II A 3 b

II B 1 c (2)

Denni Mlasatel, Jan. 31, 1921.

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Czechoslovakia. The beautiful deed of this intelligent Bohemian-American girl should serve as an example at similar occasions.

AKA (11) P201.30275

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BOHEMIAN

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Denní Hlasatel, Dec. 30, 1920.

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THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DRUŽINA
ČESKOSLOVENSKÝCH LEGIONÁŘŮ V CHICAGU

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The year 1920 goes down in the history of the Družina Československých Legionářů v Chicagu (Czechoslovak Legionnaires of Chicago) as a period of successful organization. It is evidenced not only by the fact that our own membership has doubled, but also by the fact that two new legionnaire organizations were established--one in Racine, Wisconsin and one in Whiting, Indiana. It is also only proper to mention that the philanthropic activity of the Družina Československých Legionářů v Chicagu led to the establishment of a new ladies' organization under the name "Ladies' Auxiliary of the Czechoslovak Legionnaires of Chicago". This organization will play an important part in future projects of the Družina Československých Legionářů v Chicagu.

The purpose which the Družina outlined in its program--to provide aid for unfortunate brothers or their families--was fulfilled as successfully as

WFA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

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Denní Hlasatel, Dec. 30, 1920.

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possible. Altogether, the sum of \$1,116 was paid out for this

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purpose. The sum of \$695 was paid out in loans to brothers. One

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hundred and eighty dollars and fifty cents was donated to the

Bohemian Old People's Home and Orphanage.

On this occasion the Družina mournfully recollects the loss of two brothers, Messrs. Nányšta and Maršálek, whom an unmerciful fate snatched away just when they reached the prime of life.

Success attained by the Družina in its philanthropic and national work fills us with pleasure. The zenith of this philanthropic activity was reached in the month of September when with the co-operation of Sokols and our foremost national Free Thought and charitable organizations, the Bazár Svobody (Liberty Bazaar), for the benefit of widows and orphans of our fallen legionnaires, was arranged. The proceeds of this noble project amounted to eighteen thousand dollars. The Družina also participated in the fourth drive of the American Red Cross.

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III B 3 a

Denní Hlasatel, Dec. 30, 1920.

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It is also necessary to mention that the Družina co-operated at

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President Thomas G. Masaryk's birthday celebration. Proof of the

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Družina's loyalty to the United States was manifested by its participation in the Memorial Day parade down town.

With the co-operation of the central district of the American Sokol Union and the Federation of Bohemian Freethinkers, the anniversary day of Czechoslovak independence was celebrated in Pilsen Park on the twenty-eighth day of October.

One of the most important steps, but, to our regret, one not generally comprehended, was the attempt to reorganize the Československé Národní Sdružení v Americe (Czechoslovak National Alliance of America). The legionnaires, noticing the evident decline in national activities, attempted to counteract the indifference which is noticeable at the present time. They thought that conditions might improve if the Československé Národní Sdružení v Americe were reorganized.

Although the Družina did not feel competent to attempt the restoration

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BOHEMIAN

II B 1 c (3)

III B 3 a

Denní Hlasatel, Dec. 30, 1920.

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itself, it was forced by the public to make the attempt; and with

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the help of Sokols and other national organizations, the necessary

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steps were taken in this matter. That action of this sort is very difficult and required time is self-evident. No matter what results

are achieved, the Družina feels that it has performed its duty.

We must also mention the change of officers during the month of May after Brother L. Kaděrka, former president, and Brother Vosátko, former secretary, resigned. Brother Fráňa Klepal and Brother Vladimír Bělehrad were elected president and secretary, respectively.

At this opportunity the Družina wishes to express its gratitude to the Czechoslovak people of Chicago for favors manifested at all of its projects. It also wishes to express the gratitude of those orphans and widows in Czechoslovakia who received aid which had been provided for them from the proceeds of the Bazar Svobody, through the efforts of the Czechoslovak people of Chicago.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Dec. 30, 1920.

For the Družina Československých Legionářů v Chicagu,

Fráňa Klepal, President,
Vladimír Bělehrad, Secretary.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 6075

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 2, 1920.

THE LADIES' AUXILIARY OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK
LEGIONNAIRES OF CHICAGO

Our Czechoslovak legionnaires of Chicago have found a sincere advocate of their national aspirations in a sisterly organization which was organized in Chicago last week with the assistance of our nationally conscious women and girls, most of whom, during the last war, greatly helped to make our struggle for the independence of the Bohemian nation successful.

All formal and routine business of the new group was dispensed with at the last meeting held Tuesday evening at the Sokol Havlíček-Tyrš hall. Mrs. Antonie Cervenka, wife of the well-known national worker, Mr. John A. Červenka, president of the Garden City Brewery, was unanimously elected president. It was also resolved that this new organization be known as the Dámský Odbor Československých Legionářů v Chicagu (Ladies' Auxiliary of the Czechoslovak Legionnaires of Chicago). The next regular meeting of this new organization will be held in the Sokol Havlíček-Tyrš hall next Tuesday

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BOHEMIA

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 2, 1920.

evening. Those women and girls who intend to become members of this new national body are cordially invited to attend this meeting. Their applications will be accepted by Mrs. Anita Klepal, secretary, at the said meeting. Applications may also be sent by mail to the following address: Mrs. Anita Klepal, 1401 South Keeler Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

74 (LL) PRO 10074

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 20, 1920.

A GENEROUS GIFT FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE BAZÁR SVOBODY
ARRANGED BY CZECHOSLOVAK LEGIONNAIRES OF CHICAGO

Recently a general drive has been started throughout Chicago by the Bazár Svobody (Liberty Bazaar) arrangement committee for the purpose of collecting the largest possible number of gifts for the benefit of the bazaar, which will be held in the near future. We joyfully report that the sincere efforts of members of the arrangement committee have met with unexpected success.

Monetary contributions and various gifts of good will are coming in from all sides. Our generous businessmen and large American firms showed their sympathy with the purposes of this project by donating various commodities, products, or monetary contributions. One of these generous benefactors in Chicago is a well-known financier among our Bohemian people, and is connected with the Lawndale National Bank. The Bank, through its president, Mr. Frank G. Hájiček, just recently sent a congratulatory letter enclosing a check for three hundred dollars to Mr. John A. Červenka for the benefit of the Bazár Svobody.

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II B 1 C (3)

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Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 20, 1920.

It is unnecessary to mention that each contribution of this sort gives the members of the arrangement committee a great deal of satisfaction. The remarkable number of gifts and contributions which are coming in not only is evidence of the sympathy felt for the project itself, but is also good proof that the Bazar Evobody, as far as its financial success is concerned, has met with the approval of our people, as the project justly deserves.

At the next meeting of the arrangement committee, which will be held next Monday, and to which not only the delegates, but also all the people of good will are invited, a complete report of the preliminary work will be presented. Also various committees will be appointed. Many will be needed because this project is being arranged on a large scale. To accomplish such a colossal program, many experienced and generous workers will be essential, and therefore anybody who possibly can, should respond to the call. The arrangement committee will gladly accept anybody of good will who is willing to help in any manner

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

II B 1 C (3)

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Denni Klasatel, Sept. 20, 1920.

whatsoever to make the Lazar Evology a great success.

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, June 24, 1920.

FOR THE REORGANIZATION OF THE
ČESKOSLOVENSKÉ NÁRODNÍ SDRUŽENÍ V AMERICE
Representatives of the National Organizations
Resolved to Preserve the Československé Národní Sdružení

Yesterday's meeting in regard to the Československé Národní Sdružení v Americe (Czechoslovak National Alliance of America) was attended by 118 delegates, representing 68 societies and organizations. The course of the meeting was smooth and dignified, and although it lasted until late in the evening, all the delegates and assembled public remained in their places.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. Ludvík Kaděrka, who greeted the delegates and urged them to elect a chairman for the meeting. Mr. James F. Stěpina was nominated and unanimously elected to this office. Mr. Josef Vosátko was then elected secretary. In a brief speech Mr. James F. Stěpina mentioned that he accepted the chairmanship only because it is a part of his patriotic obligation. Mr. Fráňa Klepal, the next speaker, explained

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, June 24, 1920.

the point of view of the legionnaires and presented the report of activities undertaken by them in this matter.

Mr. Frauenknecht then asked if the delegates of the Československé Národní Sdružení v Americe were present at this meeting. The chairman answered that they were not. Mr. Ludvík Kaděrka explained that the Československé Národní Sdružení v Americe had not been invited because of past experiences; and he stated that this meeting had been publicly advertised, and the Československé Národní Sdružení v Americe, knowing that the meeting would be held, could have sent its delegates.

Then there followed a lengthy debate as to whether the Československé Národní Sdružení v Americe should be preserved or whether a new organization should be started. Mr. Měšták advocated the preservation of the Československé Národní Sdružení v Americe, but at the same time he advocated that a resolution be adopted against its present leadership. Mr. Karel Smiřický, Mr. Fráňa Klepal, Mr. Pešice, and Mr. Bukovský introduced various



Denní Hlasatel, June 24, 1920.

proposals, all pointing out the various ways of reorganizing the Alliance.

Dr. Karel Neumann mentioned that nowadays there is not one tenth of the enthusiasm which existed at the time when the Československé Národní Sdružení v Americe was founded. He remarked that at that time it was no trick whatsoever to organize such an immense body. Under the existing circumstances, it would be impossible. He mentioned the consequences of the World War and its effect upon our local social life. It is necessary, therefore, to rouse a new enthusiasm; and it is necessary that we do not forget ourselves. Following the speeches of several other delegates, Dr. Karel Neumann introduced a resolution that the Československé Národní Sdružení v Americe be preserved, but at the same time that it should be reorganized.

In accordance with the motion of Mr. Vitek, a resolutions committee consisting of the following nine members was appointed: Dr. Karel Neumann, Mr. W. Havelka, Mr. Karel Smiřický, Mr. Fráňa Klepal, Mr. Eduard Schultz, Mrs. Emilie Jakoubek, Mrs. Ružena Lusk, Mrs. Marie Zeman, and Mrs. Barbora Scheffel. This

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Denní Hlasatel, June 24, 1920.

committee immediately worked out a resolution which was later unanimously adopted. In accordance with the motion of Mr. J. Vosátko, it was resolved that this committee shall continue to exist as a regular resolutions committee, and it will arrange further necessary steps.

The adopted resolution reads:

"Whereas, The recent events, which by their unfavorable influence do harm and make any co-operation in our public and national life impossible; and

"Whereas, The critical situation originated partly by the influence of unfavorable post-war circumstances, by improper conduct of individuals, and by absolute indifference toward our most noble, cultural, and national causes; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we approve the program of the Družina Československých Legionářů v Chicagu (Czechoslovak Legionnaires of Chicago), in which the



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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, June 24, 1920.

just reformation of our national life and the reorganization of the Československé Národní Sdružení v Americe is sought and promoted in such a way that this representative institution may be competent in the fulfillment of its tasks, and that it may be considered a promoter and proponent of the common interest of the Bohemian people of America.

"The present delegates and authorized representatives of the national and Sokol organizations, after taking into consideration the serious state of affairs, consider it necessary, because of the present situation, to control the administration of the Československé Národní Sdružení v Americe, and by this resolution appeal to the officers of the above-mentioned institution and to all its district alliances and branches all over the United States, in the interest of a common cause, to call a new conference which must not yield to any trifling matters of personal character, and one in which the program of reorganization would be discussed and the Československé Národní Sdružení v Americe would be preserved.

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Denní Hlasatel, June 24, 1920.

"In the supposition that this sincere effort will receive due recognition; that it will gain many followers among our nationally conscious people; that it will be a warning to those who are responsible for this present state of affairs; that it will be a guide to the possibilities of practical and co-operative work in the future, we recommend that the organizations and societies which are members of the Československé Národní Sdružení v Americe designate a place and time for the above-mentioned conference, and also appoint delegates who are well informed about the state of conditions; and who, by their influence, could bring the proposed reorganization to a successful end.

"Inasmuch as the unfriendly propaganda of the American and foreign press seriously threatens and harms the economic and cultural interest of the Bohemian nation in the United States, we consider it necessary to unite all ranks of our people for the purpose of co-operative national work in which the Československé Národní Sdružení v Americe should occupy the first place and be a representative of all the liberal organizations. For



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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, June 24, 1920.

these serious reasons we approve the program of our legionnaires, and we recommend the reorganization of the Československé Národní Sdružení v Americe on pure free thought principles."....

The meeting was adjourned by the chairman, who expressed his gratitude to all who participated.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 19, 1920.

IS REORGANIZATION POSSIBLE?

Program of Legionnaires Will be Discussed at Meeting
of Representatives of National and Sokol Organizations
June 23, 1920, in Chicago

Responding to the call of the executive committee of the Druzina Česko-slovenských Legionaru v Chicagu (Czechoslovak Legionnaires of Chicago), the representatives of our foremost national organizations will meet June 23, 1920, at the Sokol Havlíček-Tyrš hall to discuss one of the most difficult problems which recently stirred up the sentiment of our Bohemian people.

We again call the attention of our people to the fact that our legionnaires of Chicago are not interested and do not wish to grasp the leadership of our national organizations or to designate the trends of our future national activities. This attitude is not based on trifling matters of individual character; neither is it a protest against persons who are leading our

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 37

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CONFIDENTIAL

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Denni Khasatel, June 18, 1930.

foremost national organizations, nor does it represent a trend which is in any way harmful or unfavorable to our public life. The essence of this movement lies in the just complaints of our prominent people and of our organizations. Today's call for reorganization is not a call of the street mob; rather, it is a call of the sincere and well-meaning Bohemian people who liberally supported our action during the past World War, the result of which was the independence of the Bohemian people.

We do not consider it proper to ignore these righteous protests as long as they tend to invigorate and elevate our public life. These protests, once intelligently comprehended, cannot be construed as a provocation and result in harm to our interests in other countries. We, as legionnaires, are not interested in advertising this quarrel in our newspapers; we are only making an effort to invigorate our national organization. We ask only that justice, democracy, and love for our nation be the ideals of our common struggle.

Life under the present sad conditions, in which we are losing the understanding

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 307

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, June 19, 1920.

necessary for the noblest tasks and aims, is slowly moving ahead toward extinction. Therefore, it is necessary to beware and save the endangered future, and it is the sacred duty of all those who think that they have the unlimited right to conduct our public life to bring the situation under control before it is too late.

One of the most difficult problems in our attempt at reorganization must be solved by our national organizations. What is asked of them is well known to everybody; but the question remains whether these organizations themselves know their own duties not only toward us legionnaires but also toward the whole nation.

We, especially, are pointing out this part of the reorganization program, because it will be impossible to attain success if the program is not thoroughly comprehended. We do not want to be ruled by any gestures; we do not want to conduct our affairs mechanically according to bylaws and regulations. The most decisive factor in conducting our affairs and performing our duties

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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Denni Hlasatel, June 19, 1980.

must be creative power, human thought, untiring energy, and sincere enthusiasm for our mutual cause.

Such a program is being prepared by us for the conference of our national organizations. Because of its significance, this conference may mark a new era in our movement in America.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 16, 1920.

PROCLAMATION OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK
LEGIONNAIRES OF CHICAGO

To the ever-increasing number of inquiries from individuals and societies which are being made to the legionnaires and members of the executive committee as to whether or not the legionnaires will actively participate in a national bazaar being arranged by the Ceskoslovenske Narodni Sdruzeni v Americe (Czechoslovak National Alliance of America), the Slovenska Liga v Americe (Slovak League of America), the Narodni Svaz Ceskych Katoliku v Americe (National Alliance of Bohemian Catholics of America), **the Cesky Umelecky Klub v Chicagu** (Bohemian Arts Club of Chicago), and others, we briefly reply:

Although we heartily wish great success to this national bazaar held for the benefit of our brother legionnaires and their survivors in Czechoslovakia, recent events prevent us from participating in this enterprise. The Czechoslovak Legionnaires of Chicago will arrange their own national bazaar in



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BOHEMIAN

II B 1 c (3)

II D 10

Denni Hlasatel, May 16, 1920.

September of this year, for which preparations are almost completed.

For the Czechoslovak Legionnaires of Chicago.

The Executive Committee.



Denni Hlasatel, May 15, 1930.

OUR PROCLAMATION IN REGARD TO THE DISPUTE BETWEEN
THE CZECHOSLOVAK LEGIONNAIRES OF CHICAGO AND THE
CZECHOSLOVAK NATIONAL ALLIANCE OF AMERICA

The recent stormy meetings of the Bohemian public, one called by the Czechoslovak Legionnaires of Chicago and the second by the Czechoslovak National Alliance of America, presented sufficient explanation of the existing conditions. As it appears, there is no necessity whatsoever for carrying on this dispute in our daily newspapers. It would only be dangerous and harmful to continue this dispute and would not help the good cause. Similar attacks and disputes carried on through our newspapers cannot do any good whatsoever, because one attack creates another. Many of our generous workers are only discouraged by these quarrels and are diverted from a worthy national endeavor.

Our attitude in this dispute has been absolutely neutral. Both sides were given an opportunity to present their arguments to our public, and we



Denni Flasatel, May 15, 1920.

presumed that the matter was ended, at least as far as publishing the attacks in our newspapers was concerned. We see absolutely no reason to renew it. We therefore consider it our duty to announce that no more attacks will be published by us in this matter. We are forced to do this in the interest of our readers and in the interest of our Bohemian people.



Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 25, 1920.

PROCLAMATION TO THE BOHEMIAN
FREE THOUGHT PUBLIC IN CHICAGO
AND VICINITY



At the great meeting on Monday called by the Ceskoslovenske Narodni Sdruzeni v Americe (Czechoslovak National Alliance of America), all those who were present, except three, authorized us, the Legionnaires, instantly to take steps together with the Sokols, toward the reorganization of the Ceskoslovenske Narodni Sdruzeni Americe. In order that this may be accomplished, we publicly ask the executive committee of the Americka Obec Sokolska (American Sokol Union) and all of our leading groups of women, benevolent, and free thought associations having their headquarters in Chicago, to elect two representatives each and send their respective names to the secretary of the Legionnaires, J. Vosatho, 2225 Dayton Street. As soon as the names are received, a meeting will be called and further progress determined.

For the Czechoslovak Legionnaires of Chicago.

Executive Committee.

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CONFIDENTIAL

Denni Glasatel, Apr. 20, 1930.

STORY PASS MEETING HELD YESTERDAY
BY ROMANIAN SOCIETIES

Standpoint of Czechoslovak Legionnaires of Chicago
Almost Unanimously Approved;

Special Committee of Members of Legionnaires
and Americka Obec Sokolska to be Appointed to Devise Principles
of a New National Body in Place of
Existing Ceskoslovenske Narodni Sdruzeni v Americe

Our readers are well-informed about the outbreak of the recent ill-omened dispute between the Czechoslovak Legionnaires of Chicago and the Ceskoslovenske Narodni Sdruzeni v Americe (Czechoslovak National Alliance of America), to be exact, between the Czechoslovak Legionnaires and the officers of the latter institution. We published a report of the meeting called by the Czechoslovak Legionnaires of Chicago two weeks ago and so far we have also published proclamations and resolutions from both sides without exception. Today, again, we merely report on yesterday's meeting and leave it to our readers to form

WPA (ILL) PROJ 302/5

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SOLE TEL

Denní Mladobol, Apr. 30, 1936.

their own opinions about this unhappy incident, which recently so much excited our people. Nevertheless, we firmly believe that through yesterday's meeting, the dispute will be settled forever, as it is surely desired for the benefit of our nation.

At the hour set for the meeting, Milson and Pavili n was crowded. That the Arrangements Committee had prepared for any eventuality, was evidenced by the presence of several Bohemian policemen from the Mandale Station led by the police sergeant Albert Mikeš. They, by their tactful handling of the situation, deserve all credit for having made it at all possible to carry on the meeting and to bring it to a conclusion. It appeared as though the meeting would be forcibly ended at any moment on account of the turmoil created as a result of several imprudent remarks made by some of the speakers. The negative standpoint of the Arrangements Committee, who absolutely ignored the request of Legionnaires to give them an opportunity to speak, aroused great excitement and ill feeling among those present, but the Legionnaires finally compelled the Arrangements Committee to

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIA

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Denní Hlasatel, Apr. 20, 1920.

I C

I G recognize them. This was noisily approved by the audience. Because
IV frequently a great disturbance was created, the Arrangements Committee
was afraid to continue this meeting; therefore, the president of the
Československé Národní Sdružení v Americe abruptly ended the meeting and left
the stage, followed by the other representatives and guest speakers who did
not have an opportunity to speak. Their departure was accompanied by
ostentatious applause and by loud calls of "Shame on you!" But the meeting
was not ended by their departure. The Legionnaires took the floor and after
several speeches the meeting was brought to an orderly conclusion.

The meeting was called to order by Dr. Joseph P. Pecival, who in a few brief
words explained its purpose. But by a few of his words, the Legionnaires
present felt that they had been insulted and the turmoil started right there.
Dr. Joseph P. Pecival proclaimed that the Československé Národní Sdružení v
Americe has always fulfilled its duties and therefore he would not tolerate
the criticism of a few individuals who think they know it all. In the
general turmoil and the confused shouting, the president of the Czechoslovak

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIA

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Denní Hlasatel, Apr. 20, 1930.

I C

I G Legionnaires, Mr. Ludvík Kaděčka, jumped on the stage and together
IV with Dr. Pecival restored order. Mr. Kaděčka then started to speak.

He said that at the time their meeting was called, the Legionnaires invited the Československé Národní Sdružení v Americe to send its representatives to that meeting; therefore, they were justified in asking for the privilege to speak and to explain their standpoint. "They were good enough to shed their blood on European battlefields, but they are forbidden to criticize the gentlemen of the Československé Národní Sdružení v Americe." The Arrangements Committee interrupted his speech and vigorously requested the speaker to leave the speaker's stand, but a noisy approval was heard from the audience, which invited the speaker to stay there.

Mr. Joseph Pláček, president of the Americká Obec Sokolská (American Sokol Union), then took the speaker's stand. In his speech he requested freedom of speech for those against whom such a serious indictment is charged, because such an opportunity is not denied even the worst rascals.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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I G Further, he defended the indicted trio of workers of the Ceskoslovenske

IV Narodni Sdruzeni v Americe and asserted that they had fulfilled their duties, which was acknowledged by the Executive Committee of the Americka Obec Sokolska and by the Central District. He censured the Legionnaires for not taking the proper steps in requesting the removal of the accused trio and he made a motion that the request be introduced in a proper way, and if they are found guilty, he announced that he will be the first one to ask for their removal. He asked only that the accused Brothers be judged and, if they are found guilty, convicted, but only after a fair trial. Mr. Ladezka again tried to take the floor, but in vain. Dr. Joseph P. Pecival then introduced the next speaker, Mr. Jarka Kosar, editor of the Sokol Americky. The speaker invited everyone to work harmoniously and jointly and he described his disappointment upon the return of the Legionnaires. "President Thomas G. Masaryk, at his inauguration at the Hradcany Castle, Czechoslovakia, gave credit to both the Legionnaires and the Sokols." He stated further that he was speaking only for Sokols. "The Legionnaires are fully entitled to demand the purge, but they did not follow the proper procedure. Is this attempt of the Legionnaires an

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 20, 1920.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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I G instance of contempt and lack of discipline?" During his speech the
IV audience quieted down and listened to the words of this old Sokol, whose
honesty and good will are acknowledged by everyone. The speaker called
attention to the seriousness of the situation and said that it is a mistake to
condemn the entire body because of a few individuals. He further asked the
Legionnaires how they intend to carry out the purge--Voices from the audience:
"By removing the trio!" The speaker then continued: "Is that the aim of the
purge?" At that moment Mr. Vaderka interrupted him and in a sincere and
solemn voice said: "Jarko Kosar you are an old, gray-haired sokol, but I
must tell you what we were forced to hear and to endure here and in France
in order to stay true to the sokol ideal." These words were greeted by a
storm of applause. Mr. Jarka Kosar then continued. "I do not know anything
about that, but I do think that you should have come to us about that." He
further related that many people tried to enter the Czechoslovak Army, but
not all of them were accepted, because workers were also needed here. "It
is true that many of the Legionnaires gladly went to fight on the battle-
fields, but some of the Legionnaires joined the army only on account of

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BOHEMIA

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 20, 1920.

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BOHEMIA

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Denní Hlasatel, Apr. 20, 1920.

I C

I G being drafted and because of the desire for adventure." At the end
IV of his speech he again asked everyone to work in harmony. Mr. Kadřka
again tried to get the floor and he finally succeeded. He paid his
respects to the former speaker but he was forced to correct the statement
that the Legionnaires brought their charges before the public without con-
sulting anyone. In the first place, they called a preliminary conference
to which the former speaker was also invited and only after that, when
nothing else could be done, did they bring it before the public. He, as
a Sokol, mentioned all the reproaches and jeers they had to swallow in
silence, such as the following questions: "Where are all the Sokols?
Where is Paskovský and the others?" Further, he asked Mr. Pláček in what
way had they, violated the national discipline. They never had anything
against the Sokols but they are absolutely against the known trio. The
speaker asserted that it was one of the duties of the Americká Obec Sokolská
to save the Československé Národní Sdružení v exilě when this organization
started to crumble. "But today, even the Americká Obec Sokolská is against
the Legionnaires when the Legionnaires are trying to do what the Americká

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIA

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Denní Hlasatel, Apr. 20, 1920.

I C

I G Obec Sokolská should have done a long time ago." He gladly welcomed
IV brother Jarka Košar's proposal for harmonious work, but, in the first
place, he asked that the obstacle, which is the trio, be removed.

His speech was rewarded by spontaneous applause. After that, Mr. Joseph Paskovský, being first introduced by the chairman, took the floor. His appearance created ill feeling, and various shouts arose from the audience. Mr. Kaděrka himself asked the audience to grant him a chance to speak, and Mr. Paskovský begged the audience for permission to say a few words in his own defense. "Although I was the first one," he said, "to respond to the call of the Czechoslovakian Army, I am placed upon the gallory today." In a few brief words he explained his family and financial conditions and said that, nevertheless, he was willing to fight for his native land, but was rejected. He had laid his case before the Americká Obec Sokolská and the Executive Committee for decision and his action was approved as correct. He declared that his conscience is clear and he is fully convinced that he honestly fulfilled his duty. "He who is human, will judge me in a human way."

WPA (LL) PROJ. 3670

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BOHEMIAN

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Denní Hlasatel, Apr. 10, 1940.

I C

I G The next speaker was supposed to be Mrs. Stolfá, but there was

IV opposition from the audience: "Let those who are accused speak!

We have nothing against our women!" Dr. Joseph A. Pecivil uselessly asked the audience to show the lady courtesy. After finishing only several sentences, during which time such cries were heard from the audience as "Shame on the Legionnaires," the speaker concluded her speech by saying, "If the Včelky (Bees) had not been so much concerned about you [the legionnaires], you would not be so haughty today!"

Then Mr. Frank J. Hubec, chairman of the District Committee of the Československé Národní Sdružení v Americe, said a few brief words in his own defense. He produced evidence from the Czechoslovak Consulate in New York, according to which, Mr. Hubec had not been called upon by the Military Bureau of the Československá Národní Rada v Americe (Czechoslovak National Council of America) to perform his duties in the army, although he had voluntarily responded. He had also bound himself to the national discipline, that is, not to act according to his own will, but to submit himself to the

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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Denní hlasatel, Apr. 20, 1920.

I C

I G orders of the Military Bureau of the Československá Armáda v
IV America. In accordance with that, he stayed at his assigned place of
duty until the end, therefore, acting according to this discipline.
Further, he censured the Legionnaires for trying to be not only the prosec-
utors but also the judges. He said that because he did not serve in the army
was not his fault. The Československá Armáda v Americe should be blamed
because it commanded him to stay at his place. Applause, laughter, and various
shouts followed this.

After him, the third member of the accused trio, Mr. Ferdinand J. Husil, took
the floor. He said that the Legionnaires, by their own actions, only confirm
what is said about us, that we are not able to govern ourselves when we do
not preserve freedom of speech. "It is a government of the mob, and not a
government of the people!" He said that he is willing to submit himself to
the discipline of the people, but not to the dictation of the mob. He further
related all that he has done for the benefit of the national cause and he
asserted that if anything dishonorable can be proved against him he will gladly

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BOHEMIAN

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Denní Hlasatel, Apr. 20, 1920.

I C

I G resign. According to him, they were told by their superiors to remain
IV at their posts and they did. He then related how he had voluntarily
tried to enter the army, but was rejected. He censured the Legion-
naires, in that they have no power to serve summons upon anyone. "Thomas G.
Masaryk himself said the same, and by so doing you are only disgracing the
nation."

Mr. Kaděrka interrupted him by saying: "So we are disgracing the nation by
trying to oust Musil?" Mr. Musil continued: "The Legionnaires have no
right to oust anyone!"--Shouts from the audience: "Is that so, we will show
you!"--He also agreed to submit to the commands of his organization, if it
is proved that he has done something wrong. "The Legionnaires abuse the con-
fidence of the public."--His further words were drowned in the turmoil that
broke out immediately after. Energetic voices were heard: "That's enough!
Stop!"--A moment later, during the greatest turmoil, one older veteran
stepped forward, and without permission took the speaker's stand and soon
restored order. He said: "I am also a veteran! My name is Čipera;

WPA (H.L.) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

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I C

Denní Hlasatel, Apr. 20, 1920.

I G I am forty years old and I have seen service in the Twenty-second Regiment, Company Five. I am not a member of the Legionnaires, but I am one of the founders of the Cicero Branch of the Československé Národní Sdružení v Americe. The only thing I brought home from the war was rheumatism. I am very much surprised by what is going on here. I know that the Legionnaires have complaints and that some of them are justified, but I think that they should have brought them up in a different way. I know Kubec; I know that he has done his duty and, therefore, I want to defend him." After these words the turmoil started again, so that even he was forced to stop his speech. Immediately, Dr. Pecival introduced the next speaker, Mrs. John. After only a few outspoken words, the noise quieted down and the speaker continued amid silence. She introduced herself as the treasurer of the Ladies Aid Committee and presented a detailed report of the activities of this Committee and the manner in which the aid was given to the wives of Legionnaires. Only once was her speech interrupted by one legionnaire who shouted: We have nothing against the Včelky and we fully recognize their merits!" She concluded her speech amid applause.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30775

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POUNCE

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Denní list, pr. 20, 1920.

I C

I G The next speaker was Reverend Králíček. He spoke a few earnest words
IV which were listened to by the audience attentively and quietly.....

He was rewarded with applause. After this speech, Dr. Recival concluded the meeting, although the program was not finished. He said that he would not assume responsibility for further results. He left with other members of the Arrangements Committee amid noisy manifestations and cries of: "Shame on you! You are running away! You are afraid," etc.

Soon after their departure, Legionnaire Buravský, who heretofore tried to be recognized, but in vain, stepped forward and vigorously proclaimed: "We, the Legionnaires, do not want to harm the Československé Věrovní sdružení v Americe, and we are not harming it. We did not touch the Americká Obec Sokolská with a single word and also we have nothing against the Catholics. He again explained the origin of this entire dispute and mentioned that all the proclamations and resolutions which were published in newspapers were written by people either directly or indirectly associated or friendly with the known trio. He said that the president of the Americká Obec Sokolská,

WPA (H.L.) PROJ. 30275

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ROLL II

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Denní Hlasatel, Apr. 20, 1920.

I C

I G Mr. Plaček, threatened them with the police the moment they said any-
IV thing. Mr. Plaček defended himself, although he admitted that he had mentioned the police, and he censured the Legionnaires in that, in the past meeting, the followers of the Československé Národní Sdružení v Americe were not recognized. Mr. Mađerka vigorously protested and explained that the Československé Národní Sdružení v Americe was invited to send its speakers. Mr. Bukovský then asked the audience, "Who is violating discipline, the Legionnaires or the Československé Národní Sdružení v Americe, which does not allow them to say a word? They only want us to take orders, but they do not allow us to say anything. What kind of a reputation the District Committee of the Československé Národní Sdružení v Americe enjoys, is evidenced by the fact that when twenty-four of the Legionnaires arrived in New York, and being destitute asked the Czechoslovak Consulate in New York for help, they were told that the Consulate could not lend them a single dollar, because not even the District Committee could be trusted with that much money, and anyway the Consulate could not wait for the money in the hope that it would be returned." He said that he has reliable reports from the highest sources that even there

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIA

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Denní Hlasatel, Apr. 20, 1920.

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I G they wish that the accused trio could resign as soon as possible.--

IV Applause.

The president of the Legionnaires then asked the audience: "Who of those present agree with us and with our action?" Almost the entire audience raised their hands. To the question: "Who is against us?" only a few hands were raised, in fact, only three. Mr. Kaděřka concluded the meeting and asked everyone to co-operate. He especially asked that the Americká Obec Sokolská help them start a new, really democratic, national organization.--Applause.--Mr. Plaček mentioned, in addition, that the Americká Obec Sokolská did not send its speakers to make trouble but only to defend the rights of the accused members. He proposed that a new committee, consisting of legionnaire, civic, and newspaper representatives be organized, and that this committee do all the preliminary work toward the founding of a new national organization, that is, the future Československé Národní Sdružení v Americe. This proposition was unanimously approved. Mr. Lajer then stepped forth and spoke against it because he said that such an institution

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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Denní Hlasatel, Apr. 20, 1920.

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I G is already in existence and, therefore, it would be impossible to

IV begin it again. To this, Mr. Hlaček recommended that our supreme institution should again have the right to decide and to supervise the activities of the Československé Národní Sdružení v Americe. He also remarked that he is well aware of the fact that dissension does not help anyone and that it only brings harm to all.--Voices from the audience interrupted him shouting: "Vojan! Vojan!"

Dr. Jaroslav E. Salaba Vojan was assisted on to the stage by several Legionnaires. He began his speech by saying that at the past meeting of the Československá Národní Rada v Americe, it was decided to reorganize the Československé Národní Sdružení v Americe to such an extent that in the future the Československé Národní Sdružení v Americe will be only a member of the Československá Národní Rada v Americe and a real representative of the free thought movement. This report was received with great joy. He remarked that he was astonished that this was not made known before, when much of the excitement and trouble could have been avoided. Closing the meeting, Mr. Kuděrka asked the audience to work in harmony with the Legionnaires for the new national organization.

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BOHEMIA

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Denní Ilustrace, Apr. 18, 1920.

RESOLUTION OF THE SOKOL HAVLÍČEK-TYRŠ

Whereas, our unit, the Sokol Havlíček-Tyrš (Sokol Havlíček-Tyrš unit), ranked foremost among those who participated in the struggle for the independence of our nation, or the so-called liberation action; whereas, we participated not only by direct action in the Československé národní sdružení v Americe (Czechoslovak National Alliance of America), where members of our unit occupied important offices, but also because sixty members of our unit voluntarily joined the ranks of the Allied armies, therefore, today, when the Americká Obec sokolská (American Sokol Union), with which our unit is affiliated, and which in the name of Sokols spoke out on such an important occurrence as is the purgation of the Československé národní sdružení v Americe, we take the liberty to bring before our public our standpoint discussed and resolved on at a regular meeting of the Sokol Havlíček-Tyrš, held on April 18, 1920. Firstly, we concur with the proclamation of the Czechoslovak legionnaires and we approve it as justifiable. The reference to young sokols, namely, brother Joseph Masovsky, who is the Supreme

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BOHEMIANDenní Hlasatel, Apr. 18, 1920.

Commander of the Americká Obec Sokolská, brother Joseph Paskovský; brother Ferdinand L. Lusil, and others, who today are at the head of the Československé Národní sdružení v Americe, that they should have been in the army and not at home is correct, and our unit, in a protest sent to the Executive Committee of the Americká Obec Sokolská two years ago, asked that brother Joseph Paskovský be removed from his position as the Supreme Commander. Secondly, we protest against the Americká Obec Sokolská speaking in the name of sokols as a whole, on similar questions such as, the standpoint of the Czechoslovak Legionnaires of today, because its and our opinions differ. The Americká Obec Sokolská apparently only speaks for itself, because the great majority of its members are for the purification of the Československé Národní sdružení v Americe, and agree with the Legionnaires. We will endeavor with all our might to bring about the desired reform. The language of a sokol, who is not influenced is that people who are above suspicion should be at the head of the Československé sdružení v Americe, so that the Československé Národní sdružení v Americe might

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Mlasat-1, Apr. 13, 1920.

accomplish what the Bohemian public expects of it.

(Signed) Václav Mejda, president,
Max Janda, secretary.

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FOULMIL

Denní Hlasatel, Apr. 13, 1920.

PROCLAMATION OF THE FILIPINO PEOPLE OF THE
CZECHOSLOVAK NATION IN SUPPORT OF AMERIC



In view of the fact that the Czechoslovak Legionnaires of Chicago, together with those who, during the period of our strenuous work stood aside or even tried to harm this work, attack the workers of the Československé Národní Sdružení v Americe (Czechoslovak National Alliance of America), Frank J. Kubeš, Joseph Raskovský, and Ferdinand L. Lucil we proclaim the following:

That we recognize the sacrifices and great work of those workers who, together with us, worked for the liberation of our native country. That we reject the unjust and groundless attacks upon their honor and character and that it is being done only for personal reasons to harm their work. That we will continue to work with them hand in hand for the benefit of our new republic as long as it is necessary. That we condemn the subversive work of the Czechoslovak Legionnaires, and much more, because it is being done during a most critical period for our republic, when it needs the most effective aid of her sons and daughters.

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Apr. 15, 1920.

The Pilsen Branch of the Československé
Národní Sdružení v Americe

Václav Jandák, president
Čeněk Štokan, secretary



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 14, 1920.

PROCLAMATION OF THE CICERO BRANCH OF THE
CZECHOSLOVAK NATIONAL ALLIANCE OF AMERICA.

In view of the fact that recent attacks have been made against several workers and officers of the Ceskoslovenska Narodni Sdruzeni v Americe (Czechoslovak National Alliance of America), by people, who by all manner of means are striving to remove these persons from their offices, even though our people know not why; because among those attacked is a member of our branch, brother Frank J. Kubec, the Cicero branch of the Ceskoslovenske Narodni Sdruzeni v Americe, resolved at its meeting held on April 12, to proclaim the following:

"Brother Frank J. Kubec, a member of the Cicero branch of the Ceskoslovenske Narodni Sdruzeni v Americe, was lawfully elected as our representative to the District Committee of the Ceskoslovenske Narodni Sdruzeni v Americe by the majority of our members. Any of our Bohemian people who followed the activity and work of brother Frank J. Kubec, done in or out of our branch since the year 1915, must have noticed the magnitude of his work and activity leading to a point of exhaustion. He worked and sacrificed himself as much as possible in

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 14, 1920.

order to reach our goal. Now that at last the goal--liberation of our nation from the yoke of tyrants--has been attained, comes the reward: They are seeking to remove brother Frank J. Kubec from his office, but the reason why this should be desired, is not made clear. Perhaps simply for the reason that now, after the work has been done, someone who did not exert himself much for our cause would like to repose on the laurels! We will never let it come to pass that he, who, so honestly worked for our goal, who, because of his efforts, gained many friends among our well-meaning Bohemians, be condemned and humiliated, that he be asked to resign his office by a few individuals who are not members of the Ceskoslovenske Narodni Sdruzeni v America and who do not have the right to judge our member brother Frank J. Kubec. Therefore, we wish it to be known that brother Frank J. Kubec is supported by a great majority of the members of the Ceskoslovenske Narodni Sdruzeni v America. We wish, and insist upon, that Frank J. Kubec continue to keep his office, because he was honored by our confidence and by the confidence of those who elected him as president of the District Committee of the Ceskoslovenske Narodni Sdruzeni v America. Here individual

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 14, 1920.

wish does not decide; here the wishes and confidence of the majority decide; here speak clearly the activities and work of our brother Frank J. Kubec, of whom the Cicero branch of the Ceskoslovenske Narodni Sdruzeni v Americe is justly proud."

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 14, 1920.

RESOLUTION OF THE SOKOL JAN AMOS KOMENSKÝ

The members of the Sokol Jan Amos Komenský (Jan Amos Comenius Sokol Unit), gathered at its quarterly meeting in the Bohemian-American Hall, on April 10, unanimously decided upon the following resolution: "The Sokol Jan Amos Komenský, with the greatest emphasis, protests against the attack upon brother sokol Ferdinand L. Musil, our president, by the Executive Committee of the Czechoslovak Legionnaires of Chicago. Our society hereby manifests its full confidence in our president, whose sokol character is spotless in every way and his qualifications in sokol questions are incontestable, all of which is indicated by his careful fulfillment of sokol duties and in his comprehension of sokol discipline. Protesting against the attacks of the above-named Czechoslovak Legionnaires of Chicago, we hereby express to our brother president our fullest confidence. Resolution adopted April 10, 1920.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 14, 1920.

"For the Sokol Jan Amos Komenský:

"František Krajčovič, vice-president

"A. Adolf Kline, secretary"



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 11, 1920.

RESOLUTION OF THE VČELKY ČESKÁ KALIFORNIE

We Czechoslovak women, who have rendered our services to our nation since the beginning of the World War, and who, during the full five years, have conscientiously, honestly, and tirelessly worked for the liberty and happiness of our native land; we, who have sacrificed all of our energy, night and day, to lighten and to make more agreeable the heavy duties of our legionnaires, who sacrificed their lives upon the altar of our native land, consider it as urgent to proclaim the following: With regret and great disappointment we notice the undignified action of some of our Czechoslovak legionnaires, who, in the most trying times and at the most critical moment, when our enemies, with renewed strength, are getting ready to attack the liberty and the independence of our native land, harm the work which is being done so unselfishly and honestly by all the workers of the Československé Národní Sdružení v Americe (Czechoslovak National Alliance of America) and this is done after the manifestations of several sincere, unselfish brother



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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 11, 1920.

legionnaires of their midst, who declared such action as unbecoming to a true soldier. In devious ways they strive to injure the organization and to destroy its work. We women and mothers will not permit this, because the Československé Národní Sdružení v Americe is almost sacred to us and we will not permit it to be harmed in this manner. Therefore, after thorough consideration, because such attacks will not benefit our native land and are undertaken only in order to harm good work and to discourage all good workers from further effort, and because the question here is one of supremacy and personal revenge, we manifest our confidence in the Československé Národní Sdružení v Americe and we promise that we will continue to work hand in hand with it, as long as our native land and our dear Father Thomas G. Masaryk need our help.

For the Včelky Česká Kalifornie (Bees of Bohemian California):

Anna J. Novák, president
Helena Celba, secretary





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IV

Denní Mlasatel, Apr. 6, 1920.

YESTER DAY'S MASS MEETING
CALLED BY THE CZECHOSLOVAK LEGIONNAIRES OF AMERICA
IN PILSEN PARK PAVILION WAS WELL-ATTENDED
AND HAD A STORMY PROCEEDING

Long before the stipulated hour set for the mass meeting, called by the Czechoslovak Legionnaires of America and held in the Pilsen Park Pavilion, the hall began to fill with people and by the time the meeting opened every seat was taken and many people were standing. As soon as the meeting was called to order by Mr. Ludvik Kaděrka, president of the Legionnaires, it was noticeable that the atmosphere was very tense and only a little spark was needed to touch off the storm in all its fury. Several times it almost came to that, but thanks to the energetic and quick interference of the above-named president, it was warded off in time, although often with great difficulty. In opening the meeting, Mr. Kaděrka assured the audience that the Legionnaires are fully aware of their duty toward our people. They are far

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BOULEVARD

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Denní Mladý tel., Apr. 6, 1920.

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I C from wanting to destroy, in fact they want to build; they yearn for
I G fruitful and useful work. However, they are interested in national
IV purgation and they consider it as their sacred duty to take this pur-
gation into their own hands and to carry it out to the finish.

Mr. Kaderka then introduced the first speaker, Doctor Jaroslav E. Salaba
Vojan, whose speech we publish in full. He said, "I am going to speak with-
out any oratorical embellishments. The matter under consideration is of
vast importance. Oratorical embellishments may temporarily arouse, and bring
the spontaneous applause of the audience, but today neither I nor any of the
speakers to follow, can be interested in that. I am not speaking to you
alone, ladies and gentlemen, but I am speaking to the conscience of all free-
thinking Czechs in America.

"This meeting was called by the Legionnaires. Did they have the right to call
it? I think that they did. In the resolution of the Executive Committee of
the Americká Obec Sokolská (American Sokol Unity), national undiscipline is

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Denní Hlasatel, Apr. 6, 1920.

I C spoken about and the District Committee of the Československé Národní
I G sdružení v Americe (Czechoslovak National Alliance of America) even
IV speaks about the subversive work of Legionnaires and unanimously con-
demns it. Please consider impartially! When we, here in Chicago,
greeted the first hundred returning Czechoslovak Siberian Legionnaires, and
when they told us that the Legionnaires as a whole were very anxious to return
home to Czechoslovakia, because they are needed there to help reform the pre-
vailing conditions in the Czechoslovak Republic, when these, our guests, re-
peatedly proclaimed that they would clean house, they were applauded by Bohemian-
Chicago, Bohemian-New York, and in fact by all of Bohemian-America. Do not you
think that when all of the Czechoslovak Siberian Legionnaires return to Czecho-
slovakia and really start to clean house, there will be many people in Czecho-
slovakia who will proclaim it as a national undisciplined and subversive work?

"Legally, these people will be in the right! In Czechoslovakia today, elections
are held. The elected representatives will be lawful representatives of the



BOHEMIA

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Denní Mlasatel, Apr. 6, 1920.

I C nation; they alone will be able to decide on matters of its destinies
I G and the Legionnaires, as a small minority of several tens of thousands,
IV must subject themselves. That is the language of the law. Are not your
feelings enraged? The feeling rings in your ears that those men, who
by their own blood and by the blood of their fallen comrades, furnished the
most solid material for the foundation of the Czechoslovak Republic--who by their
own blood forced the Allies and their diplomats to respect the demands of the
Czechoslovak nation--who in the trenches and in the hell of battle sacrificed
much more than those who worked in safety at home, and have more than a legal
right to voice their opinions. We must not forget that the Legionnaires are
'Děti Masarykovy' (Masaryk's children). The expression 'Tatíček Masaryk'
(Father Masaryk), although brought to life in Prague on the sixtieth anniversary
of President Masaryk's birthday, it was nationalized only through the
efforts of the Legionnaires. Here in Chicago, President Thomas G. Masaryk
twice publicly proclaimed, the first time at the Harrison High School and the
next time at the Auditorium, that the Czech soldiers fully aroused his conscience



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BOHEMIAN

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Denní hlasatel, Apr. 6, 1930.

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I C us to his duties and as we see today, history tells us that in the year
I G of 1915, at the meeting of young men held in Geneva, Switzerland, Presi-
IV dent Masaryk said: 'You go and fight! If I were younger, I would take
a gun and go into the trenches.' These words laid the foundation of his
relationship with the Legionnaires and, therefore, the Legionnaires are his
children. Does Bohemian-America think that there are two kinds of Masaryk
children? Are only those who return to Czechoslovakia his children, and are
those who remain among us in America his stepchildren who can be ignored by
us? Of course not! Therefore, I say: the Czechoslovak Legionnaires have the
right to ask for a reformation of our national institutions.

"They have more than a legal right, because they do not want to harm anything
but only to reform it. I accepted the invitation to be a speaker at this meet-
ing because in a preliminary meeting of the Legionnaires, they proclaimed: 'We
do not want to harm the Československé národní sdružení v Americe; we wish that
it may last for a long time, but we want to reform its policies and leadership.'



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Denní Hlasatel, Apr. 6, 1920.

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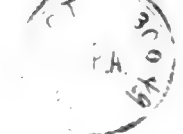
I C Even when several leaders of benevolent societies and sokol circles

I G expressed their opinion by saying that it will be a difficult task

IV to regain the confidence of our societies in the Československé

Národní Sdružení v Americe, the Legionnaires again proclaimed that they believe it is possible and that they will persist upon it. This surely is not a subversive thought! For exactly that reason, I accepted the task of speaker.

"I hereby declare that the Československé Národní Sdružení v Americe is our most needed institution, because there are many tasks ahead of us which none of our benevolent and sokol organizations could attempt to bring to a successful end. All that is needed is to definitely designate the tasks of the Československé Národní Sdružení v Americe, so that no work is uselessly duplicated by the activities of any other organization. I also think that the branches of the Československé Národní Sdružení v Americe should not be listed on paper only, but that all of these branches should be active and energetic. To keep them active, many inducements should be offered to them by the headquarters.



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BOHEMIAN

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Denní Hlasatel, Apr. 6, 1920.

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I C "I defend the Československé Národní Sdružení v Americe not only as
I G the secretary of the first conference held in Cleveland, Ohio, the
IV place of its birth where at that time I was elected as its first
secretary, not only as a former editor of Slavie and editor of the
Czechoslovak Benevolent Societies' Organ, who in these publications battled
for the Československé Národní Sdružení v Americe against the Catholics, and
against Dr. František Iška, but first of all, I defend the Československé
Národní Sdružení v Americe as one of the historians of Bohemian-America who
always regretted the passing out of existence of such institutions as were
the National Committee and the Bohemian-American Press Bureau. Were these
organizations still in existence, many a good deed might have been done by them
and much energy might now have been saved. I also defend the Československé
Národní Sdružení v Americe as a Bohemian-American who longs for the development
of sound relations with our native land. The passing out of existence or the
incompetence of the Československé Národní Sdružení v Americe could create a
bad impression in Czechoslovakia and we would be judged as incapable of a
more intensive life. Our relations with our native land still are not such

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BOHEMIAN

Derní Hlasatel, Apr. 6, 1920.

I C as they should be. In the book, soon to be published in Prague, I
I G openly say that people in our native land do not comprehend the
IV sacrifices made by Bohemian-America for the liberation cause and that
they are not striving for a closer and more sincere contact with such
a meritorious branch of the Czechoslovak nation as is Bohemian-America. To
improve this contact, is one of the great tasks of the Československé Národní
Sdružení v Americe.

"Therefore, it is necessary to specify the ideals of the Československé
Národní Sdružení v Americe more definitely. [Mr.] Vojta Beneš, at the con-
vention held in November, 1919, said, 'As far as free thought is concerned,
I think it would be a mistake to proclaim the Československé Národní Sdružení
v Americe as a freethinking organization at the present time, because we are
just about half way toward our goal. It is necessary to preserve the politico-
nationalistic tendency of our organization at any cost.' These words could
have been spoken during the first two years of the World War, when the Česko-
slovenské Národní Sdružení v Americe was the only and supreme organization,

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BOHEMIA

Denní Mlasatel, Apr. 3, 1920.

I C when we did not have the Národní Svaz Českých Katolíků v Americe
I G (National Alliance of Bohemian Catholics in America) nor the Česko-
IV slovenská Národní Rada v Americe (Czechoslovak National Council in
America), the latter being superior to the Československé Národní
Sdružení v Americe.

"When, on May 16, 1917, the Národní Svaz Českých Katolíků v Americe came into existence and the Board, now the Československá Národní Rada v Americe, was made the supreme all-nationalistic organization, this impossible state of conditions commenced. We have now an all-nationalistic organization, the Československá Národní Rada v Americe, uniting the Slovaks, Catholics, and the characteristically uncertain Československé Národní Sdružení v Americe, whose all-nationalism thereby disappears. If the Československé Národní Sdružení v Americe wishes to continue to be an all-nationalistic organization, then we have two all-nationalistic organizations, upper, the Československá Národní Rada v Americe, and, lower, the Československé Národní Sdružení v Americe. We have a Catholic organization but we have no--free thought organization!

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BOHEMIAN

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Denní Hlasatel, Apr. 6, 1920.

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I C "This does not correspond with actual conditions in Bohemian-America.
I G Tomáš Čapek, who is known as an impartial observer, in his recently
IV published book, The Czechs in America (page 119), states that fifty
per cent of all the Czech-Americans are freethinkers, but he also
says that it is his opinion, and I agree with him, that there are probably
sixty or seventy per cent freethinkers. It is a fact that we freethinkers
are in the majority just now. It is a historical fact that we freethinkers
carried the entire burden of the liberation action ourselves from August, 1914
to May, 1917--and for all that we, the freethinkers, do not have the Česko-
slovenské Národní Sdružení v Americe as our own organization, an organization
equal to that of the Národní Svaz Českých Katolíků v Americe, nor do we have
in the Československá Národní Rada v Americe a proper representation corres-
ponding with the actual conditions. Today, the Československá Národní Rada
v Americe is without a president; the acting president is a Catholic priest.
Today, when the Československá Národní Rada v Americe is officially repre-
sented in public, a Catholic priest speaks in the name of, and represents,
Bohemian-America. Is it healthful to continue for long such a state of affairs?

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Apr. 6, 1920.

I C "Only this would be proper: Let us have an all-national organiza-
I G tion, such as is the Československá Národní Rada v Americe. Its
IV president should be an adherent of the free thought movement and
he should represent Bohemian-America. In the Československá
Národní Rada v Americe the following groups should be represented: Slovaks
by their league; Catholics by their national alliance; Protestants by their
organization, and Freethinkers by the Československé Národní Sdružení v
Americe. He who says that this is not a reasonable demand and a progressive
movement, I say is a hypocrite!

"In that way no dispute will be dragged into the Československá Národní Rada
v Americe. The Československé Národní Sdružení v Americe, as a free thought
organization, does not have to be a warlike organization any more than the
Národní Svaz Českých Katolíků v Americe. Matters of an aggressive nature can
be taken care of by the Volná Myšlenka (Free Thought) and the Svaz Svobodo-
myslných (Freethinkers Alliance), respectively. The Československé Národní
Sdružení v Americe will have many other tasks concerning free thought on its

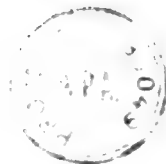
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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Apr. 6, 1920.

I C hands and, therefore, neither the Catholics nor the Protestants will
I G protest. If the Protestants start their own organization, it will be
IV to their benefit. How many Protestants are active in the Československé
Národní sdružení v Americe today? Scarcely a dozen of them! When they
have their own organization, then they may develop more intensive activity and
the ambiguity of the Československé Národní sdružení v Americe, will fall away.

"Tasks of the Československé Národní sdružení v Americe, as announced by its
president, should be as follows:

- "(a) To keep in contact with the Czechoslovak Republic and to give assistance
whenever it is necessary.
- "(b) To unite all Czechoslovak groups in America against false Americanism.
- "(c) To educate the Czechoslovak people in matters of politics, to inform the
American public about the Czechoslovak nation, and to protect its interest

III B 2

- 13 -

CONFIDENTIAL

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III C

Denní hlasatel, Apr. 3, 1980.

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at every opportunity.

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IV "(d) To demonstrate loyalty to the United States and Canada at every opportunity.

"(e) I hereby quote this paragraph word for word: 'It is necessary that the Československé národní sdružení v Americe give their utmost assistance to the Československá národní rada v Americe in order to strengthen and to maintain its activity. This organization should be the joint representative of all Czechoslovak organizations and should be the voice of the Czechoslovak people in America.'

"It sounds beautiful, but it only shows the confused situation of today. The Československá národní rada v Americe should be the representative and speaker, but, nevertheless, it is asked of the Československé národní sdružení v Americe to remain an all-nationalistic organization! Understand it, you who can--I cannot.

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Mlasatel, Apr. 6, 1920.

"If the duties of the Československé Národní Sdružení v Americe are definitely outlined, it will be an easy task to arrange a program of its work. Today it is impossible, because the duties of both of these organizations are not definitely defined. But we can say this much: When something is supposed to be done by two persons, each depends upon the other, and in the end no one does it!

"Outline a specific, workable program of activities for the Československé Národní Sdružení v Americe for the future, so that the head quarters, the district committee, and all the branches may know exactly what to do. Give this activity an ideal of free thought structure; ask all sincere, earnest workers to co-operate and appeal to all societies to support our need! Our Bohemian-American life centers around our societies, and if they go along with you, you have succeeded! Without the support of fraternal societies, schools, women's societies, etc., nothing can be done. It will not be an easy task to seek the support of our societies, because they frequently remain indifferent when it would be better to respond. But you, as

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I C Legionnaires, have a better chance of winning their support; you

I C have a better chance than anyone else.

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RECEIVED

Denní Ilustrovaní, Apr. 6, 1930.

"I do not doubt that the reconstructed Československé Národní Společení v Americe could again gain public confidence. If it were a free thought organization, all the freethinking women's and men's societies would be obliged to support it. If the entire financial side of the Československé Národní Společení v Americe is made public--today all regard for the revolutionary action of liberation is unnecessary; today the public has the right to look into the economics of its societies--the confidence and generosity of the wisest circles of freethinking people would surely be manifested in a remarkable manner. If you succeed in introducing a new, fresh spirit into the Československé Národní Společení v Americe; if you succeed in gaining more workers who enjoy the confidence of the general public and who are earnestly willing to work, then you, brother Legionnaires, will accomplish a work of real merit. If you do not succeed in what you are attempting to do, then there is no help! When you may say to yourselves, using the famous

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CONFIDENTIAL

III C

Denní hlasatel, Apr. 6, 1920.

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I C proverb which is applied to journalism: 'Every people will have such
I G societies as it deserves'."

IV

The speaker was frequently interrupted, but at the end he was rewarded with boisterous applause. Then the second speaker, Mr. Janes F. Stěpina, took the floor. He assured the audience at the beginning of his speech, that he had no intentions of harming an organization which is so necessary to us. He said he had no personal motives, but that he was compelled to state before hand, that the present leadership in the Československé Národní sdružení v Americe is not satisfactory. He talked about the unwillingness of the Československé Národní sdružení v Americe to publish the names of those who had contributed toward the national liberation fund or the amounts of the individual contributions. He related his efforts to get this information and although several times it was promised to him he did not receive it. "If the total amount collected, \$325,000, has been made known, why not publish the names and amounts of individual contributions?...."



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Jenní Plasatel, pr. 6, 1920.

I C He concluded his speech by mentioning the Československý Pomocný Výbor

I C (Czechoslovak Aid Committee), and how financially this organization

IV helped the Československé Národní sdružení v Americe in its most trying times. At that moment the speaker was interrupted by a passionate outburst from the audience, "What became of the money? I want to know!" The speaker assured the inquirer that all the money collected was sent directly to Thomas G. Masaryk who gave a signed receipt which he is willing to show to anyone interested. Continuing, he said that the Československý Pomocný Výbor was dissolved without authority by the Československé Národní sdružení v Americe. "Although in a past conference of the Československé Národní sdružení v Americe the delegates resolved that the funds of the Československé Národní sdružení v Americe should be given to our charitable causes, so far nothing has been done." In the treasury there is \$25,000 worth of Liberty bonds besides cash on hand, the amount of which is unknown to him. Ending his speech he proclaimed, "We have gotten rid of the autocratic government of Austria-Hungary, and we shall do the same in the Československé Národní sdružení v Americe!"

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Domní Hlasatel, Apr. 3, 1920.

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I C The chairman of the meeting, Mr. Kaděřka, then announced that although
I G the Československé Národní Sdružení v Americe was invited to send its
IV representative to this meeting, it refused to do so on account of the
short notice given. Mr. Kaděřka then read the resolution drafted and
requested those of the audience who were in favor of it to show their approval
by arising. Practically the entire audience arose. While on the other hand,
only about five persons arose to show their disapproval. The resolution reads
as follows:

"We the people assembled in the mass meeting at Wilson Park Pavilion on April 5,
manifest our concurrence with the action undertaken by the Czechoslovak Legion-
naires of Chicago for the purpose of the purgation of our national life.

"We approve of the demands of our Legionnaires and we protest that an institu-
tion, which pretends to be the representative of our Bohemian people in America,
continue to be headed by people about whom it has been proved that during the
period of national mobilization they failed to fulfill their patriotic duty and

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- 19 -

BOHEMIAN

Denní hlasatel, Apr. 6, 1920.

I C to keep their promises, and about whom the public is convinced that
I G they are not competent to fill such important offices at the head
IV of a national institution as is the Československé Národní Sdružení
v Americe. We join in the demand of our Legionnaires and request that
Messrs. Frank J. Rubec, Joseph Paskovský, and Ferdinand L. Husil, be urged to
resign their offices in the Československé Národní Sdružení v Americe; we also
request that the officers of the Československé Národní Sdružení v Americe pub-
licly proclaim whether or not, in the future, they wish to appear in public in
the role of true representatives of our progressive and freethinking people of
America or if they wish to restrict their activities to those of a simple
patriotic society.

"We appeal to all present members of our national and sokol societies to ex-
plain and discuss the standpoint of the Czechoslovak Legionnaires at their
meetings and to make an effort to secure reforms in the interest of our
national cause.

"After the approval of this resolution by the majority of those participating,



BOHEMIAN

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Denní Hlasatel, Apr. 6, 1920.

it should be published in our Bohemian newspapers and the contents should be made known to Bohemian journalists and official circles in Czechoslovakia.

"Chicago, Illinois, April 5, 1920."

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SECRET

Dominikatel, Apr. 4, 1930.

PROCLAMATION BY THE DISTRICT COMMITTEE OF THE
CZECHOSLOVAK NATIONAL ALLIANCE IN AMERICA

The District Committee of the Československé Národní Sdružení v Americe (Czechoslovak National Alliance of America), in regard to the proclamation of the Czechoslovak Legionnaires, in which the active workers of the Československé Národní Sdružení v Americe, Frank J. Hubec, Joseph Kuchovsky, and Ferdinand L. Rusil, were attacked in an unworthy and unjustified manner, considers it its obligation to proclaim the following:

"The District Committee of the Československé Národní Sdružení v Americe rejects, with full determination, the groundless attacks on these active workers, who, untiringly and generously, worked with us for the liberation of our nation, and we hereby proclaim that we have full confidence in them for their honest work.

"The District Committee of the Československé Národní Sdružení v Americe



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DOH II

Centrální úřad, Br. 4, 1940.

hereby proclaims that reproaches made in the said proclamation against the above-mentioned active workers are absolutely unjustifiable and untrue, and that the said proclamation is only an attempt to drag personal matters into our public life and to discredit our organization.

"The District Committee of the Československé Národní Strážení v Americe hereby proclaims that its obligations toward the legionnaires who returned, were discharged in every respect. It was given to all those who were in need, and today this is still being done. Together with the National Alliance of Bohemian Catholics and the Slovaks here, it has made drastic financial sacrifices for this cause.

"The District Committee of the Československé Národní Strážení v Americe hereby unanimously condemns the subversive work of the Czechoslovak Legionnaires, which has been going on since the beginning of their organization, against the Československé Národní Strážení v Americe, which has always performed and is still honestly and successfully performing its duty



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SECRET

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Dení hláscel, Apr. 4, 1920.

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toward our newly born republic in its most trying times.

"For the District Committee of the Československé Národní Sdružení v
Americe:

"Julie Brych, vice-chairman;

"Karel Houba, secretary."



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SECRET

Donni Khasatli, Mr. , Mr.

Donni Khasatli, Mr. , Mr.

The Executive Committee of the Soviet Union (Soviet Union), at its 1st meeting, held March 25, 1920, discussed the proclamation, "From the Comintern to the Czechoslovak People", issued by the Executive Committee of the Czechoslovak Comintern, dated in Prague, March 25, 1920. In this proclamation, our brother Joseph Masaryk, supreme commander of the Czechs of the Soviet Union, Anton J. Lubec, member of the Executive Committee, and Wladimir M. Zamil, member of the Executive Committee of the Central District, are libeled for wantonly in manners. It was unanimously resolved that it steps to defend the above-named brother Sokol and it is toward this goal that we, the undersigned, proclaim the following:

"1. We declare that none of the above-mentioned brother Sokol has committed any dishonorable act or action resulting to the conception of Sokol honor and discipline. On the contrary, the truth is that it every opportunity they have



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Doni W. H. 1, Jr. 3, 1:0.

Always act in good and honest to the point that nothing dishonorable can be proved.

"8. In the matter of the Czechoslovakian Army, they all complied with the commandments of total discipline. Brother Sokol & Brovny was exempted from service in the army after presenting his name, and then he attempted to resign his office as supreme commander of the Czechoslovak Army, his resignation was not accepted by the Executive Committee. Brother Sokol & Brovny applied to the Czechoslovakian Army, but was ordered by his superiors to stay here in Chicago as chairman of the Military Committee. Brother Sokol Ferdinand L. Fusil was drafted into the American Army. After six months service, he was discharged; he tried to join the Czechoslovakian Army in Siberia and the Czechoslovakian Army, but he was rejected by both. In this matter then, they do not have to be censured.

"9. Knowing these three brother Sokol, & Brovny, conform with full determination the attack on them is a violation of national discipline,



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March 29, 1930.

And we express our regret that anything like this is possible at a time when all our people in America should work together toward one goal, to the greater honor and glory of Czechoslovaks.

We respect the organization of the Czechoslovak Federation, but we regret its members do to some extent fail to unite against one or more of its such a drastic manner before they have brought their complaints, if they have any, before circles in which these members are active. We cannot permit similar attacks or view them in silence, especially when these people do not deserve such attacks.

Was resolved by the Executive Committee of the American Czechoslovak.

Chicago, March 29, 1930.

"Joseph Mrček, president;

"Tomáš Vonišek, secretary."



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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Mar. 25, 1920.

PROCLAMATION OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK
LEGIONNAIRES TO THE PUBLIC

by

The Executive Committee of the
Czechoslovak Legionnaires

Our Bohemian public, being informed by daily newspapers, knows that the Czechoslovak National Alliance, together with the National Alliance of Bohemian Catholics, the Slovak League, the Priadky (Women's Auxiliary of the Slovak League), the Včelky (Women's Auxiliary of the Czechoslovak National Alliance), and the Bohemian Art Club, intends to arrange a bazaar toward the end of May. The Czechoslovak Legionnaires were also invited to participate. In preliminary consultations of these groups, it was decided to arrange this bazaar for the benefit of legionnaires, widows, and orphans in Czechoslovakia. At the meeting of the Czechoslovak Legionnaires, held March 13, it was resolved to ask the delegates of the Bazaar Committee to place the legionnaires in the forefront--in publications and proclamations,

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BOHEMIAN

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Denní Hlasatel, Mar. 25, 1920.

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III C etc. Namely, it was hoped by our legionnaires, that a bigger success
III D could be attained and more confidence gained among our Czechoslovakian
III H public for the enterprise--confidence which on all sides is disappearing. But this proposition was not accepted. The Executive Committee of the Czechoslovak Legionnaires then called a special meeting of its members for Monday, February 22, and the situation was discussed. At the meeting it was unanimously decided not to participate in the proposed bazaar, the success of which, under prevailing conditions of discontent, is in doubt--and a report of the decision was to have been made to the Bazaar Committee at its meeting held Tuesday, March 23.

Brother Legionnaire Rudolph Kohlíček-Hartwald, as a member of the Executive Committee and editor of the Americký Legionář (the American Legionaire), who was entrusted with the task of introducing the report in said meeting, took the floor and spoke as follows:

"At a special meeting of brother Czechoslovak Legionnaires, I was authorized

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BOHEMIAN

II A 3 a

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Denní Hlasatel, Mar. 25, 1920.

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III C to translate to you, the Bazaar Committee, our standpoint and decision

III D which was reached after long and thorough consideration.

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"First of all, I most decisively call the attention of the delegates of the National Alliance of Bohemian Catholics, the Slovak League, the Priadky, the Včelky, and the Bohemian Art Club to the fact that we appreciate their noble efforts and work in the past, and that there is not one of us who does not wish for and depend upon their co-operation in the future.

"I have been instructed by the Czechoslovak Legionnaires to notify you that we refuse to co-operate in any enterprise in which the Czechoslovak National Alliance participates under its present leadership.

"The officers of the Czechoslovak National Alliance, Messrs. J. Paskovský and F. Musil, and likewise the Chairman of the District Committee, Frank Kubec, are persons whose removal was required according to the vote of all the members present at yesterday's meeting.

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DOMESTIC

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Dennis L. Sater, Mar. 25, 1930.

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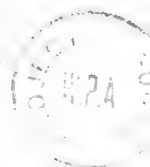
III C "The Czechoslovak Legionnaires blame their reaction:

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III H "(1) For unmanly actions. One, who should have been an example and who should have been among the first to don the uniform of the poorly paid legionnaire, have betrayed his word and have evaded their obligations, for which their brothers died on French and Czecho-Slovak battle-fields.

"(2) For absolute inability to carry on a institution so important as the Czechoslovak National Alliance should be, in consequence of which the organization lost from fifty to seventy per cent of its membership; dissolution of one of the best Alliance branches in St. Louis, Missouri; dissolution of the branch in Milwaukee, Wisconsin; and many other branches in the United States.

"(3) For disturbance of our public life, manifested by absolute distrust in the persons who are at the head of the Czechoslovak National Alliance and in



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BOHEMIAN

II A 3 a

II D 10

Denní Hlasatel, Mar. 25, 1920.

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III C any action which is undertaken by that body.

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III H "(4) For an attempt to maintain expensive headquarters, keeping unnecessary offices and officers, which will use up the remainder of the money donated by the poor, common people.

"(5) For terrorism against people who happen to disagree with them; people who otherwise are honest and patriotic.

"The Czechoslovak Legionnaires will use other ways and means to compel the above-mentioned gentlemen to resign from their offices. Until that time, the delegates of the Czechoslovak National Alliance on the Bazaar Committee are asked to acknowledge our proclamation. As legionnaires who have fulfilled their obligations to the last letter--whose obligations were to die on the battlefields for the liberation of our native land--with all determination, we ask for and take the right to decide in matters concerning our foremost national institutions. We are fully conscious of what we are doing and we

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BOHEMIAN

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Denní Hlasatel, Mar. 25, 1920.

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III C firmly believe that we will be followed by all those who are inter-
III D ested in the purification of our national life and the removal of all
III H those who, merely for business reasons and against public opinion, are
trying to hold offices which should be occupied by persons enjoying
general public confidence.

"Under the conditions now existing, our motto of 'national discipline' is only talk as long as it is preached by people who have never acted accordingly.

"If it is possible for the delegates of the Bazaar Committee to do something in this matter, we ask them to do so immediately. Otherwise, as we have decided, we shall arrange an independent action for the benefit of our brother legionnaires in our old country, from which the Czechoslovak National Alliance with its present leaders will be absolutely excluded."

The above-mentioned proclamation should have been introduced in the meeting



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- 7 -

BOHEMIAN

II A 3 a

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Denní Hlasatel, Mar. 25, 1920.

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III C as an explanation of why we legionnaires cannot and will not partici-
III D pate in the proposed Bazaar, but brother Kohlíček-Hartwald did not
III H finish reading it. As soon as the name of Mr. Paskovský was mentioned,
he was ruled out of order by the chairman of the Committee, Mr. Kouba.
Therefore, the Czechoslovak Legionnaires come before our people with their
proclamation in order to have our public correctly informed about the actual
conditions. Further steps were immediately taken and the legionnaires firmly
hope that they will be supported by all who have retained the sentiment of
clean and honest national work. Today, three-fourths of the former good
workers for our national cause wish to remove the root of this situation,
which threatens the cooperative work of all good Czech people. The Czecho-
slovak National Alliance must be reorganized before all sentiment for re-
organization fades.



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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Feb. 25, 1920.

PROCLAMATION BY CZECHOSLOVAK LEGIONNAIRES OF CHICAGO

Brother Legionnaires! The majority of us are back again in the United States. Those brothers who fell on the battlefields fulfilled their duty by sacrificing their lives upon the altar of national liberty. Our problem, which is the problem of all those who were fortunate enough to return, is not yet solved, but the spirit that led us across the ocean to the blood-soaked battlefields of France is still alive in the mind of every legionnaire, urging him toward further efforts.

It is necessary to unite and to work together toward our national cause. The desire for unity is inborn in every one of us, and it is evident in most of the societies and circles of the Legion. We desire unity for the purpose of preserving the Legion spirit, securing greater recognition, and keeping alive old memories, as well as insuring the more effective continuation of work started in our national and humanitarian fields. There are



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BOHEMIAN

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Denní Hlasatel, Feb. 25, 1920.

already local circles and societies scattered all over the United States which are making efforts to unite themselves into an alliance which would represent the Czechoslovakian-American legionnaires--an alliance deeply imbued with the spirit of the Legion.

One of the most important points about organizing is the necessity of building on a solid foundation, with a common thought, with one goal, with the fraternal spirit of the motto: "Brothers in war, brothers in peace!" At the beginning of each organization an exchange of opinions is necessary. The personal interests of individuals must be put aside--the primary consideration must be for the interests of the whole group.

It was natural that in many places where our brother legionnaires started organizations, their first thought was to include only the brothers of the Czechoslovak Legion of France. But after careful consideration they came to the conclusion that such an organization would be, for moral, economic,



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BOHEMIAN

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Denní Hlasatel, Feb. 25, 1920.

and national reasons, imperfect.

It is necessary to unite all the brothers who voluntarily joined the Allied armies, and who were motivated by the same feeling of love for our homeland and responsibility in its struggle for freedom. We have in mind, principally, those brothers who entered the American and Canadian armies, because the greatest percentage of them are in the United States.

There are many reasons why it is necessary to unite with them. First of all, it is our moral duty, and as legionnaires we should not wait to be reminded by others of our obligation. We know it ourselves. Every Czechoslovakian legionnaire, from whatever Allied army he may be, belongs to us. The same thought and desire inspired him, as is evidenced by the fact that there were many Czechoslovaks in the Canadian Army, residents of either Canada or the United States. In a like manner, our brothers in the United States Army are striving to make themselves of good use, and to represent the Czechoslovakian people. In a certain sense, these are the pioneers of our Legion, and had it



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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Feb. 25, 1920.

not been for their zeal and their anxiety to participate in the struggle for liberty, a zeal which drove them into the Allied armies before our legion was created, they surely would be in the ranks of our Legion today. Shall we then, remembering what it was that prevented them from joining our banner, refuse them the rights of membership?

The longing for unity is mutual. It has been manifested not only by brother legionnaires from France, but also by the Czechoslovakian volunteers with the American and Canadian armies. In existing legion circles and posts, as for instance in Chicago, brother legionnaires from either the Czechoslovak Legion or the United States work in harmony, and they all manifest an equally ardent interest in the progress of our cause.

For purely economic reasons, the co-operation of the legionnaires as a whole is also an unavoidable necessity, regardless of what banner they fought under, because the membership will be larger and, consequently, the efficiency of the alliance will be greater.



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BOHEMIAN

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Denní Hlasatel, Feb. 25, 1920.

At public functions of local posts, the co-operation of volunteers from the American and Canadian armies would be a great advantage, and the sympathy of not only the Bohemian but also the American public would be assured. This matter is very important, because we think it is one of our duties to arouse interest in our Czechoslovakian Republic. The presence of brother volunteers from the Allied armies among us cannot be anything but a great benefit to the Czechoslovakian branch in the United States. It is to our interest that we in the United States keep in contact with our homeland beyond the ocean, in order that our national spirit may be intensified; therefore, we should take into our midst these brothers who otherwise, in the course of time, being separated from us, would become strangers to our cause.

Let us remember that leading propagandists for the freedom of our homeland, with Professor Thomas G. Masaryk at their head, agitated in these words: "Enter the Allied armies as Czechs and Slovaks and be the first volunteers of our prospective Legion. When the Allies see the great number of Czechs and Slovaks who have voluntarily entered the Allied armies, with intentions



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BOHEMIAN

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Denní Hlasatel, Feb. 25, 1920.

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of freeing dying Bohemia, suffering under the yoke of Austria, then they will permit us to create an independent revolutionary army."

The longing was fulfilled and the army was created. The desire of many brothers who voluntarily served in the Allied armies was to be transferred to our Legion--but only the brothers in the French Foreign Legion were successful, and that only because our Legion formed a part of the French Army.

What was not granted to our brothers in the American and Canadian armies during the war should be granted to them in time of peace. Let us show that we appreciate their services to our homeland. What was impossible during the war is now, for moral and practical reasons, a necessity.

In the Czechoslovakian Republic, the Alliance of Legionnaires is in existence, and all the members, regardless of uniform, be it Russian, Italian or French,



III B 2

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BOHEMIAN

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Denní Hlasatel, Feb. 25, 1920.

work together as brothers. Then shall we in the United States be divided?

No! In unity there is strength. One thought united us during the war, even if we had to fight for it on various fronts, in various uniforms, and under different banners--it was the determination to effect the liberation of our homeland. Our task is not yet accomplished; it is necessary to guard our newly born liberty, gained after a hard struggle. Let us work together as brothers!

Na Zdar! (Good Luck!)

For the Druzina Ceskoslovenskych Legionářů v Chicagu (Czechoslovak Legionnaires of Chicago.)

Executive Committee



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BOHEMIAN

Denní Mlasatel, Feb. 19, 1920.

NEW CZECHOSLOVAK TAXPAYERS' ASSOCIATION

Surrounded by a "Chinese wall" of railroad tracks through which firemen have no sufficient passages in case of a fire, overloaded with taxes, with which the city administration burdened us, and still intends to load more of them upon us, we are forced to organize ourselves, and to rise and to protest as a body. For this reason, we have founded, as has been done in other Wards, the Czechoslovak Taxpayers' Association of the Twelfth Ward. This meeting took place at the premises of Mr. John Hroňek, 2659 West Eighteenth Street. This association is a nonpolitical body, which strives to promote the general welfare, and we are urging all the property owners who live in the Douglas Park vicinity and who are not our members yet to attend our meeting which will be held on Saturday, February 21, and to join our ranks. Do not think that somebody will do anything for you. Only a powerful organization is able to protect you. We also openly are urging the aldermen of our Ward to attend this meeting. We will explain

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Feb. 19, 1920.

and report on the Ogden Avenue matter, and also report on the actions of our city administration as everyone of us is looking for improvements.

For the Česko-slovenský Poplatnický Klub Douglas Dvanácté Wardy (Czechoslovak Taxpayers' Association, Douglas Park division of the Twelfth Ward).

Signed: Frank Tlustý, secretary.



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DOMESTIC

Denni Masatel, Feb. 16, 1920.

FOR A GOOD CAUSE

Vcelky (Bees), an auxiliary of the Czechoslovak National Alliance, held a reception and ball to celebrate the first anniversary of the Czechoslovak Republic on January 3, 1920, for the benefit of the President Thomas G. Masaryk Fund and report the following:

Total receipts	- -	\$729.09
Total expenses	- -	<u>\$343.16</u>
Total net profit	- -	\$385.93

Vcelky are expressing their gratitude toward all who helped to make this reception and ball a success and are also thanking all members of Vcelky for all the work done by them.

For the committee on arrangements: Joseph Masak, J. Blouhy. Meses: Kovak, Polak, and Soucek.

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BCHE.I.I.

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 20, 1920.

REORGANIZATION OF THE CZECH NATIONAL ALLIANCE

(1) The name. Heretofore, the title of the Czech National Alliance was changed to the Czechoslovak National Alliance only for the reason that this title includes all of the races of our Nation, among the Czechs, the Moravians, the Silesians, and especially the brother Slovaks. Brother Slovaks asked for this change during 1917, but at that time our revolutionary actions had not been completed, and we were unable to satisfy them for tactical reasons.

In the ethnography and science in general, the Czechs with the Moravians, the Silesians and the Slovaks, form one Nation, therefore, this new title is correct, not only from the standpoint of ethnography, but also from the standpoint of philology.

(2) The purpose. In the new rules and regulations, our purpose is set forth in these words: The Czechoslovak National Alliance in America is

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 20, 1920.

an organization of the liberal Czechoslovakian people in the United States, Canada, South and Central Americas. It is taking care of their cultural and social needs, and is a propagator of American democracy. We mention this because our adversaries blame the convention for not accepting the title of "freethinking people," and are not satisfied because the Czechoslovak National Alliance organization was pronounced as "liberal" only. Anyone who is not paltry knows that such an all-national organization such as the Czechoslovak National Alliance has been and is, which has served the people and the Nation, should not debate with anybody about mere words when real work is concerned, but it must see to the organization of the greatest possible number of people of good will. Nevertheless, we do explain that the word "liberal" is not only more modern, but also much more comprehensive for the program of the all-national organization, which cannot persist on precedents and serve the interest of certain factions only. The word "liberal" always means some improvement or correction, or step ahead from the old and unsatisfactory forms, and is also commonly used in the old country.

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Denni Glasatel, Jan. 30, 1930.

(3) Members. Any society which gives its moral and financial support, and promotes the ideals of the Czechoslovak National Alliance can be a member of our branches, providing that its representative attends the branch meetings regularly. We especially call attention to this because of existing rumors that by introducing this direct membership we were excluding our Czechoslovak societies which have done so much for our nation. It is apparent that this is not the case. Only the make up of our district committee and our central committee have been altered.

It cannot be otherwise in an organization which must have a solid foundation, because not even a house can be built from the roof down, but always from the ground up.

(4) Financial report. The central office of the Czechoslovak National Alliance has placed all of its accounts and treasury books with the convention, together with the detailed report for the period of its existence

Denni Klasatel, Jan. 20, 1920.

to be worked up by an accountant expert. The accounts books and the report were examined by the auditing committee and found to be correct. The auditing committee then recommended the publication of all these items, which afterward were voted on in the convention.

(5) In the Czechoslovak National Alliance, there is no secrecy at all. The central committee is publishing information about the meetings and reports financial standing in its monthly journal, Poselstvi, every month. This journal will be given free to each member of the Czechoslovak Alliance.

(6) The work of our people also was brought up and properly appraised by the convention according to this resolution: Therefore, it is further agreed to ask our public not to become idle, but go to work and help finish this beautiful task which will be an honor to us in the ages to come.

(7) This is not the end of our tasks. The Czechoslovak National Alliance

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Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 20, 1920.

has not ceased its work yet. We need this organization now as much as we needed it during the war, especially for cultural work in the Czechoslovak America. Read over the records of our convention, and you will agree with us that if we did not have an organization like the Czechoslovak National Alliance we would be forced to create one.

Dear friends! You, who helped us during the war so unselfishly, do not put your hands on your lap. Only with your help were we able to bring our revolutionary actions to a successful end.

Now Czechoslovakia is a free Nation, and today every one of us can proudly call himself a Czechoslovak. Continue to work with us. Our Czechoslovak National Alliance is active, although it does not give publicity to every incident or issue concerning its achievements. If it is to carry on, if our nation is to be properly represented in this country, the aid of all of you will be needed. Every one of us counts, for all of us belong to one and the same nation. Remember that we all have promised Thomas G.

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 20, 1920.

Masaryk, the Grand Old Man, on the occasion of his visit here that we shall not give up, but that we shall persevere to the end. Remember that only a Czechoslovak, who is fully conscious of his national sentiment, can be a loyal American.

Friends: If the fate and welfare of the American branch of the Czechoslovak people is near to your heart, do not cease to work for our cause, but support us as you have done up to the present. That we have been able to accomplish is to your own credit. Do not scorn or belittle your Czech national heritage. Elect representatives for your prospective branch so as to keep informed about our activities. Do not forget Josef (Joseph) Kajetán Tyl, who helped awaken our national consciousness by many stirring words, one of which says: "All our steps must be guided by love for the nation, and by thought of the people's happiness."

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Jan. 15, 1920.

DISTINGUISHED GUESTS AMONG US

The Bohemians of Chicago Greet Jan Masaryk
for the First Time, Say Farewell to Karel Pergler,
and Hear Bohdan Pavlu and Dr. Pisecky

Yesterday, the arrival of two diplomatic representatives of the Czechoslovak republic was reported, that of Jan Masaryk, son of the first president of the liberated Bohemian nation, and Karel Pergler, former journalist and lawyer, whose name is almost inseparably connected with our liberation actions in America, and who was recently appointed Ambassador to Japan.

Jan Masaryk, at present, charge'd'affaires with the Czechoslovak legation in Washington, D. C., arrived in Chicago yesterday about eleven A. M., and Karel Pergler, delayed by important matters, did not arrive until late afternoon. In Jan Masaryk's company was another guest, Bohdan Pavlu, who, until recently, represented the Czechoslovak government in far away Siberia.



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BOHEMIAN

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Denní Hlasatel, Jan. 15, 1920.

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I K At the depot, they were awaited by Messrs. Karel V. Janovsky, Frank G.
IV Hajiček and Votava. After a formal greeting, they were taken to the
Blackstone Hotel. Officially, they were greeted at the Morrison Hotel,
where a reception was held, to which scores of our prominent Bohemian workers
and American representatives were invited. The reception was attended by
representatives of commerce and industry, pedagogues, journalists, etc. The
elite of American intelligentsia was represented. Our guests were greeted
so warmly that they will hardly forget the occasion.

The reception was arranged by the Bohemian National Alliance, the Bohemian
National Catholic Alliance, and the Czechoslovak Chamber of Commerce. Also
present were Dr. Pisecky, official of the Bank of Bohemia, who arrived in
the United States on business matters, and Mr. F. Filip, well-known banker
and sokol leader from Cedar Rapids, Iowa.



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BOHEMIA

Denní Křesatel, Jan. 13, 1920.

Progress of the Reception

Dr. Joseph P. Pecival, chairman of the Bohemian National Alliance, introduced Jan Masaryk as a representative of the Czechoslovakian government, and as a son of the first Czechoslovak President. He assured him that the co-operation and sympathy of the American Czechoslovaks would follow him in his responsible position. After the prologue of Dr. Joseph P. Pecival, Mr. Jan Masaryk spoke, and in a few introductory words, he quickly gained the sympathy of his listeners.

Young Masaryk is a sympathetic man in every detail. He speaks the English language fluently, and gives the impression of a man of great energy. He expressed appreciation for the warm reception, and said he was proud of the honor of being the representative of one of the new countries risen up from the ruins of the Central Powers

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BOHEMIAN

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Denní Mlasatel, Jan. 15, 1920.

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Dr. George L. Knapp, member of the editorial staff of the Chicago Evening Journal, who, in his editorials, had rendered us so many invaluable services, made a very nice speech. In

a few words, he spoke in beautiful English of the three hundredth anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims, who sought a new country, liberty, and freedom, on the shores of America, while the Czechs were losing them in their own country. But history has its own logic. Today, not only the United States stands firm, but Czechoslovakia also is awakening from mortal slumber to a new life. He also paid homage to President Masaryk, whom he ardently worships, and places him among the five greatest statesmen of the world at the present time. Other speakers were: Mr. Taylor, Professor Sam. H. Harper, Mr. White, Mr. Anthony Czarnecki of the editorial staff of the Chicago Daily News, Captain Charles E. Merriam, professor at the University of Chicago, and others. Again, we were convinced that among the American intelligentsia we have a great number of friends, whose social and economic influence can be our best security in the future.



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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Jan. 15, 1920.

Public Meeting

For a long time, the Bohemians of Chicago have not had a meeting of such importance as the one held last night. The meeting was sponsored by the Czech National Alliance, the Czech National Catholic Alliance, the Slavonic League, and the Czechoslovak Chamber of Commerce. Our public was given an opportunity to hear a great number of competent speakers, and as evidenced by the crowd, they did not intend to miss this opportunity. The hall of Sokol Chicago, long before the opening time, was filled to capacity. Especially, were the words of Bohdan Pavlu eagerly awaited. He is on his way from far off Siberia to his homeland, Czechoslovakia. He is one of the organizers and creators of the Czechoslovakian Legionnaires in Russia and Siberia. In his speech, Bohdan Pavlu expressed his gratitude to our American-Bohemian public for all that was done for the liberation of the Czechoslovakia, and for the Legionnaires in Siberia

The next speaker was Jan Masaryk, who said in substance: "Esteemed friends,



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BOHEMIAN

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Denní Hlasatel, Jan. 15, 1920.

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brothers and sisters: Very gladly I accepted the invitation to be introduced to the largest Czechoslovak community in the United States. Thanks, to all of you in the name of the Government, in the name of the President and in the name of our Nation, for all that you have done, for all that is being done, and for all that I hope will be done in the future.

"On the twenty-eighth day of October last, we celebrated the first anniversary of our independence, and it can be said that we are not ashamed of it. On the twenty-seventh day of October, we retired as the subjects of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, and on the next day we awakened as free Czechoslovaks. At that time, there were no political parties, nor special interests. At that time we did not dream of the terrible task awaiting us. Therefore, today we can proudly proclaim that the Czechoslovak republic is a pioneer of sound, social politics in Central Europe. Almost anyone can criticize, but not everybody has so much moral strength



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BOHEMIAN

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Denní Hlasatel, Jan. 15, 1920.

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as to admit frankly and openly his faults, and then honestly
exert himself to correct them"

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Karel Pergler, in his speech said, "that our tasks are not accomplished
as yet. Many other things have to be done before the freedom and safety
of the Czechoslovak republic will be established"

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Dr. Pisecky assured the audience that the financial and economical stand-
ing of the Czechoslovak republic was sound. He also described the
difficulties he is having to establish a credit

Our Včelky (the association of Bohemian ladies) undertook a collection for
the benefit of the Alice Masaryk fund, and collected the sum of \$303.30.



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BOHEMIAN

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III H (Slovak)

Denní Hlasatel, Oct. 24, 1918.

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CZECHOSLOVAK CONVENTION

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A conference of representatives of the Czechoslovak people in America, was held in Cleveland, Ohio, October 16, 1918. It was called by the Czech National Alliance, the National Alliance of Czech Catholics in America, and the Slovak League.....Attorney Thomas Capek of New York presided; Mr. J. Tittelbach of Chicago was elected to record the minutes.....

[Names of those present given.....]

The following items were on the program of the Czech National Alliance group: Report on organization, finance, amendment of statutes, [Czech] National Tax, election of delegates for the executive committee of the Czech National Alliance and for the Czechoslovak National Council, and motions.....

....A delegation of Ruthenians [Carpatho-Russians, also called Rusni] appeared to greet the convention, and, through Mr. Mikula, requested that

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BOHEMIAN

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III H (Slovak)

Denní Hlasatel, Oct. 24, 1918.

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I G the action for the liberation of the Czechoslovaks be extended to
IV help the Ruthenians. Mr. Mikula assured the assembly that his people
will collaborate to the utmost. Captain Špaček, from Vladivostok,
Siberia, who has been in America only a few days, reported on conditions in
Carpatho-Russia.

It was decided that representatives of the Czechoslovak National Council,
the Slovak League, the Czech National Alliance, and the National Alliance of
Czech Catholics, should meet separately in three groups during the first
days, and join in a common meeting later.....The political report compiled
by Mr. Pergler was one of the most important in this session.....

The Czechoslovak National Council is to be reorganized, and will be composed
of ten Czechs and ten Slovaks. They will meet at least once a year. The
Bohemian Review will be the official organ of the Council, appearing from
now on as the Czechoslovak Review. A mansion was rented at Washington, D. C.,
which will be the headquarters of Professor T. G. Masaryk, head of the

WPA (11)

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BOHEMIAN

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III H (Slovak)

Denní Hlasatel, Oct. 24, 1918.

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I G provisional government of the future Czechoslovak Republic. With him
IV will be his daughter Olga, K. Pergler our diplomatic representative
in the United States, and Captain Hurban of the Czechoslovak Army
in Russia.....It is intended to create an historical museum of the American
Czechs and the Czechoslovak revolution.

The Committee on Military Affairs reported that needy families of soldiers
in the Czechoslovak Army are being supported by the American Red Cross, in
proportion to their needs.

During the session a telegram arrived from the Czechoslovak Army in France
stating that our soldiers are ready to fight to the finish, and until complete
liberty is assured. President Wilson, Secretary of State Lansing, and
Professor Masaryk, commander in chief of the Czechoslovak Army, were sent
telegrams expressive of gratitude and loyalty.

A detailed discussion of the composition of the Czechoslovak National

WPA (11-11-18)

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BOHEMIAN

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III H (Slovak)

Denní Hlasatel, Oct. 24, 1918.

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I G Council resulted in a decision that of the 20 members, 6 should be
IV from the Czech National Alliance, 4 from the National Alliance of
Czech Catholics, and 10 from the Slovak League.

One of the most important decisions made was a change in the statutes, which shall do away with misgivings and establish mutual trust and confidence which were not always found among the Czechoslovaks here. There had been frequent complaints that the heads of the Czech National Alliance were being selected mostly from Chicagoans. From now on, the president, secretary, and treasurer of that organization are to be elected by the vote of all settlements in the United States, by a general, popular vote.

It was further decided that meetings of the Czech National Alliances must be held at regular intervals, and that representation there must be impressive. This body is to be regarded as the highest tribunal of the Czech people in America. Special meetings, held every other year, will serve for a review of activities of that body. Not only officers of the Alliance, but delegates

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BOHEMIAN

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III H (Slovak)

Denní Hlasatel, Oct. 24, 1918.

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I G of all our organizations shall take part.

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The introduction of a National Tax, levied on our people in the United States and Canada, was unanimously approved by delegates of the Czech and of the Catholic Alliance alike. Collections will begin next Thanksgiving Day.

The financial reports showed that the accounts were in perfect order, and that the Czech National Alliance is beginning to dispose of its resources with discrimination and sound judgment. It was suggested that the figures of both the accountant and the treasurer be entered in the same book to make a single system of bookkeeping.

The results of the conferences are far reaching. The entire system has been simplified and placed on a popular basis, as evident from the new way of electing officers. The meetings also gave us an opportunity to meet men from faraway districts, e.g., Mr. Šmíd, of Winnipeg, Canada, representing Canadian Czechs.

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BOHEMIAN

III H

III H (Slovak)

Denní Hlasatel, Oct. 24, 1918.

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The last session was held Thursday. The question of the design of

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the flag for the new Czechoslovak Republic was taken up. Dr. Ludwig Fisher, of Chicago, stated that Czechs in the motherland, and Slovaks

as well, favor white, blue, and red.....

The Czech Sokol Community of America held their first rally in Cleveland, during the days of this conference, and donated \$1,000 to the Czech National Alliance; \$1,000 was donated by two Sokol brothers, Mr. Joseph Dušek, merchant, and Mr. J. F. Stěpina, Chicago banker.....

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 19, 1918.

CONFERENCE OF THE SOKOL COMMUNITY IN AMERICA
by
F. L. M.

Among the various resolutions passed at the conference in Cleveland, Ohio, the following was placed on the records of the Czech Sokol community in America:

Members of church societies and other organizations associated with the clergy and churches, and followers of bodies which help the efforts and aspirations of the clergy, shall not be accepted by the Sokol Community. This, and other principles of the community, will be printed to form a book of statutes.

A lively debate dealt with the lack of interest in members with regard to the wearing of uniforms, which are a necessary medium of efficient representation in public.....

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 19, 1918.

One of the soundest propositions was one advocating the collaboration of the Sokols in America with those in the motherland, and the introduction of the same Sokol dress, so that the Sokols will be the same, not only in spirit, but dress also, here and in the motherland.

The executive committee was instructed to work out a plan under which the Sokol community will have a legal right to the property of all units.

The headquarters of the community will be located in Chicago. The delegates were not in favor of New York as headquarters for the community. The next conference is to be held during the last week of August, five years hence. Mr. Joseph Paskovsky was re-elected head of the community.

Czech schools in America will receive \$400, to be distributed among the settlements of New York City; Astoria, New York; Winfield, New York;

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 19, 1918.

Elizabeth, New Jersey; Dutchhills, New York; Newark, New Jersey; Bronx, New York; Union Hill, New York; Yonkers, New York; Baltimore, Maryland; Cleveland, Ohio; Chicago, Illinois; Little Ferry, New Jersey; Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Omaha, Nebraska; St. Louis, Missouri; Detroit, Michigan.

Mr. Joseph Placek of Chicago, chairman, closed the meeting by relating how several Sokols had met in the Statler Hotel and Messrs. J. F. Stepina of Chicago and Joseph Dusek donated \$1,000 each to the community. Ferd. L. Musil, secretary of the community, proposed that the money be donated to the Bohemian National Alliance. This was agreed, and the latter became recipient of \$3,000, since the community had voted a gift of \$1,000 before.

The conference closed at 4 P. M. All the delegates expressed gratification over the harmony among the members of the three organizations which have merged today into one large body--the Sokol community. A large amount of work was accomplished at this conference, without loss of time in parades, banquets,

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 19, 1918.

and various other customary concomitants. We are growing and progressing, proof of which is this conference which was dedicated to earnest and dignified discussions of the mission of the Sokol organizations--to educate and enlighten. The delegates parted with a feeling of intense satisfaction, conscious of having done a job of honest work which will bear excellent fruit.

Na Zdar! (Success!)

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Mlasatel, Sept. 5, 1918.

TO ALL CZECH AND SLOVAK ASSOCIATIONS AND ORGANIZATIONS
IN CHICAGO

The decision by which the Government of the United States recognized the Czechoslovak National Council as the provisional government of the Czechoslovak lands is of paramount historical significance. This was done by a solemn proclamation, in which our old homeland is adjudged, more emphatically than in any other way, full right to her political independence. The Czechoslovak people of Chicago should, for this reason, manifest to the President, and the Government of the United States, their deepest and exultant gratitude, and their sincere love for the entire country.

Chicago is said to be the Czechoslovak metropolis of America. Let it, therefore, represent itself in a manner befitting this name.

Czechoslovak Chicago was always to the fore whenever duty called. It is a most beautiful and glorious feeling which prompts us to express our gratitude to the Government of the United States.

WPA (LL) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 5, 1918.

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We are, therefore, for this reason, issuing a call to all our workers in various associations and national organizations to appear at a meeting which will be held in the main floor hall of the Sokol Havlicek-Tyrs on September 6, at 8 P.M. Plans for a solemn manifestation of gratitude to the Government of the United States will be discussed at that time.

We are about to welcome a new member into the family of Allied nations; the nation of our forebears, the nation of our brothers! Let us conduct ourselves in a dignified manner, and let us say thanks in a deeply impressive way, for the great gift bestowed on us by our new homeland.

We are sounding the call to secretaries and presidents of all our organizations, brotherhoods, glee clubs, and all others, whatever aims they may pursue. We are addressing all representatives of societies and alliances, whether of the Catholic faith or Free Thought. We are also calling to our brothers, the Slovaks. We trust in, and expect, the participation of the entire Czechoslovak community of Chicago.

WPA (L.L.) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 5, 1918.

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We advise that all manifestations of gratitude and joy, which surely will be sent by all Czechoslovak organizations, be addressed to Robert Lansing, Secretary of State.

We cordially invite you to attend the meeting next Friday.

For the arrangements committee: Vojta Benes; Jar. Zmrhal; Fr. Sindelar; Reverend Father Vaniscak; Ondrej (Andrew) Schustek.

WPA FILE PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 29, 1918.

BRITAIN THANKS CZECH NATIONAL ALLIANCE

The executive committee of the Czech National Alliance sent a telegram to the ambassador of Great Britain in Washington recently in which it expressed gratitude for the official recognition by Great Britain of the Czechoslovak nation as an ally, recognition of the Czechoslovak National Council as the provisional government of an independent Czechoslovak state, and recognition of the Czechoslovak army as an allied army.

The English embassy answered the message by the following communication:

"In the absence of His Majesty's ambassador I take great pleasure in acknowledging receipt of your telegram of August 14, in which you express your thanks for the recognition of the Czechoslovak nation and recognition of the Czechoslovak army as an allied army by His Majesty's government. This new proof of friendship between the Czechoslovak nation and

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 29, 1918.

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the Allies is highly gratifying. The charge d'affaires will convey the contents of your cordial telegram to His Majesty.

.....H. G. Chilton, secretary addressed to Dr. J. P. Pecival, president Czech National Alliance, Chicago, Illinois.

WPA (ILL) PROC 30275

Denní Hlasatel, Aug. 10, 1918.

PILSEN BRANCH PUBLISHES REPORT

The financial report published by the Pilsen (Plzeň) branch of the Czech National Alliance shows receipts of \$102.44 for the past quarter of the year, previous receipts, \$234.50, making a total of \$336.94. Expenses were \$276.30, which leaves a balance of \$60.64 in the treasury.

We urge delegates to attend the meeting regularly. Some delegates miss even three or four meetings. They need to inform their brothers about the results of these gatherings.

[A detailed report on receipts with names of donors precedes this notice.]

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 17, 1918.

/CICERO BRANCH OF THE CZECH NATIONAL ALLIANCE/

America has taken a stand on the side of our revolutionary movement, and thus the question of Czechoslovak independence has become universal. It is up to us to help our government annihilate our age-old murderer; it is up to us to appreciate the recognition of our rights by the United States. No one should use Americanism merely as a cloak, but he should show his colors, for now is the time when every hand is needed. To be a Czech means to be a good American also.

The Cicero branch of the Czech National Alliance will hold its regular meeting today at 8 P. M. in the hall of Sokol Karel Jonas. That is the right place for every Czech. There are still many who lag in their Czech conscientiousness. Let us put all our personal opinions aside; let us cast off our shackles. Let us join hands and help our fellow countrymen in the old homeland cut their tethers. Come, and participate in the meeting to

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 17, 1918.

the last man. Your place is at our side! Your work is bound with ours! The Czech National Alliance is calling you!

For the Cicero branch,
Karel (Charles) Toplan, secretary.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIA

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 17, 1918.

WILL WE EVER BE A NATION?

If Czech Chicago, the third city in the world with relation to Czech population, should decide upon a day of its own--and so receive that distinction?

This question will be answered at the bazaar sponsored by the Czech National Alliance of Czech Catholics, which will be held the second and third weeks of next year. This contest will surely merit the ever attention of our town. It will even surpass the popularity of the election of a queen for last year's bazaar.

The next bazaar promises to become the most lavish national event in our history, for all propitious elements are combining to help us attain that purpose. The most sublime among these is the struggle for the liberation of the old homeland, for it has united all parties and strata of our Czech Chicago. For the same token, the contest at the bazaar is to be regarded as the climax of the spirit of

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sacrifice and patriotic enthusiasms in behalf of our motherland and our suffering brothers.

Who is going to become "mayor"--and we hasten to enlarge--or "mayoress" of the capital of Czech America? It would not have been possible to put this question to our people sometime ago, for there were two camps. A "mayor" elected by one would not have been recognized by the other. Things are different today. Our people have followed the example of heroic France, democratic Great Britain, and all other nations that are menaced by German lust for expansion and barbaric ruthlessness. All of these present only one united front to face the enemy. They have suried their internal dissensions while there is an external foe and their liberty is not assured.

Today we may justly ask ourselves: Which one of our Czech-American men or women is so well known, so meritorious, and so beloved by his fellow countrymen that he will be elected to head this Czech metropolis? With a people as democratic as the Czechs, it is, of course, as possible for a woman as it is for a man to

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attain this high office.....

There will be a primary election in which each Czech organization will vote for one candidate. From these candidates the mayor or burgomaster will be elected on the last day of the bazaar.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 6, 1918.

SOKOLS HOLD A BESEDA

The Beseda [get-together] held last evening by the educational section of the Chicago group of the Sokol Community of America will long be remembered. The gathering met in the Sokol Chicago Hall, Kedzie Avenue near 24th Street. The affair was a gathering of friends and entirely informal as far as the Sokols were concerned. The public was invited for the purpose of enabling the Sokols to further their ideals. The Sokol organization, like all our organizations, must resort to publicity and propaganda to keep their ranks intact by acquiring new members, for their numbers are subject to depletion because of the abnormal conditions of the present times.

For this reason the educational section devised a method by which members and visitors may enjoy an evening that offers educational values and entertainment, and also serves as an inducement for prospective members. A series of these gatherings will be held.

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Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 6, 1918.

The program consisted of popular music played by Mr. Husa's band; a talk by Dr. Jaroslav S. Vojan, who spoke in a reminiscent way of the city of Prague, Bohemia, his hometown; and an address by Dr. Rudis Jicinsky who told of the impressions he received at the All-Sokol rally, held in Prague in 1912. Moving pictures accompanied his talk as a splendid illustration of that grandiose Sokol meet. The evening was a pronounced success in every respect.

Denní Hlasatel, Mar. 3, 1918.

A NOVEL SYSTEM

The Sokol Slávek is known as one of the most active of our organizations. It recently made a change in the conduct of its meetings which will undoubtedly prove beneficial to the organization. The change is designed to attract prospective members by adding an element of pleasure to meetings which otherwise would appear monotonous. Every second meeting of the month is to consist entirely of a program of entertainment. A promising start in this direction was made last Wednesday when eight new members were inducted at the meeting. Speeches were made by Mr. Anton Doležal, head of the Sokol Slávek; Mr. Joseph Čermák, head of the entire Czech Sokol community; and Mr. John A. Červenka. Mrs. Červenka recited an appropriate poem. Mr. and Mrs. Kouba sang several duets, and Mr. Karel Malík, well known in singing circles, sang some of Hašler's popular melodies in his beautiful tenor voice. An orchestra played Czech and American pieces. The evening was a pronounced success, and the next evening of entertainment is eagerly anticipated.

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 23, 1917.

CZECH NATIONAL ALLIANCE

The Pilsen branch of the Czech National Alliance held a meeting in the Pilsen Sokol hall, South Ashland Avenue and 18th Street. Secretary St. Chalabala [Chalaba?] gave an account of contributions received from organizations and from individuals during October and November. The members are urged through these columns to appear in full strength at the annual meeting and to participate in the election of officers.

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 28, 1917.

AN APPEAL TO CHICAGO CZECHS AND SLOVAKS

(Summary)

An esteemed friend of our nation will be our guest. He is Mr. Marcel Knecht, a native of Alsace-Lorraine, who will deliver a lecture on his native country and also on Czechoslovak lands. In a telegram to Dr. Ludwig Fisher, president of the Czech National Alliance, he announced that he is scheduled to speak before the Chicago Board of Trade, and that he will gladly accept an invitation extended to him by the Chicago Czechs and Slovaks.....

Mr. Knecht will be officially welcomed in the Pilsen Brewery Park pavilion next Friday. We should all appear there and proclaim our loyalty to France and to our own country.

Needless to say, the Czech National Alliance is counting upon every Czech to make his appearance there, and the Slovak League also expects the Slovaks to do their duty.....

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Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 27, 1917.

CZECHOSLOVAK UNION IS GIVEN THANKS

The Pilsen District branch of the Czech National Alliance wishes to discharge itself of a pleasant duty in thanking the Cesko-Slovanska Jednota (Czechoslovak Union) for the gift of \$99.58. The Union has repeatedly proved that it is a nationally conscious patriotic body, for there is hardly a nationalistic enterprise which it would not support. It is the duty of Czech men and women to become members of this organization and so to identify themselves with its patriotic efforts. It also is the duty of Czech parents to send their American-born children to Czech organizations in order to make and keep the children conscious of their Czech descent and acquaint them with our Czech patriotic aspirations.

It is only from Czechs who are reared in the atmosphere of Czech organizations that we may expect nationalistic support. We wish that the Czech people would acknowledge the importance of organizations such as the Czechoslovak Union.

Signed: Alois Vana, president;
Stepan Chalabal, secretary

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 20, 1917.

MERGES WITH CZECH-AMERICAN UNION

(Summary)

The Czech order Petr Chelcicky, which up to some time ago was a unit of the Knights of Columbus, became a unit of the Czech-American Union last night, and thus increased the membership of the Union by 295. The introduction of the new group took place in a festive meeting held in the pavilion of the Pilsen Park Brewery, 26th Street and Albany Avenue.....

Mr. Joseph Bolek, a member of the committee in charge of increasing the sale of Liberty bonds, appealed to the gathering with the result that \$2,000 was subscribed by the Czech-American Union.....A lively program of entertainment closed the meeting. Mr. Basta, president of the Grand Order, delivered the closing address.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 14, 1917.

OUR SOCIETIES AND CLUBS

(Summary of Editorial)

"At the close of the summer season which is never noted for great activities, our organizations are making plans for enlivening the coming winter time..... The war has placed many brotherhoods in a serious, if not downright critical situation. To better these conditions a larger attendance in the meetings will be highly desirable.....The approach of the general assemblies of the associations will be accompanied by the usual complaint that the attendance is frequently so small that it is difficult to elect officers....."

"The Cleveland, Ohio, Czecho-Slavonic Aid Society has a great deal to say about this question....It points to the cold, businesslike manner in which the meetings are disposed of. No entertainment is offered, and nothing instructive is



Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 14, 1917.

presented. There is nothing to attract the members. New York Czech societies suggest that ladies, relatives of the members, visit the meetings to create a more cheery atmosphere. Their particular gift in this respect is appreciated by all organizations.....

This aptitude of women accounts for the fact that ladies' singing societies are far ahead of ours, and therefore we should ask ourselves just why we did not give this due thought long ago. There are widows of members who would appreciate being invited and might even take an active interest in the affairs of the club. In aid societies the duties and benefits are equal for men or women. The latter should therefore be brought into closer contract with the agenda of the organization.

The times when we delegated our women to the kitchen or laundry are gone. We have among us today many progressive women who are perfectly familiar with the business pertaining to associations; women who possess the power of independent thought and the fearless manner necessary to give it expression.



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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 14, 1917.

It may be that many a disinterested inert brother was stirred up to more zealous activity by the enterprise of women in the organization. Let us think this over, and admit that the presence of women may improve conditions considerably.



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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 13, 1917.

TO PUSH LIBERTY LOAN SALE

The Cesko-Americka Jednota (Czech-American Union) will not miss a single opportunity to show that it stands in the front ranks, and to prove its patriotic sentiment and loyalty. It has been extremely active not only in the national, but also in the humanitarian field. It has agitated among the Chicago Czechs of all walks of life to support the second war loan. Its Grand Lodge bought \$3,000 worth of Liberty bonds in the first issue. The membership consists mostly of Czech immigrants, young and old; but they do not forget that this country has become another mother to us. They are making preparations for an extensive and intensive campaign among themselves in order to prove their gratitude toward this country.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 2, 1917.

[ORGANIZATION OF THE NATIONAL SOCIALIST WORKMEN'S CLUB FRESL]

(Summary)

The National Socialist Workmen's Club Fresl is making its first appearance before the American public. Its membership is composed mostly of former members of the Beseda Fric (Club Fric). The reasons which prompted us to found the Club Fresl are well known. We are going to work for the great movement as represented by the Czech National Alliance and other patriotic associations. We want to give the care of Czech prisoners of war our undivided attention. The Club Fresl was founded last May, and has been sending two hundred packages weekly for the relief of our soldiers abroad. This makes very exacting demands upon our finances, and we hope for contributions from the American public.

The National Socialist Workingmen's Club Fresl



Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 1, 1917.

HOLIDAY OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK UNION
Reception for the Delegates

(Summary)

Delegates are arriving from Czech districts in the United States to take part in the sixth jubilee rally of the Czechoslovak Union to be held in the Vojta Náprstek Czech language school. A host of friends, wishing to spend a few pleasant hours and obtain first-hand information on the important decisions to be reached at the conferences will also be present. The sessions will take place on several consecutive days.

A supper was given for the guests in the Pilsen Brewery Park, West 26th Street and Albany Avenue last night. Thirty out-of-town delegates were present. The group almost completely filled the hall.

The climax of the affair was the introduction of 135 new members. Dr.



Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 1, 1917.

J. P. Pecival, president of the Grand Lodge, Mr. Eugene Frýdl, former president, and other members officiated at the ceremony. "Hej Slované" /Ho! All you Slavonic people!/, the Czech national anthem, was sung with great ardor. Doctor Pecival then gave a talk on the advantages--insurance and pecuniary aid--enjoyed by the members in lodges of the Czechoslovak Union. He closed by earnestly entreating the new members to remain loyal American citizens. The applause after these words was followed by the "Star-Spangled Banner" played by the band and sung by the assembly. The reception closed with a dance.

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Denní Hlasatel, July 26, 1917.

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CZECH CATHOLICS ACTIVE

(Summary)

Leading members of the National Alliance of Czech Catholics have become aware of the need for an organization for the transaction of local business pertaining to the nation-wide movement for the liberation of the Czech people now under the rule of Austria. It became obvious that the Executive Committee was overburdened with detail work which could be assigned to a special organization. The duties performed by the Executive Committee, although dealing mostly with local issues, are nevertheless of broad significance for the entire patriotic Czech-American people. This committee, acting through the diverse branches of the Alliance, directs the latter's movements all over the United States.

A meeting of representatives of all the branches of the Alliance was

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Denní Hlasatel, July 26, 1917.

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I G the Czech National Alliance. The proceeds from this joint enterprise will be sent to the offices of the Národní Rada (National Council) in Paris, France, as a "gift from the Czechs of Chicago," to be used for politico-national activities.

The Union of the Czech Catholics of the Archdiocese of Chicago, the Club Rieger, and other associations, will be requested to support the State Division of the National Alliance of Czech Catholics in its work. The proposed "Posvícení" festival is expected to be an affair of such magnitude as Chicago has not yet seen. This is the first time since the World's Fair, in the year of 1893, that Chicago Czechs will unite, regardless of creed or political conviction, for a common enterprise. The next meeting of the State Division will be held July 31, in the office of the Alliance.

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BOHEMIA

Denní Hlasatel, July 15, 1917.

FOR THE LIBERATION OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA

(Summary)

The directorate of the Cyrillo-Methodějský Pomocný Fond [Cyril and Methodius Auxiliary Fund] is sending out an appeal to the Czechoslovak public asking for whole-hearted co-operation in the movement for the independence of Czechoslovak lands. It begins as follows:

"Immediately after the outbreak of the World War, when the movement for the liberation of our old homeland from the yoke of German domination was still dormant within the national consciousness of the Czechoslovaks of America, Czech Catholics founded the Cyril and Methodius Auxiliary Fund, which took upon its shoulders the task of alleviating the sufferings of the Czechoslovak people of Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia. Ten thousand dollars was collected for this purpose the first

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Denní Mlasatel, July 16, 1917.

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year. The sending of the money to Europe presented great difficulties. The collection was, therefore, deposited in Chicago, and the ardor for further contributions cooled off. Conditions have changed considerably within the last two years. We became aware of the fact that to support the destitute of the old homeland was not fulfilling all that was required of the patriotic Czechoslovaks of America. It became obvious that vigorous action should be taken to create and strengthen a movement for the liberation of Czechoslovak lands, which once were united under the crown of St. Venceslas (St. Vincent). A mass meeting of the Czech Catholics was called for January 14th, 1917, to be held in Chicago. On that memorable occasion, it was resolved to extend the activities and power of the Cyril and Methodius Auxiliary Fund so that it would be able to take part in the movement of liberation. A "Proclamation of Principles" was issued to give the movement body and soul. This granted the directorate the right to draw on the money accumulated in the Fund up to January 14th, and divert from it to the

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Denní Hlasatel, July 15, 1917.

action of liberation as much as might be deemed necessary.

"Additional steps had to be taken in order to make the work of the directorate feasible. A conference was held in Chicago on February 6th of the same year; the Czech clergy and high officials of Czech Catholic organizations took part, as well as many prominent laymen. On that day, the Narodní Svaz Českých Katolíků [National Alliance of Czech Catholics] was formed. Its executive committee of seven was to give its entire care to the support of the action of liberation within the scope of the "Proclamation of Principles" issued January 14th. Statutes and rules for both the Cyril and Methodius Auxiliary Fund and the National Alliance of Czech Catholics were laid down in the Chicago conference. In accordance with these statutes, the management of the Cyril and Methodius Auxiliary Fund was transferred into the hands of a directorate of nine members. The Fund and the Alliance started concerted action concerning the relief of the destitute in the old homeland, and also the propagation of the cause

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Denní Hlasatel, July 15, 1917.

of liberation.

"It soon became evident, however, that the two different activities for relief and for politico-national propaganda were interfering with one another: The Alliance, with its widespread work, needed more financial support, whereas the Fund could not utilize the money contributed explicitly for relief; it could deposit it only, for there was not a ghost of a chance to divert it into the channels of its ultimate purpose before the War was ended. It was, therefore, the Alliance which suffered by the combined activities.

"In consideration of these circumstances, the Cyril and Methodius Auxiliary Fund realized that further collections for its original purposes had to be stopped until after the War, when the relief work shall be resumed. We have, therefore, decided to let the National Alliance of Czech Catholics have a free hand completely in the employment of

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money collected, and we implore the Czech Catholics to continue their support of the Alliance. All contributions for whatever purpose shall henceforth be turned over to the Alliance. When the war ends in victory for us, and of this we are sure, we shall start anew our action for the relief of our brethren in the old homeland.

"We are requesting all branches of the Cyril and Methodius Auxiliary Fund until the end of the war to consider themselves members of the National Alliance of Czech Catholics only, and to work as best they can for the financial support of this organization by turning over collections to the Alliance's treasury exclusively.

"The money which has been collected up to January 14th is deposited in the shape of mortgages bearing five per cent interest."

For the directorate of the Cyril and Methodius Auxiliary Fund, Signed:
Chicago, July 10, 1917.

Reverend M. J. Nováček, president,
John W. Voller, secretary.

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Denní Hlasatel, July 13, 1917.

CZECHS IN THE UNITED SOCIETIES

Two Chicago Czechs, John A. Červenka, and Jan [John] Švehla were among the vice-presidents elected in a meeting of the executive committee of the United Societies in the Briggs House last night. Among the several subcommittees formed in the meeting one has to take care of the political activities of this anti-Prohibitionists organization. The following are Czech members on it: Anton J. Čermák, John A. Červenka, Joseph Čermák, R. C. Jandus, Joseph Šmejkal, John Toman, and Mrs. Anna Velík. On the organization committee is Mrs. Anna Ženíšek, who is of Czech descent. On the committee for legal affairs there were named: C. R. Jandus, J. Z. Uhlíř, Anton Pecival, and Joseph Šmejkal. Two Czechs, Joseph Štastný, and J. A. Hospodský are among the members of the press committee. Joseph Bolek is a member of the finance committee. John Toman is chairman, and Ferdinand Svoboda and Mrs. Antonia Hofreiter, are the other members on the committee on taxation.



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Beautiful diplomas were awarded to the following members of more than ten years standing: Anton J. Čermák, John A. Červenka, C. R. Jandus, Ferdinand Svoboda, Joseph Z. Uhlíř, associate Judge of the Municipal Court, were among those thus honored.

It was emphatically declared in the meeting that although the United Societies stand for a liberal interpretation of the liquor laws, they will relentlessly prosecute saloons whose behavior is liable to damage the cause of the organization. The organization will, therefore, stand up for those places only that conduct business in a decent, lawful manner.



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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, July 13, 1917.

["CZECH DAY" AT UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO]

Dr. Harry Pratt Judson, president of the University of Chicago, also a well-known friend of the Czech people, has extended an invitation to the Czech National Alliance to meet at the University for the purpose of making arrangements for a "Czech Day" at the University. The cultural level of the Czech nation is to be shown there to the American public, and ample information will be given about our people.

It is being contemplated to give an exhibition of Slovak art, be it hand-work or dances. Mr. Vojta [Adalbert] Beneš, schoolteacher, [brother of Dr. Edouard Beneš, president of the Czechoslovak republic] got in touch with the Slovak Educational Club to discuss details of the exhibition.



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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, July 13, 1917.

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Mlasatel, July 10, 1917.

THE FINAL MERGER

(Editorial--Summary)

The Czech National Alliance and the National Alliance of Czech Catholics are finally united into one body. The moment for this action was deliberately selected for the Fourth of July, the anniversary of the proclamation of Independence of the United States. The significance of this day alone compels us to give expression by these lines of our extreme joy over the final unification of these two great organizations. The Czech nation is united again as far as national aims are concerned, at least. From the individual, as well as from this combination of two organizations, much fruitful work may be expected. We who live here and our fellow-countrymen in the old homeland, being in extreme need of our help, will profit by it.



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Denní Hlasatel, July 10, 1917.

There certainly is no one of us who could undervalue the work accomplished by the Czech National Alliance, he, who would, must be motivated by malice. We have known both organizations for a long time to be hard workers in our beautiful and great national movement. They went ahead despite many obstacles; they have always been ready to continue their activities, asking for nothing more than good will and co-operation from the Czech public. We are well aware of the fact that the Czech National Alliance was the first to stir our national conscience from indifference, that conscience which had been dormant heretofore, and not awake to the sublime interests which bind us to our old homeland. The Czech National Alliance called our attention to the seriousness of these times in which the existence of our nation is at stake, and also to the hope that the sequence of events may be able to return liberty and independence to the Czech people, the object of our fight of more than three hundred years' duration. The Czech National Alliance developed and grew into great dimensions through the merits of a protagonist of Czech liberty and independence--Prof. Thomas G. Masaryk, who became the well-chosen leader



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of Czech foreign affairs after many sacrifices and reverses, yet with exalted sentiment, the Czech National Alliance plunged into work, which will never be forgotten by the old homeland. Czech history is going to write about its activities, but only commensurate with its merits.

. . . . This organization filled the arteries of the nation with fresh blood which circulates in the body of the Czech-American branch, and is rejuvenated by the transfusion and strengthened in its national convictions. We have learned with immense gratification of this rejuvenation taking place in every corner of the United States. We counted with great joy the newly added branches of this organization

The Czech National Alliance was not the only one to work in the movement for the liberation of the old homeland. The National Alliance of Czech Catholics, though created later, joined the movement with no less enthusiasm and devotion, so that the Czech national movement gained greatly in momentum, and expanded into all ranks of the Czech Americans.



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Everybody was eager to see the two great organizations consolidated Yet the longed for unification did not materialize. Why? There were trifles which impede our action frequently. Many of our fellow-countrymen had recognized the urgent necessity of concerted action, they rose, and the combination became a fact.

Be it well marked that it was the Catholic organization which extended hands first. This was done in the memorable meeting held in the Pilsen Brewery Park late in the spring of this year. The official merger was completed not until last Fourth of July. Representatives of both organizations met on that day, and promised to each other to work together along common lines only.

A union among the Czech-American people has thus been realized, and we whole-heartedly wish that it may be permanent. We have been wasting too much time in purposeless quarrels about religion and creed. We were



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forgetting that the aim of morality of the highest order is to create in us the desire to be good and straightforward, and also to make us Czechs remain proud of our descent, whether native American or immigrant. Further, why could not a good Catholic be a good Czech at the same time, and vice versa?

We hail the harmony attained between the two organizations, and proclaim that it justifies our fond hopes for the early liberation of our old homeland.



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Denní Hlasatel, July 2, 1917.

CZECH-AMERICAN UNION FOR THE RED CROSS

(Summary)

"In this serious time, we should not forget the meaning of the Red Cross when at leisure or enjoying a good time." From this slogan issued the idea to form an organization which would follow this maxim, not in spirit only, but by action also. This organization calls itself Česko-Americká Jednota [Bohemian-American Union]. It is a brotherhood made up of young Czech-Americans. It initiated its activities by an affair on a large scale, that is a representative picnic for the Red Cross, which was given in the Pilsen Brewery Park, 26th Street and Albany Avenue, yesterday. The noble purpose prompted large crowds to fill the place.....

The program was started by Mr. Václav Bašta, president of the Grand Lodge of the Union, who admonished the assembled members and their guests to do their utmost to help their old homeland. He was followed by Mr. Frank Horký, chairman of the arrangements committee, and by Mr. J. Morávek, vice-president of the Grand Lodge, both of whom spoke in the same trend.....Mr. Morávek



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stated that a large number of members of the Bohemian-American Union enlisted as volunteers for service in Uncle Sam's Army and Navy.

Mr. Albert Havráivek, editorial writer of the Denní Mlasatel was the main speaker. In terse sentences, he spoke about the War in which the Serbians, he said, have been the worst sufferers up to this stage of the conflict. America, and other nations are called upon to punish the Germans for the crimes they are committing, and to establish order, so that peace may reign again in the world..... The American Red Cross has saved the lives of thousands, before America entered the War; it is now about to allay the sufferings of our own sons. The Red Cross should, therefore, not be forgotten. It is an honor to the Bohemian-American Union to have arranged this festivity to help the noble enterprise of the Red Cross.

Dr. A. Mueller, who now lectures in the Czech branches of the Red Cross, thanked the gathering for the participation in the Red Cross movement, and the



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sincere sentiment displayed.

The festivity closed with a ceremonial of giving names to about eighty children. [No information given on kind of names.]



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Denni Hlasatel, June 2, 1917.

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[SUCCESSFUL GATHERING OF PATRIOTIC CZECHS]
(Summary of Statement from the Press Bureau of the
National Alliance of Czech Catholics)

With regard to the occasion of the memorable gathering of Chicago Czechs in the Pilsen Brewery Park on May 16 of this year, we wish to express our thanks to all those who so generously contributed to the patriotic cause. We are voicing our gratitude to every individual and to the various business associations and enterprises. We feel especially obliged to the management of the Pilsen Brewery Park, which leased the premises for only a nominal rental fee. We also include the Chicago Czech language paper, Denni Hlasatel, for the free and lavish publicity given to the affair. The printing shop of the Czech monastic order of St. Benedict furnished all printed leaflets, tickets, and posters free of charge. We further extend our thanks to Professor J. Pribil, to the excellent orchestra under Mr. J. Svec, the octet of the Club Rieger, to the ladies of the Pevecka Jednota Antonin Dvorak (Antoni Dvorak Singing Society), to the members of the St. Agnes



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I G Denni Hlasatel, June 2, 1917.
branch of our organization, and to several ladies who worked with
particular zeal for the success of the affair.

Executive Committee of the National Alliance of Czech Catholics.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 12, 1917.

[BAZAAR GIVEN BY CZECH NATIONAL ALLIANCE]

A report is printed of the money and articles donated for the Bazaar sponsored by the Czech National Alliance. The donors are men and women members of eleven Chicago Sokol gymnastic societies; their names fill three and three-quarters columns of print. The proceeds from the Bazaar will be used to carry on activities during the war.



Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 22, 1917.

TWO SOKOL SOCIETIES TO COMBINE

The Tábor Slovanské Lípy and the Sokol Slávoj are to be merged. No definite decisions have resulted from the respective conferences. One proposition tends to name the combined organizations Tabor, and recommends the blue American attire, the banner carriers to wear the Czech (red) attire. The motion was defeated by seventy-five to sixty-five votes. This proves that the majority of the Sokols are for a complete merger. It is expected that the new negotiations prepared by both sides will lead to the desired end.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 9, 1917.

KOMENSKY'S THREE HUNDRED TWENTY-FIFTH BIRTHDAY

There was a celebration held in the hall of the C. S. P. S. (Czech-Slovak Aid Society), last Saturday, commemorating the three hundred and twenty-fifth birthday of Jan Amos Komensky (Comenius). Of him it can be rightly said that he was a teacher of nations. A poet sang of him that his heart warmed up all mankind. The Educational Club of the Czech-American Youth, the Clubs, Moravan and Buchlov, and the First Slovenic Sokol sponsored the affair. Professor Bohumil Simek, member of the faculty of the Iowa State University, and one of our luminaries, was the main speaker. He is a man of whom all Czech-America may be proud. He was born and reared in this country, yet he has been one of our staunchest adherents and national workers; besides he is a speaker very well worth anyone's attention. To him belongs the credit for the creation in 1904 of the first Czech students' club at the University of Nebraska which was named "Komensky." Twenty-nine more such clubs have been founded in

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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 9, 1917.

the United States since that time.

The subject for the address was "Jan Amos Komensky and His Significance." The main appeal in the brilliant speech was directed toward the Czech-American youth.

The remainder of the program consisted of music and recitations of high quality. "Komensky Parting with His Motherland," a picture made up of live figures, closed the evening with the national anthem, "Kde Domov Muj" (Where is My Homeland?) sung by the audience. The music supplied by the orchestra, under Mr. Kratochvil's baton, deserves much praise.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 6, 1917.

PRELIMINARY NOTES ON J. A. KOMENSKY CELEBRATION

The annual celebration, commemorating the name of Jan Amos Komensky (Comenius) is going to be held tomorrow night (Place not given). It will be under the auspices of the Sokol Komensky (Komensky Gymnastic Society) and the Vzdelavaci Klub Komensky C. 12 (Educational Club Komensky No. 12). Prof. Bohumil Simek, of the State University of Iowa, will deliver the address. The First Slavonic Sokol society, the Morava, and the Buchlov societies will assist in the entertainment, which will include music, and feature a group picture, "Komensky Parting with his Motherland" which will be represented by the Smetana Singing Society. The admission will be 25 cents. The proceeds will be turned over to charities.

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 3, 1917.

LIST OF DONORS FOR THE CZECHOSLOVAK BAZAAR

Denni Hlasatel acknowledges receipt of gifts for the Czechoslovak bazaar. The donors were members of the Plzen (Pilsen district) branch of the Ceske Narodni Odruzeni (Czech National Association). Many hundreds of contributions are listed, of which the following are samples: one ham, Vacl. Filip; twelve bottles of wine, Frank Madac; ten boxes of soda water, Emil Fareisel; fifteen boxes of soda water, Vacl. Donat; six bottles of wine, Vinc. Martinek; one bottle of whiskey, Jar. Mastera; twelve bottles of wine, Jar. Nynek; twenty-five pounds of flour, Frank Adamek; one box of cigars, L. Anderlik; etc.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 1, 1917.

A FESTIVE SOKOL DRILL

The drills of the Sokol gymnastic societies are always important, and it behooves the Sokols, as well as the public, to pay them visits in the largest possible numbers. They are the scenes in which the Sokols give account to the outsiders of their activities and of the manner in which they follow the mottos of Fuegner and Tyrs, the founders of the Sokol organizations. The present time makes demands on us which are of an extraordinary sort, and the importance of the drills increases correspondingly. They demonstrate in the proper light how we are prepared for any emergency.

One of the largest and most popular Sokol groups, the Sokol Fuegner Tyrs, is going to show how it takes care of the members, the adolescent pupils, to develop them into strong, full fledged, adherents of the Czech branch of the American nation, those who will joyfully accept duties with which

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ROMANIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 1, 1917.

this ominous time may burden them. At the same time, it will be seen how our community has grasped the mission of the Sokol organizations.

Today's drill is going to be a magnificent manifestation of patriotic sentiment on the part of the Czech-Americans. The afternoon is reserved for the pupils, male and female; the evening program, beginning at 7:30 P. M., is for the adult Sokols of both sexes. The admission is 25 **cents**. A sociable gathering will close the event. The music will be supplied by Mr. Zelina.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 27, 1917.

FROM THE AMERICAN SOKOL COMMUNITY

The establishment of the "Zupa Chicagska" (Chicago Group) of the "Americka Obec Sokolska" (American Sokol Community), took place last Sunday afternoon in the hall of the Sokol Chicago; authorized delegates of both the male and the female sokol organizations who formerly made up the dissolved "Narodni Jednota Sokolska" (National Sokol Union) and the group Fuegner Tyrs, accomplished the formation of the Chicago group under the leadership of Anton J. Cermak, recently elected head of the American Sokol Community. The Chicago Group represents one of the five main divisions of the American Sokol Community. There were thirteen delegates each from the former National Sokol union and the Group Fuegner Tyrs. The transactions took place in a smooth manner, and unanimity prevailed throughout the discussions.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 27, 1917.

The same may be said of the election of officers for the Chicago Division which produced the following results:

Dr. Anton Mueller, president; Dr. Rudis Jicinsky, vice-president; M. Brychta, secretary; Jan Makyta, treasurer; Jarka Kosar, commander; Josef Zitny, first lieutenant-commander; J. Marak, second lieutenant-commander. The meetings of this division, which, according to all indications, is destined to become the largest of the five, will be held in the home of the Pilsen Sokol every second Monday of the month. The four other divisions are the Eastern, Southern, Western, and the Pacific. All these are in principle governed by the supreme decisions of the American Sokol Community.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 25, 1917.

PICTURE CARD BOOSTERS GIVE GET-TOGETHER

On March 17, a jolly evening was spent by the members of the Czech Picture Card Club of Chicago, and of numerous clubs from the country towns and districts, in the big hall of Dvorak Park. The coincidence that St. Joseph's Day (March 19) was only two days ahead heightened the hilarious spirit of the gathering, and all the Josephs and Josephines were toasted and acclaimed with great enthusiasm. There was a colorful program of instrumental and vocal music, supplied by members exclusively, and the audience gave repeated proof of appreciation.

There is extensive co-operation among these picture card boosters. Any member outside Chicago, who would like to see Chicago need only notify



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Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 25, 1917.

the offices of the club; all the information desired will be gladly given to him through correspondence, and ample accommodations will be offered to him upon his arrival here.

During the meeting that took place the following day a motion, made jointly by two ladies was carried; it concerned the arrangements of a May festival, part of the proceeds of which are to be donated to the Czech language schools. A committee for this preliminary work for the festival was appointed immediately after.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 6, 1917.

SOKOLS ELECT ANTON CERMAK PRESIDENT

The executive committee of the American Sokol community held a meeting in the home of Sokol Chicago last night. The election of a successor to John Siman, who passed away last week, was the main issue to be considered. The session was opened by vice-president Dolezal who pointed to the services rendered to the Sokol organizations by Mr. Anton Cermak and proposed him for the presidency. The election was unanimous. Mr. Cermak said that he hoped that the brotherhood among Sokols would not be a mere by-word, but that it would be upheld, in which endeavor the executive committee should be an example worthy to be followed. The president looks for enthusiastic support and not obstacles, as had been thrown in the path of the late president, Mr. Siman, who was hampered not only by lack of co-operation but actual opposition in his efforts. Not until after his death have John Siman's merits been



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Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 6, 1917.

appropriately appreciated; the members should forever treasure his memory. Mr. Cermak admonished his brother Sokols.



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Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 5, 1917.

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JUBILEE OF THE SOKOL CHICAGO

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Twenty years ago yesterday, the two separate Sokol organizations of Chicago, Sokol California and Sokol Turner shook hands and united into one, Sokol Chicago. It is not necessary to dwell upon the importance this organization has gained during this time; it has become the second largest Sokol organization in the United States. It has a model school in the California district, it has built an impressive national house, through the efforts of which the school Vojta Kaprstek was founded; and it has become one of the most outstanding factors in our social and national life. It can be said that the development of the most populous Czech settlement Chicago, is inseparably welded with the growth of the Sokol organization.

These important facts were recalled when the Sokol Chicago celebrated the twentieth anniversary of its birth in the Sokol Chicago Home last Saturday. The arrangements committee had prepared an exquisite program



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Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 5, 1917.

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and had done everything possible to make the affair worthy of the significance of the festival. Be it, alas, said with much regret that the public did not seem to grasp the importance of the moment and historical facts. The attendance was small, and, considering that the organization has almost five hundred members, extremely small indeed. Where the fault lies we shall not attempt to find out. But the fact remains that it was the members themselves who were not conspicuous at the festival. One reason for the small attendance may have been the opening of the bazaar of the C. N. S. (Bohemian National Association), which attracted the attention of the public.

The academic program contained twelve numbers, of which three were of the gymnastic variety. Sixteen boys gave exhibitions and the Sokol girls performed excellently in groups, though not always in tempo with the music. The youngest pupils performed "A Welcome to Spring" which

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drew the most hearty applause and brought much credit to

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Mr. Paskovsky, the teacher.

The Singing Society Bendl sang several choruses and shared honors with Mr. B. Zitek, soprano, Miss Cecilia Turek, accompanist, and Mr. Charles Vaskovsky, violinist. Dr. J. E. S. Vojan delivered the oration, and several other speakers followed. Then the telegrams of congratulations were read by Mr. J. Placek, president of the Sokol Chicago; they had come from all over the United States.

One of the most moving performances of the evening was an allegory "Tyrsuv Sen" (Tyrs's Vision), a creation by the teacher of gymnastics Mr. Paskovsky, which he dedicated to the festival. It depicted: 1) The arrival of the Czechs; 2) Upon the crest of glory; 3) The Bila Hora (White Mountain) and the decline of the Czech nation; 4) Greek physical culture; 5) The Sokol ideals.

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Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 5, 1917.

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The scene had been worked out from sketches by the well-known artist Cestmir Svoboda.

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Diplomas were given to several members, those of over twenty-five years in good standing. The orchestra directed by Mr. J. Jurena played select pieces of high musical quality.



Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 1, 1917.

A PATRIOTIC GIFT

In these momentous times, when the future of our old homeland is at stake, many an example of self-sacrifice and patriotic sentiment has been given by individuals and associations. Some persons contributed money up to the amount of \$1,000, and clubs and societies have given thousands of dollars. There is one association, however, which surprised the entire Czech-American public by its patriotic generosity, namely; The "Sokol Slavoj" in Tabor (Merigold) in the thriving Sokol community of Chicago.

The Sokol Slavoj has donated two lots valued at \$3000 to the Czech National Association; the property was to be used for the building of a new gymnastic hall. It will be sold now in a raffle on the occasion of the next bazaar of the National Association.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 1, 1917.

The Sokol Slavoj is one of the most active of its kind. It does not have many members, yet it has done, not only relatively, but absolutely, more than other associations of twice its membership. It has induced the Czech population in the vicinity of its home to work for the Czech cause during the War. The gift to the National Association represents one full half of the Sokol Slavoj's property now.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 22, 1917.

SLAVONIC PEOPLE IN ALLIED BAZAAR

Saturday night proved to be a most successful ending for the Allied bazaar. Fifty-five thousand visitors entered the hall, and about ten thousand had to be turned back. Among these more than one half were of Slavic nationality. This could be gathered from conversations, and in no lesser degree from the peals of applause that followed the playing of the anthems of the diverse Slavic nations, and finally, after the performances of pieces in any of the Slavonic tongues.

Among those who contributed to the entertainment was Mr. A. V. Cerny, music conductor, who deserves unreserved praise. It was around his stand that the largest crowds could be seen. But the cabaret also, where Slavonic songs were rendered, and Slavonic dances executed, was a center of attraction. Mr. Lubenicek with his violin, and Miss Martinek, furnished the music for the cabaret, while the Moravian

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Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 22, 1917.

dances were performed by the Bohemian Educational Club, and the Workingmen's Czech-American Sokol, as were the dances from the "Bartered Bride." The Slovak dance, "Odzemek," was exhibited by Mr. Lagl.

The financial yield of the bazaar is estimated to reach \$500,000. In the Czech pavilion alone, over \$5000 was collected.

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Jan. 15, 1917.

CZECHS AND SLOVAKS LEARN OF SUPPORT BY THE ALLIES

Many a manifestation under the auspices of the Ceske Narodni Sdruzeni (Czech National Association) have been reported by us; all of them have had the one great aim of encouraging the people for the task of liberating all of the Slavonic nations from the yoke of their oppressors and, last but not least, the establishment of the Czech nation as an independent state. But none of all the meetings can compare in success and enthusiasm with the great gathering last night in the hall of the Sokol Havlicek Tyrs. Czechs and Slovaks gathered to hear the overwhelmingly joyful tidings that the work done up to date for the liberation of the homeland has not been in vain, that the Allies have made the liberation one of the primary conditions of the conclusion of the war.

The first speaker introduced was the president of the association, Mr. L. J. Fischer. His address was one glorious homage paid the untiring



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Denní Hlasatel, Jan. 15, 1917.

work of the Grand Old Man, Professor Thomas G. Masaryk. "We must give eminence to his work," he began, "as it was he who had been attacked by many heretics and it was he who, with the purest sentiments for the Czech nation in his heart, was able through relentless persuasion to convince the Allies that it would be to their own best advantage if an independent Czecho-Slovak state were created in the heart of Europe, a guarantee for lasting peace, a stronghold to block Germanic lust for expansion." To this ideal Masaryk sacrificed everything--a quiet family life, a substantial existence, his career; briefly, whatever would have assured a carefree age for him. And when his Spartan self-denials bore fruit, he again forgot to think of himself, and turned his care towards Czech-America. This trait of his character is best illustrated in a cablegram sent to the Czech National Association after the conditions for peace demanded by the Allies became known: "We have had more success than we expected. Greetings to all American Czechs. Your financial aid shall be more than rewarded." This portentous message from the



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Denní Hlasatel, Jan. 15, 1917.

old savant was read by Dr. Fisher and evoked spontaneous applause. Dr. Fisher, at the close of his speech, hit the intrinsic meaning in the cablegram by remarking "that Czech-America would have to eternally feel the pangs of conscience if it could boast of larger deposits in the banks while in the Allies' peace terms the clause about the liberation of the Czechs was missing."

In easy conversational tone, but with no lesser enthusiasm, Mr. Ondrej Sustek, of Slovak nationality, the well-known president of the Slovenska Liga, spoke of the work done by all the apostles of freedom beyond the borders of the homeland. He declared that in this action of liberation the Slavonic peoples in America have a lion's share. "Who knew us before the war?" he asked, and continued: "The whole world knew that we were being oppressed, but nobody had any clear conception of our longing for becoming separated from Austria toward which we harbor feelings of antagonism. It was left to Masaryk and his co-workers to elucidate to the world our relations with the rotten Austro-Hungarian monarchy, with



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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Jan. 15, 1917.

the Germans, with the Magyars. We do not crave for the blood of our enemies; we want only what we rightfully possessed and what has for centuries been denied to us: we want liberty, the right of self-determination and independent development. Under the Austrian rule we were bound to perish, slowly but surely, and to-day we caught the first glimmer of hope. Much work is still left to do before we reach our goal which, however, will be possible only by a victory of the Allies. And therein lies the center of gravity of our efforts. We have to undertake everything possible to give them financial and moral support, and when, finally, the Czecho-Slovak state is established, we will be able to rejoice over our success with a clean conscience and the pride that is derived from duty fulfilled.

The climax in that memorable afternoon was the address delivered by the teacher Vojta Benes. "What we have gone through during the last few days, was a time full of feverish suspense, when the nerves begin to lag in service. We knew that the note from the Allies was due, but we



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Denní Ilustrovi, Jan. 18, 1917.

were tossed by anxiety to learn whether it would bring you ray of light into our souls. And it did. This light will also flash through all of Germany," the speaker continued, "and it will shine brightly into Bohemia, where people are meeting today with a hearty handshake in anticipation of their liberation.

Those are moments filled with joy in which we know that one half the civilized world is giving us to-day what has been denied to us for fully three hundred years. In gazing upon times long gone by, we see the great teacher of the nations, Jan Amos Komensky, parting with his native land, and it seems that his words are to come true. In the year of 1622 the curtain fell upon our nation, torturers took the soul from it; they closed its book of life; they chained its body to feast on it.

"To-day, we have substantial hope that our demand shall be satisfied. France, still strong and victorious, is giving us guarantees; England vouches for



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Denní Hlasatel, Jan. 15, 1917.

our rights, and so does Russia."--The speaker also mentioned the efforts made by President Wilson to bring about peace, suggesting that just as Abraham Lincoln liberated the slaves, Wilson might liberate millions of other slaves in the heart of Europe.

Following this hint, a resolution was passed which will be sent to President Wilson and runs as follows: "The Czech-speaking citizens of Chicago, gathered in a meeting, are requesting you to support the plan of the Allies to change Europe on the basis of justice for all the nations, small or big. We are certain that you, as representative of free America, are in sympathy with their intention to deliver the Czecho-Slovaks from the foreign rule."

The gratitude to Professor Masaryk of those gathered was voiced in a cablegram: "Czech-America is sending the most heartfelt thanks to you and the fellow-patriots." A telegram from the Czech-American Union, which is



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Denní Hlasatel, Jan. 15, 1917.

holding its general meeting here now, was accepted with peals of applause.

A collection for the pursuit of the aims of the patriotic Czechs and Slovaks yielded about \$250 in checks and subscriptions.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 5, 1917.

SALE OF BOOK TO BENEFIT SOLDIERS

The Significance of Tyr's Teachings is the name of a booklet published by the National Social Educational Circle J.V. Fric. The booklet contains excellent information about the principles guiding the Sokol gymnastic organizations, for the members themselves and for the public. There is a humanitarian purpose attached to the sale of the pamphlet, for the proceeds are to be turned over to the Czech soldiers. Besides this, the pages are destined to honor the memory of Professor Josef Felix, the valiant Czech politician. All Sokol organizations in the United States, and some branches of the C.N.S. (Czech National League), are to receive copies of the booklet within a few days, and these are expected to be sold in a short time.

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Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 5, 1917.

Professor Felix, the author of the booklet, was a candidate on the progressive ticket for the Austrian parliament and took a firm stand against the government. This campaign literature, couched in terms of unrestricted sincerity, was advanced as the reason for a merciless persecution of the author as soon as the war started. Professor Felix was imprisoned and not freed even when his wife, in despair, committed suicide. The brutal soldiery refused him permission to give his wife the last honors. But the brutality of the Austrian henchmen was not fully consummated until it found a means for the complete destruction and elimination of the hated young politician. The latter was recruited for a German-speaking regiment, sent to the Italian front, and there exposed to the most violent machine gun fire. He fell, and that closes the chapter of his sufferings.

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Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 5, 1917.

The Beseda Fric publishes the lectures on Tyrs by Professor Felix; the proceeds are to be used for the furthering of the ideal upheld by the martyred professor: The independence of Bohemia. It is incumbent upon the Sokols to help to give it concrete form.

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 4, 1916.

DR. ISKA'S PUBLIC LETTER

On Sunday, March 5, I expect to leave for Providence, Rhode Island, and there face the charge which has been brought against me.

I herewith request the Ceske Narodni Sdruzeni (Bohemian National Alliance), in the interest of the Czech nation, to ascertain the truth. I suggest that you select a lawyer to come with me, and together we will make all necessary arrangements. I also request that you advance him the necessary cash to defray our expenses.

All newspapers, whose desire it is to learn the real truth, should arrange public subscriptions. By this means, the amount advanced to cover our expenses will be returned to the Ceske Narodni Sdruzeni, and any money remaining could be retained for the benefit of the organization. If I am found guilty, give

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Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 4, 1916.

the remaining money to the Hus Memorial Home.

Chicago, March 3, 1916.

Dr. Frantisek Iska.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3027

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 3, 1916.

THE FUSION OF OUR FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS

A convention of our fraternal organizations was to have been held soon, which by the affirmative votes of the members was to go on record favoring the fusion of the many organizations; but from present indications this convention will not be held, and there does not seem to be any certainty that this fusion will materialize.

As is well known, the members of five organizations voted on the question of fusion, and the votes of three were favorable to the cause; these were the Cesko Slovanska Jednota (Bohemian-Slavonic Unity), the Cesko-Slovanska Bratrská Podporující Jednota (Bohemian-Slavonic Fraternal Benevolent Society), and the Cesko-Americká Jednota (Bohemian-American Unity). Voting against the fusion were the following societies: Jednota Cesko-Amerických Lesníků a Lesnic (Order Of Bohemian-American Men and Women Foresters), and the Jednota Taboritu (Union of Taborites). As a result of this decision, the three organizations casting the affirmative votes were to form the fusion.

WFA (ILL.)-PROJ. 30275

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Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 3, 1916.

Conditions have changed considerably recently, because many of the members who, at first, were enthusiastic for the fusion, now do not seem to be so concerned about the matter. That makes it necessary to take another vote on the proposition.

The above decision was arrived at by the Cesko-Americka Jednota, and the Cesko-Slovanska Bratrska Podporujici Jednota. The Nejvyssi Loze Cesko-Slovanske Jednoty (Grand Lodge of the Bohemian-Slavonic Union), at its last regular meeting, came to the same decision.

Because of this, the convention had to be postponed to the first week in July, and by that time the members of the three interested societies will have ample time to arrive at a decision.

The latest copy of the Organ Cesko-Slovanske Jednoty (Organ of the Bohemian-Slavonic Union) explains in detail the position taken by the Grand Lodge, and from it, we have reproduced an article which should interest all members

WPA (HLL) PROJ. 30275

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Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 8, 1916.

concerned in the fusion of our societies.

When the matter of fusing our organizations was first proposed, great stress was laid on the fact that from this fusion there will arise a great Bohemian benevolent union. This union will be linked to all conservative elements, and will be of great assistance to the Bohemian people in America.

Many of the members voted for fusion from a moral standpoint, which certainly is a strong one. Others did not even consider the financial aspect as much as they did the fact, that from this fusion there would arise a union of conservative Czechs whose potential membership would amount to forty thousand.

Now the situation is different. We cannot speak of the great moral significance of a strong Bohemian union because the fusion of the six organizations is now postponed, and there seems to be a possibility that only three organizations will fuse.

The Grand Lodge of our Bohemian-Slavonic Union also acted upon this weighty

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 3, 1916.

question at its last meeting, where the fusion of our unions was given full consideration.

.....A lively debate arose when the chairman brought up the subject of fusion. The proponents of the fusion movement called attention to the fact that the older the organization the more it needs new members, and that the only organization which can live up to its obligations is the one which gains new members.

It was brought to the attention of those present that there can be no guarantee that the prevailing rates will not be raised.

Attention was called to this question of rate increase, in case the societies do not fuse. A change in the tabulation of members is inevitable, whether or not a fusion takes place, so argued some of the well-informed brethren.

A number of members said that some organizations accept men who are old and physically unfit, in order to gain a larger membership. This practice will act

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 3, 1916.

as a serious detriment to them, when the new orders go into effect. These societies will then raise the dues of older men to such a level that many of the older men, being unable to pay the new higher rates, will be forced to leave their organizations with the loss of every dollar paid into such societies.

The representatives of the Grand Lodge did not want to assume the responsibility of deciding whether it wants to fuse with just two organizations, and decided to recommend that members of the various organizations again cast their ballots for a final decision.

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 28, 1916.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

Sbor Karolina Svetla, Cislo 15, Chicagska Jednota Ceskych Dam (Karolina Svetla, Number 15, Chicago Association of Czech Ladies) elected the following officers for the year: chairlady, Filomena Andrle; vice-chairlady, Antonie Malecek; secretary, Antonie Sticet, 1014 West 20th Place; financial secretary Marie Zdenahly, 1903 May Street; cashier, Antonie Denemark, 1920 Racine Avenue; speaker, Marie Kosik; carekeeper, Anna Vondriska; retiring chairlady, Marie Jedlicka; guard, Katerina Opatrny; executive committee; Filomena Andrle and Antonie Natejicek, auditing committee, Marie Jedlicka, Marie Kosik and Antonie Matejicek.

The meetings are held every first Friday of the month at Dvorak Park, May and 20th Streets.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 27, 1916.

THE LADIES' SOCIETIES SET AN EXAMPLE

The Grand Council of the Jednota Ceskych Dam of the
State of Illinois Delivered \$1,411.30 to be
used for the Liberation of Cechy--The
Central Council of the Sesterska
Podporujici Jednota Donated
\$1,200 for the Same Cause

The representatives of two of our largest ladies' societies came to the meeting of the officials of the Ceska Kalifornie (Czech California) [Ceska Kalifornie is a district in the western part of Chicago settled by the Czechs] section of the Ceske Narodni Zdruzeni (Czech National Alliance.)

The above-named Czech ladies' organizations have the largest memberships of any of the Czech ladies' organizations in the United States.

The two ladies representing the Velkovybor Jednoty Ceskych Dam were Mrs. Marie

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 27, 1916.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 27, 1916.

Liska, acting chairman, and Mrs. Krch a member of the same organization.

Mrs. Anna Stolfá, chairman of the Ustřední Vybor Sesterská Podporující Jednota (Central Council of the Ladies' Benevolent Organization), was also present.

The gratifying report of these two ladies is proof positive that Czech-American women understand the seriousness of the situation confronting the Czechs in Europe, where they are again, after centuries of serfdom, fighting for their political freedom. And it is the duty of every son and daughter in America, born of Czech parents, to help with all their might in that great struggle of the leaders of the Czech nation in Europe, to bring about, from the dimness of war, a brighter future for our suffering nation.

Mrs. Liska announced that, representing the Grand Council of the Jednota Ceskyh Dam, it is her duty to say that at the last meeting of the above-named association it was agreed the amount of \$1,411.30 which the subordinate lodges of Illinois deposited to the credit of the work for the freedom of Czechy, be deposited

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 27, 1916.

to the credit of the Ceske Narodni Zdruzeni.

Mrs. Liska gave the above amount to the treasurer, with a letter appropriate to the occasion.

Mrs. Liska said that the money had been collected last year, and was to have been given to the widows and orphans in the old country, but that was found to be impracticable, and first of all financial help was needed to help in the liberation of Cechy (Bohemia). The officials were deeply moved by Mrs. Liska's address and applauded heartily.

The same hearty reception was received by Mrs. Stolfa, chairman of the Ustredni Vybor Sesterske Jednoty, when she handed the treasurer a check for \$1,200.

Both of the ladies then announced that their respective organizations will continue their support, knowing well that after the war financial help will be needed for the unfortunate.

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 27, 1916.

This rare example of national solidarity which the women's organizations have started will result in favorable repercussion, not only in America, but wherever Czechs reside. Others will try to emulate their good deeds, which will shine for all time as if emblazoned in gold, telling all that it was the women who came to the aid of the Czech nation when that aid was needed most.

The Ceske Narodni Zdruzeni thanks the ladies' organizations most heartily for their exemplary act, which reflects great credit upon those who are striving for that ideal goal, for which the whole Czech nation is working and fighting.

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 20, 1916.

VE PROSTORU CESTY KUR DNI TUDY JAKI



For the benefit of the Ceske Narodni Sdruzeni (Czech National Council) Mr. Josef Hnasel, 55 West Main Street, Chicago Heights, Mr. Wilikovsky, the Lajicek brothers, and several others donated the sum of \$51.95.

Additional contributions:

A Czech midwife.	\$5.00
Mr. R. Sirova, Fruitport, Michigan.	4.00
Mrs. Marie Dvorak, Phoenix, Arizona, in place of flowers	2.50
Albert Sazma, Mount Lake, Minnesota.	1.00
Agnes Kramer, Los Angeles, California.	1.00
Karel Kolar, Revere, Minnesota.	1.00
Julia Dutcher, Bartley, Minnesota	1.00
Mrs. F. J. Petrik, 1009 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas	1.00
Agnes Kramer, Los Angeles, California	1.00

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 20, 1916.

Frantisek Cadek, 1847 Laflin Street, Chicago. 1.00
Henry Lesovsky, Wildmere, North Dakota50
Bedrich and Anna Kveton, Chicago.50
Jan Vitek, Munden, Kansas. 50
Marie Vlcek, Florence, Nebraska. 50
Alois Pospichal, Rowena, Texas.50
Received today \$51.95 (sic)

For newspapers to be sent to soldiers M. H.60
Emma Malec, Oelwein, Iowa.10
Total \$52.65 (sic)

Previously accounted for and delivered. \$3,625.15
Deposited with Denni Hlasatel. \$3,677.80 (sic)



Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 10, 1916.

AN EVENING FOR NEW CITIZENS
Patriotic Celebration in Farragut School at
24th Street and Spaulding
Avenue

Professor Bohumil Kral, who has charge of teaching citizenship to those who wish to become citizens, has made arrangements for a dignified celebration at the Farragut school on February 11, which will be full of significance to those who are preparing for their citizenship examination.

In the first place, respects will be paid to two great builders of our country, who believed in the rights of men: Washington, the father of our country, and Lincoln, who saved our Union.

It is appropriate that those who are now becoming citizens and enjoying the fruits of freedom and protection the seeds of which Washington and Lincoln had sown should try to visualize the high ideals of citizenship that the fathers of our

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 10, 1916.

republic strove to attain: will be the topic no doubt of the well-known writer and traveler, Mr. E. St. Vraz, who will deliver the lecture in Czech.

The next speaker of the evening will be the Chief Naturalization Examiner of the district of Chicago, who will speak about the educational activities of the Naturalization Bureau, the well-known Mr. M. A. Sturges.

Those who expect to take the examination for citizenship should gratefully appreciate the chance of hearing, meeting, and getting acquainted with a gentleman so well versed in his subject, and who can give them a helping hand to attain that goal which they wish to attain.

Mr. Vincent Sedlak, a student of citizenship will recite the well-known Lincoln oration on the battlefield of Gettysburg.

The musical part of the program will be filled by the school orchestra, and the singing societies of the Social Center, who will sing well-known American songs.

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 10, 1916.

Mr. Josef A. Cerny, chairman of the graduating class of the Farragut school will preside at this celebration.

The Farragut school graduates invite all of us to this, our all-American evening. The celebration begins at eight o'clock.

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Feb. 4, 1916.

FINANCIAL REPORT

The Alliance of Czech Societies of the Northwest Side
Presents a Report Relative to the Exhibition Held for
the Benefit of a Fund for the Building of a Home,
November 7 and 8, 1915

The net cash received at this exhibition was \$650.50; expenditures \$145.50; balance, \$505.

There are twelve societies composing the Združení Českých Spolku (The Alliance of Czech Societies of the Northwest Side), and members of these societies voluntarily assessed themselves five cents each quarterly to go toward building fund for a hall on the Northwest Side.

....The alliance is working hard without any remuneration, and hopes that the favors accorded will continue so that, in a short time, we will have the hall for which we long, and which is needed so much on the Northwest Side.

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II B 1 c (3)

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Feb. 4, 1916.

The Združení Českých Spolku has assets amounting to \$2,235.56, which amount is growing steadily, thanks to the self-assessed five-cent quarterly payments.

The Združene České Spolky thank all who in any way helped to make our exposition a success.

František Metz, chairman,
Ružena Lorenz, secretary of the building committee.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 2, 1916.

**TWO NEW AFFILIATES OF THE CESKE NARODNI ZDRUZENI
The Pilsen Affiliate Successfully Starts its Work**

Ceske Narodni Zdruzeni (The Bohemian National Alliance), which, in the last three months, has grown in membership to be counted among the greatest of Bohemian-American organizations, also is growing in the number of its local affiliates.

Two weeks ago, an affiliate was started in our Czech Pilsen in Pilsen Sokol Hall, and immediately promotional work was begun, which is progressing nicely.

This new Pilsen affiliate has, through its representative, just turned over to the district office the sum of \$210.50. In this sum is included \$122.50, which was collected at the Benes lecture held under the auspices of the circuit of Sokol Figner-Tyrs, whose chairman, Bohus Hak, added \$27.70 to the \$122.50, which now totals \$150. Mr. Vokral, a member of Plzensky Sokol and an accountant of the Pilsen affiliate the Ceske Narodni Zdruzeni,

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Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 2, 1916.

and a great friend of the cause and a liberal contributor, collected \$50, to which he added \$20.

The Ceske Narodni Zdruzeni in Chicago announce these new affiliates: Ladies' auxiliary of the society Ceska Kalifornie, Novy Tabor, and Cicero.

New affiliates are now being formed in Irving Park and Berwyn.

With all these new affiliates, the Ceske Narodni Zdruzeni situated in the third largest Czech city in the world will be strengthened into an inseparable whole, which we hope will well represent our 150,000 Czechs for a better future of our Czech nation across the waters, and for the solidarity of all sincere Czech peoples under the motto, "Svoboda Ceskemu Narodu" (Freedom for the Czech Nation.)

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 9, 1916.

A NEW YEAR'S GIFT TO THE BOHEMIAN NATION
A Successful Agitation for the Ceske Narodni Zdruzeni
in America

The movement for the independence of the Bohemian nation is forging ahead irresistibly. The proof of this statement is evidenced by the activity seen in the Ceske Narodni Zdruzeni (Bohemian National Union of America) whose members (of the local union) arranged a collection among friends with whom they came in contact, personally or by letter.

Today many new members of our national organization both men and women owe their membership to the serious work of our union members, who can look upon their work with the greatest satisfaction, because without this activity and propaganda the organization could not go on.

We cannot at this time acknowledge all contributions received. For the present we will print the first list, received by mail, of the names of contributors and the amounts donated; new lists are piling up every day.

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Benni Larstel, Jan. 3, 1916.

It has also been impossible for us to include a list of those contributors who had sent one-dollar bills for Czech national stamps.

Among the long list of names of contributors we miss many of our prominent countrymen; but let us hope that, before the close of this campaign, we will hear from them.

We have not listed the records of mass contributions, as for instance the collection of the Bohemian Tailors' Union, which is an example for others to follow; especially, this refers to our more well-to-do countrymen who up to the moment have not responded.

The contributions and donations are not listed according to our contribution lists, but in order of the amounts donated, because printing the lists in this form lessens the labors of the editorial staff in the newspaper offices, and also the work of the compositors.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Ilasatel, Jan. 9, 1916.

Surely every countryman will be satisfied to see in print the amount he has donated, with his name directly below.

The Ceske Narodni Zdruzeni most heartily extends its gratitude to all donors and all collectors of contributions, and especially does it wish to thank the very modest workers who, for many long days, prepared letters for mailing with subscription lists and national stamps enclosed, and who still are busily so doing, which of course deserves the highest commendation.

More work is still in the making; many more countrymen need to be awakened to perform the many tasks to which they have obligated themselves.

The following collectors deserve especial mention: Antonin Wagner, J.J. Nosek (a departed worker), J. Florian, Karel Surha, Vaclav Vermuch, Frantisek Masek, Josef Kaspar, Frantisek Vojta, and Josef Hejl.

Three of our countrymen donated \$50 each.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 9, 1916.

Five have donated	\$25	One hundred and ten have donated	\$1.50
Thirteen " "	\$10	One has donated	\$1.40
One has donated	\$7	Two have donated	\$1.35
Twenty-six have "	5	Eight have "	.30
Ten have donated	4	One hundred and eleven " "	.25
One has donated	2.40	Forty have donated	.20
One " "	2.30	One has donated	.15
Eleven have "	2	Forty have donated	.10
		Five have donated	.05
		Donations to date	\$707.35

To all of the donors and collectors we extend our most hearty thanks.

All who have donated more than one dollar become members of the Ceske Narodni Zdruzeni, and may attend the meetings of our local, held every second and fourth Monday of each month, in the Vojta Havrstek school.

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ROTHMAN

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 9, 1916.

Membership cards will be issued to all members who have sent in their addresses. All others are requested to apply for their cards at the office of the Ceske Narodni Zdruzeni, on the third floor, 3639 West 56th Street.

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Denní Hlasatel, Jan. 3, 1916.

UPON THE THRESHOLD OF THE NEW YEAR
Gigantic Participation in the New Year Celebration of the
Czecho-Slavonic Benevolent Societies

The great fraternal union Česko-Slovanské Podporující Spolky is doubtless one of the most outstanding factors of our public well-being in the United States.

From insignificant beginnings, for which the foundations were laid sixty years ago in St. Louis, Missouri, an organization was built whose branches reach almost into every State of our union, and is growing delightfully year after year.

The cultural significance of our organization is becoming properly evaluated everywhere, especially in Bohemian-Chicago, the home of many other lodges with very large memberships; and where our countrymen naturally had the opportunity to convince themselves of the good work done by our great fraternal union.

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Jan. 3, 1916.

How interesting are these human activities of our great union to our Bohemian public, and how much sympathy this public shows by coming to the aid of our unions is best shown by the interest it takes in the entertainments of our individual lodges, and especially in our New Year celebrations arranged under the patronage of the Grand Lodge of Illinois.

These manifestations and celebrations always draw large audiences. This one, like every other public celebration on New Year's Day, was no exception to the rule.

The program was to have begun at two o'clock in the afternoon, but long before that the large hall was so filled with people that the committee was forced to close the doors, and about five hundred persons had to be sent away because not even standing-room was available in the spacious hall of the Czecho-Slavonic Benevolent Societies, 18th and May Streets.

The first number of the afternoon program was Kalivoda's "Overture Number One,"

Denní Hlasatel, Jan. 3, 1916.

played by a large orchestra made up of some of our best musicians, under the direction of the popular Rudolf Rubringer.

Then our highly regarded president of the Grand Lodge, Mr. Jan Pecha, greeted the assemblage and introduced brother Tlustý of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, who came especially to congratulate the Chicago brothers upon their great achievement during the past year, and to exhort them to even greater activity for the good of the organization.

Little Miss Božena Koželuh played two piano compositions and was applauded vociferously.

The men of the Bohemian Workingmen's Singing Society then filled the stage and sang, under the direction of their director, Mr. Josef Houdek, Foerster's "Křivánkovi" (To the lark). The singers added two more songs.

Mr. Václav Husa played a cornet solo, "Frances," and as an encore gave the

Denní Hlasatel, Jan. 3, 1916.

melodious, "Darling, I am Growing Old," in which the sweetness of tone of his instrument seemed to surpass the rendering of the first composition played.

A male quartet, composed of Messrs. Vlaciha, Pomazal, Hezoučský and Kříz, sang a number of songs, and had to repeat many times, so much were they liked. Mr. Kříz, who is a talented tenor then sang a song, which was rewarded with sustained applause.

The well-known xylophone player, Mr. Bohumír Vesely, then played a beautiful and lively tune. He was well repaid for his effort by prolonged applause.

Little Miss Klainka Zaher sang a song. She is unusually talented, and her voice is strong for such a young girl.

The program next introduced two sisters, Ružena and Lillian Sula, who played the well-known overture, "Poet and Peasant," for four hands, which the young ladies played with genuine skill.

Denní Hlasatel, Jan. 3, 1916.

The speaker of the afternoon was Dr. František Iska, a well-known speaker. The committee could not have made a better choice. We will print his address in tomorrows' issue.

The program continued with an amateur performance by two little actresses from the Bohemian Orphanage: Miss Marie Neboška, who presented the number "Kuchařinka" (The little cook), and Miss Emilie Kunt, who very ably recited "Dětský Ples" (The children's grand ball). Both of these young girls have talent. Due credit must be given their teacher, Mrs. Gusta Dusek for the "find".

The last number on the program was a one-act play performed by the pupils of the Free Thought school, under the direction of their teacher, Mr. Veverka. Nine children played in this fairy play, called "Popelka" (Cinderella), and were amply rewarded by the great interest the audience showed for the play.

Altogether the afternoon program contained nineteen numbers. Mr. Rubringer's

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Mlasatel, Jan. 3, 1916.

orchestra provided a number of them; the orchestra played only concert selections.

The success of this celebration of the Grand Lodge of the Czecho-Slavonic Benevolent Societies was complete, and it is proved that the resident lodges of this great body are steadily gaining in favor with our public, which will be an encouragement in the new year for further work for humanity.

To the motto "Equality, Concord, Fraternity" we add our sincere Nazdar! (Success).

III B 2

BOHEMIAN

II B 1 c (3)

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Denní Hlasatel, Jan. 3, 1916.

III H

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NEW YEAR FESTIVAL OF THE ČESKO-SLOVANSKÁ JEDNOTA
A BRILLIANT SUCCESS

Under the auspices of the Supreme Lodge of the Česko-Slovanská Jednota (Bohemian-Slavonic Union) the usual New Years Day festival was held at Pilsen Hall on Ashland Avenue, where hundreds of lodge members and friends of the Union filled the great hall.

These New Years Day celebrations have a deep meaning to us because of the opportunity offered for close contact with our sisters and brothers, where we may be refreshed with good entertainment and above all gain immeasurably because of contacts made with men and women--all prospective members of our union.

At these yearly celebrations, our well-wishers are given a chance to evaluate our yearly work for humanity, and see and hear about the work done by our union to attain our ideals of humanity, fraternity, and self-sufficiency.

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BOHEMIAN

II B 1 c (3)

II D 1

Denní Hlasatel, Jan. 3, 1916.

III H

I G In this respect, these celebrations are a means for propaganda; they help us gain new members; and, judging from the beautiful course of Saturday's entertainment and the enthusiasm displayed by everyone, the Grand Lodge of the Bohemian-Slavonic Union has gained all the objectives sought.

The afternoon had really a holiday meaning; the cold, rainy weather made one feel quite cozy here.

The busy managing committee prepared an interesting musical program, vocal and instrumental.

The afternoon program was opened by the orchestra playing Verdi's overture "Nabuchodonosor". Mr. Kratochvil led the large orchestra.

The playing of the first number seemed to put everyone into a jovial mood, which seemed to rise by degrees as the program went on.

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BOHEMIAN

II B 1 c (3)

II D 1

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 3, 1916.

III H

I G

The Bohemian Workingmen's Singing Society next sang Foerster's "Velke, sire, rodne lany" (Broad fields of our native land) in such a captivating way that the audience applauded almost without end, so it seemed.

We see that the Bohemian Workingmen's Singing Society have a new director. He is Mr. Josef Houdek, a man of kindly appearance; who is, above all, a remarkable director, whose efficiency we will observe many times in the future.

The singing of this noted chorus was as tuneful as it always is, and the men confirmed again their remarkable reputation.

As the singers left the stage, the audience applauding, the president of the Supreme Lodge, Mr. Evgen Frydl, who is a good speaker, had the pleasant duty of extending greetings to the audience. He appeared to be a very sympathetic person, and his words seemed to convey a meaning which could not be misunderstood.

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BOHEMIAN

II B 1 c (3)

II D 1

Denní Hlasatel, Jan. 3, 1916.

III H

I G In his sincere way, Mr. Frýdl stressed the necessity for hard work among the membership to attain the new goals to be striven for during the year.

Businessmen and manufacturers balance their books at the close of the year; so, too, our Union examines its work performed during the year, and so, too, do we expect work of even greater intensity in the new year, according to the speaker, Mr. Frýdl.

Mr. Frýdl went on by saying that foreign associations now must be satisfied to state the fact that they have held their membership quotas, or are forced to admit a small decrease, whereas our Bohemian-American Union can show a membership increase, which is not as large as could be expected, because of restricted immigration, but which nevertheless, is quite encouraging.

This increase in membership must be credited to the work of some of our members; among whom is Mr. Kelivoda, whose endeavors along these lines have

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BOHEMIAN

II B 1 c (3)

II D 1

Denní Hlasatel, Jan. 3, 1916.

III H

I G brought results in the form of over one hundred new members.

The speaker commended Mr. Kalivoda for his efforts and exhorted others to greater activity.

At the close of his address, Mr. Frýdl wished all a "Happy New Year". That Mr. Frýdl spoke sincerely was evident by the spontaneous applause when he finished speaking.

Mrs. Ružena Fík delivered the next address, saying that she was happy to see the increase in membership of the Bohemian-American Union. Especially significant is the fact that the new members are young and in excellent physical condition.

Mrs. Fík spoke of the work of the administrative officers; of the good results of their labors; of the performance of their duties for small remunerations as compared with those given by the large insurance companies who employ

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BOHEMIAN

II B 1 c (3)

II D 1

Denní Hlasatel, Jan. 3, 1916.

III H

I G highly paid officials and office help, where business is transacted in large offices where high rents are paid for their use. All these expenses of course must be paid by those insured, in contrast to our economy, which is reflected in our lower insurance rates.

The speaker asked the assembly to bring up their children as true adherents of the Czech nation, and have them join our fraternal organizations in America which need new members to replace our thinning ranks. When Mrs. Fik finished her address, she received the same hearty applause as did the speakers who preceded her.

A violinist stepped upon the stage to play. He was Mr. Václav E. Medek, a young Chicagoan graduated from the Prague Conservatory of Music. He played **Dvorák's** "Humoresque".

Mr. Medek proved his artistry at a concert when he had first arrived in America after completing his studies in Prague. And, at this appearance, the

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BOHEMIAN

II B 1 c (3)

II D 1

Denní Hlasatel, Jan. 3, 1916.

III H

I G young artist again showed his worth by his superb playing of the ever
 popular selection.

This violinist proved, by his beautiful playing, that he is a most worthy member of our artist colony. Mr. Medek was roundly applauded and had to give many encores.

The principal **speaker** of the afternoon was Mr. Jan Jelínek. He was a very satisfactory speaker, and began with a reference to the **sad plight of the** Czech nation in the year 1915. Then he spoke of the purpose and benefits derived by members of our union as individuals, and then as members of a great body such as our Bohemian-American Union.

The speaker made many references to our community life, which should evoke serious thought and consideration. When he ended his speech, he was applauded unstintingly.

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BOHEMIAN

II B 1 c (3)

II D 1

Denní Hlasatel, Jan. 3, 1916.

III H

I G The next number on the program, played by the orchestra, was "Grand Potpourri," by R. Schepgrell, which composition is a so-called patch-work of many opera motives.

After the orchestral selection, a young pianist stepped out on the stage; she was Miss Emma Trnka, and she played Chopin's "Ballad in A Flat Major".

Her playing was a pleasant surprise for everyone present. With her finished technique and musical understanding she captivated all. When she finished playing, Miss Trnka was presented with a large bouquet of flowers, and was applauded so much that she was forced to give an encore.

Mr. Janda, secretary of the Grand Lodge, presented his yearly report, and said that, since the last yearly meeting, the Union had lost by death one of its most efficient secretaries in the person of Mr. Josef Hruša, who served in office many years; the speaker proposed that memory of the departed brother be honored by everyone rising and standing in silence for a short

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III B 2

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BOHEMIAN

II B 1 c (3)

II D 1

Denní Hlasatel, Jan. 3, 1916.

III H

I G while. This was done as requested.

Mr. Janda went on with his order of business, saying that the Bohemian-American Union always supported Bohemian Free Thought schools, and was the first organization to adopt a monthly tax on each member for the schools' support.

The speaker spoke of the members' interest in Czech affairs abroad and of the political action of the Czech nation in Europe.

Five hundred dollars was donated by the Union for the work to free Bohemia, also it was agreed that every other worthy cause here in America should receive support.

Jan Hřibál, financial secretary of the Union, presented a very interesting and encouraging report which points to the good financial standing of the Bohemian-American Union.

According to the financial secretary's report, the death benefit carried over from last year amounted to \$11,063.20, which added to this year's surplus of

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BOHEMIAN

II B 1 c (3)

II D 1

Denní Hlasatel, Jan. 3, 1916.

III H

I G \$68,564.57, totals \$79,627.77. Of this amount, \$79,510.60 has been disbursed, so that the cash on hand amounts to \$4,117.17.

After the reading of this report, Mr. Hříbal made a recommendation that all Bohemian fraternal organizations combine to form one great union in the United States.

This recommendation was received by all present with great applause.

The Bohemian Workingmen's Society again sang two beautiful songs for men's chorus; "Marjánka" (Marie) and "Kovářovic Andulka", (The Smith's Anna), which were very sympathetically received by the audience.

Mr. Medek, the violinist, then played a difficult Hungarian Dance by Brahms, to the satisfaction of all.

The pianist, Miss Trnka, sat down to play Liszt's "Hungarian Rhapsody

III B 2

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BOHEMIAN

II B 1 c (3)

II D 1

Denní Hlasatel, Jan. 3, 1916.

III H

I G Number 12". In the playing of this composition, the player showed her mastery of the very difficult passages in this brilliant composition.

Entertainment of a lighter nature was supplied by Mr. Jan Kocan and Jan Studený, with comic impersonations.

The last number of the program was presented about five-thirty o'clock. Altogether this year's manifestation of the Bohemian-American Union was a very successful one, and the Grand Lodge and its protectorates may be congratulated upon the outcome of this memorable celebration.

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III H

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 9, 1915.

AN EXEMPLARY SOKOL UNIT

The renewed activity of the Chicago Branch of the Ceske Narodni Sdruzeni (Bohemian National Alliance) is showing fine results. But there are a number of associations which, quite independently of it, have shown that they know their national duty. As first among these, the Cesko-Narodni Sokol Pokrok (National Bohemian Sokol Pokrok [Progress]) of Town of Lake should be mentioned. This Sokol unit has just made the largest individual contribution ever made by any organization directly from the treasury, that is, without arranging any entertainment for that purpose, but making a donation from their cash in the bank. This Sokol donated \$700, thus rounding up its former contribution to a full thousand dollars.....

Our ladies also are quick to recognize the national need. Thus, Mrs. Stolf, president of the ladies' auxiliary of the Ceske Narodni Sdruzeni, brought in, two weeks ago, a contribution of \$390 from the Grand Lodge of the Jednota Ceskych Dam (Bohemian Women's Unity). This was the second donation collected

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

III B 2

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II D 1

III H

- 2 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 9, 1915.

among the lodges of that Jednota.....

The donation of \$390 consisted of collection results of the following lodges:

[Translator's note: The names of twelve lodges donating from five to one hundred dollars each are omitted in translation.]

The Chicago branch of the Ceske Narodni Sdruzeni has received, in addition to the donation of the Cesko-Narodni Sokol Pokrok, \$498.75 during the month of November.....

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 302/5

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 18, 1915.

THE ZUPA FUEGNER-TYRS BECOMES A MEMBER
OF THE CESKE NARODNI SDRUZENI

Yesterday was a memorable Sunday in the annals of the Bohemian-American movement for Bohemian independence. The Zupa Fuegner-Tyrs (large Sokol unit called Zupa Fuegner-Tyrs) did its duty as a truly enlightened national organization. It decided by a unanimous vote of its member units to become "in corpore" a member of the Ceske Narodni Sdruzeni (Bohemian National Alliance), which means that all its members, men and women Sokols as well as members of their ladies auxiliaries, are now members of the Sdruzeni, or, in other words, that the membership of the Narodni Sdruzeni has grown over night by 23,000 members. When the decision was made, all those making it were greatly moved.

By this deed--since it is impossible to believe that the member units will fail to ratify the spontaneous votes of their representatives--the Zupa Fuegner-Tyrs has set a shining example to all our national organizations and all other Sokol groups, and has made a definite breach in the wall of seeming indifference

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

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- 2 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 18, 1915.

toward the future of the Bohemian nation which some of the organizations had built around themselves.....

This deed is of the utmost importance for the financial security of the work of the Ceske Narodni Sdruzeni, but it has also a great moral and educational significance. The meeting in which the decision was made discussed also some veiled attacks on the Sdruzeni. The secretary of the Narodni Sdruzeni, who was present at the meeting, explained that the purpose of these slyly written attacks is to create confusion. He presented a resume of the activities of the Sdruzeni and discussed the future program of its work in which the Sokols, founded as a defense organization, should be very keenly interested. He showed why all the reports of the press bureau of the Ceske Narodni Sdruzeni are correct and truthful, and explained why they are being disputed by a few of our papers. He presented also a review of the situation in Bohemia and among Bohemian organizations outside of the old country, and urged the Zupa to do the right thing, to do its Sokol duty. The Sokols must be the core of the Bohemian organizations overseas. There must not be

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III B 2

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 18, 1915.

a single Sokol unit, or a single individual Sokol, outside of the Narodni Sdruzeni. The old slogan "Co Cech, To Sokol" (When Bohemian, it's Sokol) must now be changed to "Co Sokol, to Cech" (When Sokol, it's Bohemian)--all fighters for the Bohemian cause. The time predicted by Fuegner and by Tyrs has come, and at this time a Sokol must be the whole man. The motion that every member of every Sokol unit become a member of the Ceske Narodni Sdruzeni was seconded by the editor of the Borec (full-fledged athlete ready for gymnastic or other competition, the official Sokol organ), Mr. Vinklarel.

The commander of the Zupa, Mr. Dolezal, strongly supported the motion, and so did the secretary of the Zupa, Mr. Martinek, Mr. Skrivanek, and other representatives, and the motion was unanimously adopted. This fact is most eloquent proof that the honest work of the Narodni Sdruzeni is being appreciated by our patriotic countrymen. The Zupa Fuegner-Tyrs has proved that it understands its own mission and knows how to give a splendid example to others.

In addition to this, the Zupa has favorably decided a request of confidential

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 18, 1915.

character submitted to it by the Narodni Sdruzeni. This also was a decision of far-reaching importance.

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 16, 1915.

TO BOHEMIAN ASSOCIATIONS AND COMMUNITIES

The fall brings new life into our associations. Fall is also the most suitable time for meditation, speculation, and reminiscence. This is the second fall of the war in Europe, the second year of suffering for the Bohemian people overseas.

Thousands of our countrymen in a hundred Bohemian-American communities are longing for good, sincere Bohemian talk. The best way to use a free evening week-days, or Sunday afternoon in the fall season, is to spend it in a meeting, particularly when there is an interesting lecture on the program. A spoken word is much more powerful than a written one. It goes from the speaker's heart to the heart of the audience, increasing the happiness of the occasion. No Bohemian association, no Bohemian community should be wasting time in these historic days.

The Ceske Narodni Sdruzeni (Bohemian National Alliance) makes herewith

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 50775

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 16, 1915.

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a candid offer to arrange lectures in all Bohemian associations

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societies, and communities, where Bohemian feeling still prevails, where the people have not lost interest in the Bohemian cause, where they are not indifferent toward the future of their severely tried nation. The Narodni Sdruzeni offers to send its best workers and speakers, those who are known from their previous public appearances, anywhere where lectures are desired.

For all Chicago associations which express the desire for a lecture, the Narodni Sdruzeni will arrange for a good man who will speak about conditions in the old country and the action for the liberation of our nation free of charge in case the association is a member of the Narodni Sdruzeni. Nonmembers will be asked to make any donation of their own choosing to the national fund.

Associations outside of Chicago will be required to defray the trans-

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 16, 1915.

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I G portation expenses of the speaker, and his food and hotel bill
IV if stay over night is necessary or indicated. The speaker re-
 ceives no fee, but a donation , in accordance with the associ-
ation's own discretion for the political action and relief in the old
country, is expected.

In vicinities where more than one lecture can be arranged, the expenses for each participating association or community will be correspondingly smaller. All associations and the leaders of all Bohemian-American communities are requested to apply for lectures as soon as possible. Correspondence should be addressed to the Ceske Narodni Sdruzeni (Bohemian National Alliance) [sic], 3639 West 26th Street, Chicago, Illinois. Lectures with stereoptican slides are available.

Now a word to our educated classes and our intellectuals: In the list of our contributors, the names of many of our educated countrymen are

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 16, 1915.

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still missing; that is, we miss there the names of men who

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doubtless know and understand what we are doing, and trying

to do in the future. No doubt these men, especially our lawyers, physicians, pharmacists, teachers, etc., are just waiting for our solicitors to call on them with a collection form. Since, however, the Narodni Sdruzeni finds it necessary to use its workers for an intensive propaganda campaign elsewhere, our intellectuals are requested to send in their contributions without requiring the service of a solicitor, and in that way save a great deal of time and effort that is badly needed elsewhere. Among our contributors of the medical profession are, for example, Dr. B. Simonek with \$200, Dr. J. E. Jelinek with \$25, Dr. A. Mach with \$25, Dr. Ludwig J. Fisher with \$10 a month, Dr. Bilek with \$3 a month; there are also others who have made contributions on collection forms now in circulation. We are directing our appeal likewise to Bohemian druggists, lawyers, and especially bankers and owners of large industrial or commercial establishments, to make their contributions now.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 39275

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 16, 1915.

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I G Any Bohemian bank will accept a donation deposited for the Ceske
IV Narodni Sdruzeni. Let our intellectuals and prosperous classes
be an example to all other countrymen. In Boston and in New
Bedford, Massachusetts, the donations of poor Bohemian workmen aver-
age up to \$25. So, let's go to it. All correspondence to the Narodni
Sdruzeni should be addressed to 3639 West 26th Street (corner Millard
Avenue). We are glad to receive there callers desiring any information.

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Oct. 12, 1915.

TO SLAVIC WORKINGMEN IN FACTORIES MANUFACTURING WAR
MATERIAL IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA

All our friends may not know that, according to Austrian laws, the Austro-Hungarian consulates are not permitted to give information or legal help to Austro-Hungarian subjects who, have been injured while employed in arms factories, or factories manufacturing any other kind of war material belonging to citizens or governments of other countries. United States' factories are among those affected by this provision. Because it is possible that some of our Slavic countrymen might become victims of an unfortunate accident, the České Národní Sdružení (Bohemian National Alliance) herewith advises all Slavic employees in the Eastern States to apply, in case of injury, accident, or sickness contracted while employed in the described kinds of factories, to the Relief Bureau of the České Národní Sdružení in New York, at 302 East 72nd Street, where they will receive the necessary help and information. Workingmen in other states, that is, in the Central and Western States of the Union, and in Western Canada, should apply to

WPA COLLECTION

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BOHEMIAN

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Denní Hlasatel, Oct. 12, 1915.

the České Národní Sdružení at 3339 West 26th Street, Chicago,
Illinois.

MPA (LL) 5101.0075

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Oct. 10, 1915.

INFORMING BOHEMIAN PRISONERS OF WAR

(From the Press Bureau of the České Národní Sdružení
[Bohemian National Alliance])

The Russian Consulate in Chicago has sent us a reply from the Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the request of the Národně-Sociální Vzdělávací Beseda V. J. Fric (J. V. Fric National-Socialist Educational Club) to the effect that the shipments of newspapers and magazines sent to Bohemian captives will, after the customary censorship, be immediately delivered to the addressees. The Beseda has received many letters from prisoners, of which we publish those of greater interest:

Syra, Greece: A few days ago we, Bohemian prisoners of war, received your shipment, of which we were very glad. But our pleasure was of short duration. As soon as our platoon leader read an anti-Austrian article he confiscated the whole shipment with the remark that he, as "K. K. Zugsfuehrer" (German: Imperial and Royal platoon leader--a rank between corporal and sergeant), therefore a "ranking officer," could not tolerate the reading of newspapers

III B 2

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BOHEMIAN

II D 10

III H

Denní Hlasatel, Oct. 10, 1915.

I C

IV written in an anti-Austrian spirit. We have requested many times that newspapers from Bohemia be sent to us but so far in vain. Letters written us have told us that several shipments had been sent on their way, but since we have not receive anything I presume that they are being held back. You can imagine what the life of a Bohemian in a foreign country is like, particularly when he does not know any other language than Bohemian. I need not describe our feelings when your shipment arrived, much less, of course, our disappointment after the "confiscation". Our boys were almost furious when that heartless Austrian guy took the newspapers away. We have here about three such Bohemian who are so sold on the Austrian double-headed eagle that they cannot imagine Bohemia without it. These are noncommissioned officers.

There are eighty-three captives here, of whom fifty-three are Bohemian.....

The crew of a Turkish battleship is also interned here. Among them are two German officers and five marines. These officers influence our "commander";

III B 2

II D 10

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Oct. 10, 1915.

IV hence all the trouble. If you can, please do something to stop them from confiscating your shipments. (A complaint against nondelivery of mail has been filed with the Greek Consulate).

Samarkand, Asia (Letter in French): Thanks for your shipments; the regular reading of Bohemian newspapers by Bohemian officers and men here gives us a great deal of pleasure and a good idea of what is going on at home. Please continue.....

Ferizovac, Serbia:.....

Orenburg, Russia (Letter in German): On behalf of Bohemian soldiers I have the pleasure of asking you to send us Bohemian newspapers. We are working here in the office and I am in charge of affairs in connection with Bohemians and Germans. Excuse my writing in German. I am from Duchcov (German: Tachau, Northwest Bohemia, Germanized section) and have not had any Bohemian schooling. I can talk and read quite well, but the writing is a different matter. My

MPA (LL) PRO. 30275

III B 2

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BOHEMIAN

II D 10

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Denní Hlasatel, Oct. 10, 1915.

I G

IV parents are Bohemian, and I have always been a good Bohemian in my heart, and am proud of it.....

Paracin, Serbia:.....We had the pleasure of seeing Ambassador Vopicka [Charles J.] and talking with him here.....

Tashkent, Asia: Our dear unknown benefactors, accept, please, our sincere thanks.....

Please do not leave us now without these periodicals, and send more if you can; there are several hundred of us here.....

Podgorica, Montenegro: Mr. Vladimír Skrivánek, a member of the Bohemian-American mission, writes: As far as I have had the opportunity to inquire at several places we have visited, your shipments are arriving regularly. I think the reading matter is more appreciated now than money or clothing. Those they are receiving now from everywhere, but spiritual food is lacking.

WPA (LL) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

II D 10

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Denní Hlasatel, Oct. 10, 1915.

I G

IV Barnaul, Asia:....Your shipments have interrupted a full year during which we have been without reading anything Bohemian. With Sokol greetings.....

All this correspondence is available for inspection in the office of the secretary of Beseda J. V. Fric. Since, however, many evidently untrustworthy people have shown an overly keen interest in this correspondence, even wanting to copy it, it will be shown only to absolutely reliable and known persons and even these will not be permitted to copy the names and addresses contained in it. This measure is being taken in order to prevent activities of individuals who are doing their dirty work among us (also among Slovaks, Croations, and Slovenes) and are looking for just such documents in order to cause trouble to relatives of implicated men in the old country.

To the eleven periodicals, copies of which are being so kindly sent to us for forwarding to the captives, the following have been added more recently: Vek Rozumu (Age of Reason), New York City; Sokol Americký (American Sokol),

III B 2

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BOHEMIAN

II D 10

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Denní Hlasatel, Oct. 10, 1915.

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IV Chicago; Osveta Americká (American Enlightenment), Omaha.

Requests for co-operation have been sent to additional periodicals.

The publishers of Slavia have donated 135 copies of their calendar, and Mrs. Tvrzický-Kramer, 50 copies of Kalendář Českoamerických žen (Calendar of Bohemian-American Women). Our depositories are receiving a huge quantity of perused periodicals and many books and calendars from people who have done with them. Many active volunteers are collecting such material from their neighbors and bringing us regularly considerable quantities of reading matter. Because our depositories are also receiving periodicals which are barred from forwarding to the prisoners and have to be returned, a procedure which complicates the work, we state here that the following periodicals are not welcome: Vesmír (Universe), Chicago; American (The American), Cleveland; and Vlastenec (Patriot), La Crosse [papers with strongly Catholic tendency]. They are barred because they have adopted an attitude against the liberating action. Catholic papers are also barred. While they are not so definitely

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BOHEMIAN

II D 10

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Denní Hlasatel, Oct. 10, 1915.

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IV against the liberating action they frequently publish war news with a strong bias in favor of Germany and her allies, and would therefore not pass the censorship of countries to which they are being sent. Chicago depositories are at the following addresses: in Pilsen: Andel's coffeehouse on Blue Island Avenue near 18th Street; in California: in Mr. Seyka's place of business at 3550 West 26th Street, and also in the home of the secretary. Our Chicago countrymen, particularly our housewives, are requested to save all well-preserved periodicals and deliver them to the above-mentioned depositories. The address of the Beseda is, Beseda Fric, 2322 South Clifton Park Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. Materials may also be brought to the České Národní Sdružení, Southeast corner of Millard Avenue and 26th Street.

MPA (ILL) PROJ. 3273

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 9, 1915.

NOVY TABOR FOR THE BOHEMIAN CAUSE

The branch of the Ceske Narodni Sdruzeni (Bohemian National Alliance) for Novy Tabor (Marigold) started its activities only a few short months ago, and already it shows excellent results. In it already are eleven local associations and lodges represented by forty-two delegates.....

The principal donations made by these bodies [seven amounts from five to fifty dollars, totaling \$90] have been turned over to the treasurer of the Headquarters branch of the Ceske Narodni Sdruzeni.

In addition to this, both of the Sokol organizations vie between themselves and the other represented bodies in large contributions.....

Our organizations in Novy Tabor have, as these figures show, done a great deal for the Bohemian cause, and it is hoped that they will not slacken down now when

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

II B 1 c (3)

III H

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 9, 1915.

IV

that whole community is getting ready for the Narodni Bazaz (National Bazaar), and that the date of that event will find everybody on his and her job. It will be the last Sunday in October, and the Bazaar will be held in the Hall of the Sokol Tabor Slovanske Lipy.

Prior to this, however, let every man and woman of us attend the monthly meeting at Sokol Tabor to be held October 11, at which the secretary of the Ceske Narodni Sdruzeni, Mr. [J.] Tvrzicky-Kramer, will deliver a speech concerning the work that is being done for and on behalf of our old country's independence. For any additional information apply to the branch secretary, Mr. Jan Zachotina, at 4103 West 16th Street.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 30, 1915.

A NEW BRANCH OF THE CESKE NARODNI SDRUZENI

(From the Press Bureau of the Ceske Narodni Sdruzeni)

The Ceske Narodni Sdruzeni (Bohemian National Alliance) opened its fall publicity campaign last Sunday with a meeting in the Bohemian-Slovak settlement in Hawthorne, Illinois. The credit for organizing this meeting is due to the Telocvicna Jednota Sokol Hawthorne (Hawthorn Gymnastic Sokol Union) and the Morton Park Branch of the Ceske Narodni Sdruzeni, which two organizations were represented at the meeting by a fair number of members. The majority of the audience were Slovaks who mustered an attendance of almost two hundred people. The meeting was livened by a choice musical program, for whose excellent presentation full credit is due to Mr. V. Cerny's orchestra, of Morton Park, which performs frequently at the affairs of the Ceske Narodni Sdruzeni.....

The meeting was opened by the commander of the Morton Sokol group, . . .

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 30, 1915.

Mr. J. Kluiher,....who introduced as the principal speaker, the secretary of the main branch of the Ceske Narodni Sdruzeni, Mr. [J.] Tvrzicky-Kramer.....

His speech, as well as the speech of the representative of the Slovaks, Dr. Osusky,....was received with much enthusiasm and a great deal of applause. After these speeches the main purpose of the meeting was taken up; that is, the foundation of a new branch of the Ceske Narodni Sdruzeni. As soon as the respective motion was made and seconded, a number of those attending the meeting volunteered to become organizers and active workers of the branch. The first to volunteer was the commander of the Hawthorne Sokols.

The organizing meeting of the new branch will take place in the same hall, that is, in Mr. Kastner's hall on 29th Place and 50th Court, Wednesday, October 13, at 8:00 P. M.

The Hawthorne Branch of the Ceske Narodni Sdruzeni will be the forty-first unit

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 30, 1915.

of this Bohemian national organization, not including some twenty settlements in which preparations are being made for the formation of new branches. Eleven new branches were organized in the month of September.

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II B 1 c (3)

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 26, 1915.

SUNDAY CAUSERIE

Chicago, September 26, 1915.

The end of the picnic season has brought out complaints as to its extreme meagerness, and so we are looking forward to the dancing, theater, and concert seasons to make up for what the outings and the picnics failed to do. We hope that we shall not be disappointed in that expectation, but it is quite within the range of possibility that when next spring comes, we shall be complaining about the winter and hoping for a successful period of outings and walks under the shady trees in Lyons or around the Narodni Hrbítov (/Bohemian/ National Cemetery). Of course nobody would like to see it happen that way, but it is conceivable, particularly when we know that the last few years were far from profitable in that respect. Of course all that we talk about is the financial success of our parties and entertainments, /for financial success/ is expected of every association dance, picnic, or theater performance. People are always saying that on such occasions having a good

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III B 2

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BOHEMIAN

II B 1 c (1)

II B 1 c (3)

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 26, 1915.

I B 1

III C time is the principal thing, and that, perhaps, is very true. But on the other hand it is also true that the members of our associations are having anything but a good time when they hear the committee responsible for the affair report that there was a deficit which has to be made up out of the treasury. It is so much better when the committee is able to report that everybody had a "swell" time, and that a bit of money was made that will come in handy when another association asks us to buy tickets for its affair, or when the time comes to donate a "fiver" or a "tenner" to some good cause. We hear, however, that such pleasant reports are now rather the exception among our associations; therefore it is quite natural that they all should be looking for chances to make up for this in the future, hoping that conditions will change.

In the past also there have been "fat and lean years," but there used to be fewer lean ones, and people would now hardly believe how much money could be made in the various entertainments which our societies used to arrange. Of course we are far from implying that every dance or every picnic brought in

WPA (C) PROJ. 30275

III B 2

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BOHEMIAN

II B 1 c (1)

II B 1 c (3)

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 26, 1915.

I B 1

III C. hundreds of dollars, but there used to be many at which good money was made. Let us recall just the outings to the Narodni Hrbítov, which used to be the most important affairs of the year. The gardens around the Narodni Hrbítov used to attract people from all over Chicago, and there were such crowds of people there as could hardly be assembled now at a single outing that offered really nothing unusual, although there are twice as many of us in Chicago now as there were in those days. But the point was that everybody thought that he must be there and considered it his patriotic duty; he went even if it rained cats and dogs. If a present-day picnicker were expected to walk from the Irving Park station to the Cemetery, he would politely say "thank you" for such a hike and stay at home. But years ago the outing to the Narodni Hrbítov was a "must," and since it was a "must," it was attended, and there was nothing else to do about it. Now, talk about "lively business" at the bar! Just recall those outings, and you will remember how you hardly could get to the tap and were happy to get a stein after endless waiting. Those outings made money, not in hundreds, but in thousands, and it is no secret that they used to be one of the principal sources of revenue of

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BOHEMIAN

II B 1 c (1)

II B 1 c (3)

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 26, 1915.

I B 1

III C the Narodni Hrbítov in its early years. We are much inclined to doubt that an outing of that kind could take place today, and with the exception of the Decoration Day crowds nothing could get our public out in such huge numbers to the Cemetery.

Other important organizations also used to have outings very profitable financially, and they were not so easy to put over because we did not have our present-day conveniences. To almost every picnic you had to take a train. Street-cars would not take you much farther than to Bohemian California. Riverside, to which now the Bohemian settlement almost extends, had to be considered a distant picnic ground because you had to take a train, but now the street-car has brought it almost into our back yard. Of course, on a rainy day, with two trains standing ready at the depot, the organizing committee were hardly in the mood to talk about the beauties of a trip into the open, but given favorable weather, the outcome of the picnic was, as a rule, satisfactory.

WPA (U.S.) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

II B 1 c (1)

II B 1 c (3)

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 26, 1915.

I B 1

III C Another kind of "doings" which our associations used to organize were the so-called "bazaars" or "exhibitions".

Most of them were yearly affairs, but now we have almost none at all. The Patronaty (patrons, that is, boards of trustees) of all our association buildings used to organize yearly bazaars, which were successful almost without exception. The committee used to receive many objects of all kinds as donations to be raffled off, and money was made through various prize contests. Many of us used to consider it our sacred duty to attend the bazaars and "drop some money there so that people would not talk". A business man would go to a bazaar with a pocketful of money, and as a rule he did not get much farther than the entrance before he had to stop and begin to buy "chances," keeping it up for a whole hour. When he got through with that, he would go and try his luck at a "wheel of fortune" and then invest a few "Washingtons" at the bar, and after that he felt free to go home, knowing that he had done his duty. We all thought it had to be that way, and so it was. Small wonder, then, that a bazaar would bring from two to three thousand

WPA (11) - PROJ. 30275

III B 2

II B 1 c (1)

II B 1 c (3)

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 20, 1915.

I B 1

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III C dollars, while now, when there is one, its organizers are happy when it earns as many hundreds. Perhaps bazaars are now antiquated; perhaps there is not enough money among the people; perhaps there are not enough people who like to sign their names in books of chances; but whatever may be the reason, it is a fact that much has changed since the days of profitable bazaars and outings. The same may be said about dances and amateur theatricals and all other types of entertainment. Now we are disappointed when we realize that the huge Bohemian Chicago is hardly able to support the two theatrical companies that play for us every Sunday. Years ago, there were Sundays with two or even three simultaneous shows, one on Taylor Street, one on DeKoven Street, and sometimes another one in Pilsen. When a holiday season came around, our enthusiastic amateurs threw in a matinee or two for good measure so that the people would not complain of having nowhere to go on a holiday. Even these amateur performances usually made some money in spite of a mere twenty-five-cent admission. Not till later did our amateurs dare to charge thirty-five cents, and then fifty, over which limit they never have gone. Of course we must not forget that

III B 2

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BOHEMIAN

II B 1 c (1)

II B 1 c (3)

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 26, 1915.

I B 1

III C years ago the handbills used to read "dancing after the show,"
and that between the acts there was lively business "over the bar"
which also made a profit. And finally, to put on a dance or a show used to
be much less expensive than it is now. Of course, the cost of living in
general is much higher now. Taking all this into consideration, it is easy
to understand that the theater and the ball seasons have been rather lean
these last years, and that even with very decent audiences not so much money
is being made as would have been considered an average profit many years ago.

WPA (11) PROJ. 30275

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 21, 1915.

THE SOKOLDOM

(Editorial)

Our Sokols received from their founders a clearly defined program which even here in America is not entirely unknown, even here has its value, and should, therefore, be followed. This program is a very simple one and therefore can be understood by all our people who have at least some faculty of judgment and are sincere in their patriotism. It is "to cultivate, for the benefit of our nation and the Bohemian ways of life, a healthy mind in a healthy body". That is, in principle, all that there is to it, and all our lives may be governed by this principle. We are living, however, in a nervous age, in an age in which new ideas are born with the rapidity characteristic of worthless and vague conceptions. Like the sensational news in our journals, they are being thrown at our people, but happily many a well-meant but sterile idea, to the everlasting benefit of its originator and our public, is soon forgotten.

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 21, 1915.

Now, all of a sudden, the idea is being considered of putting our Sokols on a Military basis of militarizing them in order to send out, in case the United States should become actively involved in the war, ready-made formations of Bohemian volunteers, Bohemian legionnaires.

We have not the least doubt that such an idea will be well received in certain quarters, although the nation of Pödebrad [Jiri Z Pödebrad, Bohemian king, fifteenth century], Huss, and Komensky (Comenius) has always been antimilitaristic. But that is just the way we are. Our character requires, as was proved by Masaryk and before him by Chalupny [professor of philosophy, University of Prague] in their numerous essays, a continual succession of new ideas, plans, and schemes on which to get intoxicated. These schemes, born of the times, do not necessarily have to be original or beneficial to our national character. After all, there never has been any dearth of ideas among us. We trust, however, that the Sokols will know what to do with such wild schemes, which in their consequences would certainly disrupt the whole Sokol organization; we trust that the Sokols will be satisfied with fulfilling their mission, the mission

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 21, 1915.

given to them by the founders of their society. We also trust that our central, national political body, which has in it well-known men of the best reputation for sagacity and excellent common sense, will find ways and means to make such wild schemes, in the interest of the seriousness of our work for the old country, disappear as rapidly as they are born in these nervous times.

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 11, 1915.

THE ČESKO-SLOVANSKÉ PODPORUJÍCÍ SPOLKY VOICE A PROTEST

The Česko-Slovanské Podporující Spolky (Bohemian-Slavonic Benevolent Associations) dealt in their last meeting with the shameful behavior of the Austrian Ambassador in Washington, Dr. Dumba, and adopted a strong resolution which follows:

"The recent regular meeting of the Česko-Slovanské Podporující Spolky, with a membership of 50,000 American citizens of Bohemian origin, adopted unanimously the following resolution:

"Whereas, The Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, Dr. Dumba, gravely insulted the Bohemian citizens of this country when he stated in a press conference that the Bohemians from Austria are ignorant and uneducated, and

"Whereas, He tried to cause former Austrian subjects to commit deeds which would violate the neutrality of our country; be it therefore

III B 2

II D 1

III H

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 11, 1915.

"Resolved, That we condemn the statements of Dr. Dumba concerning our countrymen as absolutely false and his activities among former Austrian subjects as detrimental to the welfare of our country. As a proper reply to this insult we urge all Bohemians in the United States who have not yet become citizens of the great Republic, to secure their naturalization papers as promptly as possible. Be it further

"Resolved, That the necessary steps be taken for the protection of our country against the interference of Dr. Dumba and other organs of the Austrian government with the internal affairs of this nation.

"(Signed) Eugene Frýdl, president

"Otto T. Pergler, secretary"

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 12, 1915.

FOR THE BOHEMIAN CAUSE!

(From the Press Bureau of the Ceske Narodni
Sdruzeni [Bohemian National Alliance])

Although the activities of societies always ebb in summer and collections suffer to a particularly marked degree, our countrymen do not forget the Bohemian cause and considerable amounts are being collected these days, even though many of our workers have been devoting their time more recently to efforts in connection with the "Eastland" catastrophe. The feeling that perhaps the Russian retreat would have a detrimental effect on our collections has proved, fortunately, unjustified. At least collections have not been affected to such an extent that the slackening would endanger the success of our future work. Now, when it is quite evident that in spite of the real or imaginary Russian set backs, the war will probably last for years, and when the probability of future exploits of the Allies can be appraised, we must not be losing courage

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Aug, 12, 1915.

for continued work, On the contrary, all this should spur us on to greater efforts, should stimulate our energy. All in all, we should be guided by the fact that, as news just reaching us from Europe shows, due to our financial help, our leaders have been able to penetrate with our demands everywhere where it had appeared necessary. The Bohemian cause, due to the untiring efforts of a number of workers in Europe in recent times, has continued to advance steadily, and we are therefore justified in hoping that the future, in spite of the Bohemian pessimism, will decide in our favor.

The confidence in the Ceske Narodni Sdruzeni is growing not only in America but also in Europe. Thus the London Bohemians have decided to join hands with us, and so have our countrymen in Paris, and in Switzerland. In this way, the Narodni Sdruzeni is becoming the main headquarters, on both sides of the ocean, for the work toward Bohemian liberation, and the realization of the purpose of the greatest emigrant of the last century, Vojta Naprstek. The distance of thousands of miles is being spanned by common work and desires. A number of Bohemian centers in Canada have joined us, and Winnipeg is expected to be

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 12, 1915.

added within a day or two. Local branches of the Narodni Sdruzeni have been newly established in Seattle, Washington; St. Louis, Missouri; New Britain and Hartford, Connecticut.

As far as collections are concerned, the following merit especial mention: The pupils of the Ceska Svobodomyslna Skola (Bohemian Free Thought School) Vojta Naprstek have donated the creditable sum of \$43. We have sent a special letter of thanks to these little donors. It would be a matter of great satisfaction if all other Free Thought schools would follow their example! The benefit performance of the Ludvikovo Divadlo (Frantisek Ludvik's Bohemian Dramatic Society of Chicago) brought \$37.45; from our branches the following sums have been received recently: Milwaukee, \$100; Baltimore, \$300; and Detroit, \$139.32.

Associations and bodies delegating a representative to the Narodni Sdruzeni
Twelve Free Thought bodies contributing amounts ranging from five to two hundred dollars, a total of \$485⁷. Other associations through newspapers

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 12, 1915.

[Six donations, total \$232.43].

The amounts received from collection forms will be acknowledged in a few days. Our receipts during the month of July were \$1,196.40, but much more was collected in associations, particularly women's organizations, and the money is not yet in our hands.

Our Bohemian businessmen and shopkeepers will be given a supply of national one-cent stamps in the next few days for them to sell. All our organizations and individual countrymen are requested to use these stamps on all their correspondence and thus contribute to the success of this national tax. The stamp is of fine appearance, designed by the well-known Bohemian artist, Mr. Ruzicka of New York, and it is a splendid means of propaganda. In addition to these stamps, membership emblems will be put on sale, in the form of lapel buttons for men and pins for women. These were designed by Sculptor Kratina and sell for twenty-five cents apiece. All businessmen willing to put these items on sale, please contact our secretary, Mr. J. Tvrzicky, at 2613 South Avers Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 12, 1915.

In reply to many inquiries as to who may become a member of the Narodni Sdruzeni we are glad to advise that membership in the Sdruzeni is available to every Bohemian man or woman for the payment of the minimum yearly dues of one dollar. Applications should be addressed to our secretary.

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BOHEMIAN

II B 2 d (1)

II B 2 d (2)

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 12, 1915.

III H

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KEEPING BOHEMIAN PRISONERS OF WAR INFORMED

II B 2 d (1) (Slovak)

(From the Press Bureau of the Ceske

Narodni Sdruzeni [Bohemian National Alliance])

In order to keep the Bohemian prisoners of war abreast of developments the Narodne-Socialni Beseda J. V. Fric (National Socialist Club J. V. Fric) of Chicago, has been regularly sending them Bohemian-American newspapers. The number of papers sent has been increasing with the progress of the war and the reaction is now showing remarkable developments. How much these shipments are appreciated, and to what extent they appear to be fulfilling their mission, will be seen from the following letters received by the Beseda Fric:

"Zajecar, Serbia, July 13, 1915.

"First of all our fraternal greetings! Many thanks for the newspapers. You cannot imagine how agreeably surprised we were when they came and how glad we

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BOHEMIAN

II B 2 d (1)

II B 2 d (2)

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 12, 1915.

III H

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II B 2 d (1) (Slovak)

are to have them. We have torn the sheets apart and distributed them among ourselves, everyone reading them among ourselves, everyone reading them with great

eagerness. From these papers we now know a great deal more about the "conditions in our unfortunate, yet so beautiful native country. Please remember us again with a few issues. As far as our conditions here are concerned, things are not as we had imagined, but we bear up cheerfully. War is war, and this one is the third for Serbia within a few years! Later on, perhaps, we shall take the liberty of writing somewhat more in detail about the way we live here. Once more, many thanks!" (This letter was signed by two Bohemian prisoners of war.)

"Cuprija, Serbia, May 31, 1915.

"Dear Friends! We this day received your shipment of Bohemian papers from America. It was a most welcome surprise because we had not seen any Bohemian papers for more than six months and did not know what was going on in the

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BOHEMIAN

II B 2 d (1)

II B 2 d (2)

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 12, 1915.

III H

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II B 2 d (1) (Slovak)

world, except for some incomplete items of information which were received in various ways from divers sources. Please remember us with

such shipments frequently. There are two hundred and sixty Bohemian prisoners of war here, all working in the local Bohemian sugar factory, and we were very thankful to get information about our homeland! Some of the news has greatly surprised us, especially the news about the Bohemian-American action, and it caused an immense sensation throughout our colony--needless to say a most pleasant one--and we have not talked about anything else since! This news was read and re-read and studied in detail. We shall appreciate every shipment and give our thanks in advance. If possible, please send more. Greetings to all of you there! (This letter was signed by a Bohemian teacher.)

[Two similar letters follow, one from Paracin, Serbia, and one from Skobelev, Province Fergunskaja, Asiatic Russia.]

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BOHEMIAN

II B 2 d (1)

II B 2 d (2)

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 12, 1915.

III H

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II B 2 d (1) (Slovak)

The number of camps has grown to 140, to wit:

55 in European Russia, 41 in Asiatic Russia and
Siberia, 37 in Serbia, 2 in Montenegro, 1 in Greece

(from Serbia), 1 on the Island of Malta (from Serbia), and 3 in Italy. Up to August 5, 1,564 packages of newspapers were sent out containing 13,862 various issues. In addition the following were also sent: 80 copies of the yearbooks of the Sokol Slavsky of Chicago, 100 yearbooks of Bohemian-American women, donated by Mrs. A. S. Tvrzicky of Chicago, a sizeable number of the July issue of the Sokolsky Borec (a fully developed, active member of Sokol able and ready to enter gymnastic competition), 35 issues of the Valecna Tribuna (War Tribune), and 300 copies of the European organ of the Narodni Sdruzeni, La Nation Schegue, published in Paris and donated by the Ceske Narodni Sdruzeni of Chicago. Also 223 circulars were sent out explaining the purpose of the newspaper shipments and asking for lists of prisoners of war, etc. There were thirty-four personal letters sent to various individual prisoners in these camps and forty-seven other letters in connection with this activity were written by the secretary.

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BOHEMIAN

II B 2 d (1)

II B 2 d (2)

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 12, 1915.

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II B 2 d (1)(Slovak)

This activity has increased greatly with the co-operation of several publishing companies, who are donating a larger amount of their circulation

free of charge. Thus the following papers are being received: Denni Hlasatel, Chicago; Svornost (Unity), Chicago; Spravedlnost (Justice), Chicago; Svet (World), Cleveland; Narodny Slovensky Dennik (National Slovak Daily), Chicago; bi-weeklies: Amerikan (The American), Chicago; Slavie, Chicago; weeklies: Cechoamerican (The Bohemian-American), Baltimore; Zajmy Lidu (People's Interests), Chicago; Rovnost Ludu (People's Equality /Slovak/), Chicago; and Domacnost (Home), Milwaukee. The Beseda Fric has returned and refused to forward the issues donated by the daily Amerikan (The American) because of the disloyal attitude of that paper toward the Ceske Narodni Sdruzeni and to their political activity for liberating the homeland in general.

A large number of our countrymen in rural districts are sending in papers and periodicals with which they have finished. Two depositories of used newspapers have been established in Chicago, one in Mr. Andel's coffeehouse

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BOHEMIAN

II B 2 d (1)

II B 2 d (2)

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 12, 1915.

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II B 2 d (1)(Slovak)

on Blue Island Avenue near 18th Street,
and one in Mr. Seyka's establishment at
3550 West 26th Street. Both of them

appear to be very useful. Our Chicago countrymen are requested to deliver all such Bohemian reading matter to these depositories. The address of the Beseda Fric is 2322 South Clifton Park Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 16, 1915.

THE ACTIVITY OF THE CESKE NARODNI SDRUZENI IN CANADA

The headquarters of the Ceske Narodni Sdruzeni (Bohemian National Alliance) in Chicago has just received a reply to the letter sent to Canada's Premier, Sir R. L. Borden, requesting him to treat the Bohemians in Canada as members of a friendly nation.

Our readers will recall the successful meeting called by the Ceske Narodni Sdruzeni, at which a resolution was adopted clarifying the relation of the Bohemians to Great Britain. This resolution explained that the Bohemians in England, France, and Russia have been sealing their friendship to the Allies by their very lives. Premier R. L. Borden has replied to the president of the Ceske Narodni Sdruzeni by two letters showing that the Canadian Government really desires to have the few cases where Canadian Bohemians have suffered considered as exceptions, perhaps errors similar to those which are so likely to occur in war times.

U.S.A. (H.L.) PRO 1 30775

Denni Hlasatel, June 16, 1915.

Premier Borden writes that he is certain that Mr. Tvrdy of New York, representing the Ceske Narodni Sdruzeni of New York and the Ceske Narodni Sdruzeni of Chicago, has seen evidences of friendly treatment of Bohemians by the Canadian Government during his trip through that country; Premier Borden promises that all Bohemians, except in those cases in which it would be impossible to ascertain immediately the nationality of a person considered an Austrian, will be given an opportunity to take advantage of the privileges enjoyed by the Bohemians in Great Britain. Further, he promises to examine all cases called to his attention by the Narodni Sdruzeni, and will see to it that any injustice is righted.

In his second letter Premier Borden writes: "Again in regard to your letter of May 29, I wish to give you the assurance that the Canadian Government desires most earnestly to treat all Bohemians in Canada with the utmost consideration. We know how to appreciate their fine qualities, and we shall bear in mind your point of view as expressed in your letter."

Denni Mlasatel, June 16, 1915.

This is distinct evidence that the Canadian Government and its esteemed representative have a most friendly feeling for the Bohemians. It also shows a great deal more consideration for the Bohemians than has ever been made evident on the part of Austrian consuls who are paid, in part, by Bohemian money.

It now becomes our duty to show our appreciation of the fact that we have been recognized as a nation friendly to the Allies. Still more, however, it becomes a duty of Bohemians in Canada to act as members of a friendly nation, which implies a bit of manly reserve and patience in cases where they, by some mistake, suffer temporary inconvenience and unjust treatment, until the Narodni Sdruzeni has opportunity to request the Canadian Government to right the matter. But let us have all complaints written with restraint and in the knowledge that everybody suffers to some degree in the present war, and if the Bohemians suffer it is not because of their nationality but because of their--frequently voluntary--allegiance to Austria. To demand, however, a

Denni Hlasatel, June 15, 1915.

better lot than the Canadians themselves have would be, of course, sheer folly.

Of course, our countrymen frequently cause their own troubles because of their contacts with Austrians and Germans, a thing which is now more than dangerous. Therefore, let all our countrymen avoid all public and private places where they would come in touch with the Germans, and never use the German language as an "auxiliary" one in contact with people of other nationalities.

Let all the Bohemians and also Slovaks, in Canada contact the Ceske Narodni Sdruzeni in Chicago in any cases where they may need help or advice, and let them--and this would be of great value to our cause--start local chapters of the Ceske Narodni Sdruzeni in places where they do not yet exist, thus joining the organization of American Bohemians.

The press committee of the Ceske Narodni Sdruzeni will be sending releases

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 15, 1915.

to all the larger Canadian newspapers concerning the relationship between the Allies and the Bohemians. This, we are certain, will help a great deal in providing the proper kind of information for the, wider, English-reading Canadian public.

All countrymen in Canada are requested to communicate their wishes to the Ceske Narodni Sdruzeni by addressing its secretary, Mr. J. Tvrzicky-Kramer, at 2613 South Avers Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

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IV

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 9, 1915.

THE SVOBODOMYSLNA JEDNOTA FOR THE BOHEMIAN CAUSE

(From the Press Committee of the Ceske Narodni Sdruzeni)

Last week's contributions to the activities of the Ceske Narodni Sdruzeni (Bohemian National Alliance) amounted to more than one thousand dollars, evidence that the understanding in regard to our cause is growing.....

The largest donation, five hundred dollars, came from the Cesko-Slovanska Jednota (Bohemian-Slavonic Unity). If we take into consideration the fact that most of the members of the Jednota are workingmen, the moral value of the donation is, of course, much greater.....

Translator's note: A list of donations from associations and individuals in Chicago, Cleveland, Cresco (Iowa), Buffalo (New York) is omitted in translation.

The Press Committee of the Ceske Narodni Sdruzeni, which is undertaking also the work of the lately disbanded Cesko-Americka Tiskova Kancelar (Bohemian-American

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, June 9, 1915.

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Press Bureau), is getting into full stride and developing most energetic activity. Mr. J. Tvrzicky-Kramer was elected its chairman. He is also the secretary of the Narodni Sdruzeni. The secretaryship of the Press Committee has been given to our tireless worker, Dr. Jaroslav F. Smetanka. The Press Committee began its work by mailing releases to all Bohemian-American newspapers. Its next step will be to mail to all Canadian newspapers letters containing valuable general information concerning the international situation as regards Bohemians, explaining the attitude of the nation toward the war, and requesting the recognition of the Bohemians who live in Canada as friends and allies, not Austrians. In order to increase the working capacity of the committee, the following men have been asked to co-operate: For the Slovaks, Mr. Stepan Osusky, Mr. Karel Pergler of Cresco, Iowa, and Mr. J. Martinek, editor of Pravo (The Right) of Cleveland, Ohio. The committee also succeeded in signing up a number of European correspondents. It is now contacting a number of American scientists with requests for articles about Bohemians which it is planning to have published in the American English-language press.

The Ceske Narodni Sdruzeni is working on the text of a protest against the

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Denni Hlasatel, June 9, 1915.

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well-known "Appeal" [to the President and Congress to proclaim an embargo on the export of war materials]. A draft of this protest has been signed by all Bohemian-American and some other foreign-language newspapers.

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 29, 1915.

THE CESKE NARODNI SDRUZENI IS BRANCHING OUT

Three large Bohemian settlements have organized branches of the Ceske Narodni Sdruzeni (Bohemian National Alliance). These settlements include the third largest Bohemian settlement in the United States (the one in Cleveland), the oldest one (in Milwaukee), and the youngest one (in Morton Park, Illinois).

Three huge meetings, all of which were addressed by the representative of London Bohemians, Mr. Frantisek Kopecky, succeeded in removing all doubts, and the worst pessimists have now promised to do their share of national duty.

The meeting in Milwaukee was attended by five hundred people, the one in Cleveland, by six hundred, and the one in Morton Park, by three hundred. Complete confidence in the Narodni Sdruzeni and its Chicago headquarters was expressed at all three of these meetings, and in all three of them it was decided to found a local Sdruzeni.

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30775

Denni Hlasatel, May 29, 1915.

The unanimity of opinion was particularly striking in Cleveland.....where the speaker stated that all Bohemian workingmen, both in the old country and in America, are in favor of absolutely universal suffrage, and laws providing for direct and secret elections of the people's representatives both in the diet of the new Bohemian State, and in the elections of the officers of city councils throughout the country. He promised that in case the unexpected happened and the Bohemian land should stay under the Hapsburgs, the Narodni Sdruzeni in America would support, morally and financially, the struggle for the introduction of the described kind of suffrage and elections in the Bohemian lands. This assurance was received by Bohemian workingmen with stormy applause in the Cleveland, the Milwaukee, and the Morton Park meetings, and the Chicago headquarters has expressed its full agreement and sympathy with the speakers, and the attitude of their audiences.

For this reason, there should not be a Bohemian workingman who would not do his share in co-operating with and supporting the action for the liberation of Bohemian lands, because in a free and independent Bohemian state the work-

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BOHEMIANS

Denni Hlasatel, May 29, 1915.

ing people will have the same political rights as anybody else. The working people in the old country form sixty per cent of the population, and were deprived of their proper share in directing the administration of the country and its cities by antiquated laws which have been kept in force by German obstruction and the opposition of the aristocrats, against the continuous efforts of Bohemian political leaders.

The meetings in all three communities were most successful, particularly the one in Cleveland, where the local Austrian consul and his stooges have been confusing the Bohemian people, in which, to the eternal shame of the Bohemian-American press, they have been supported by the peculiar attitude of the American. This paper has not even mentioned the meeting, although reports about it were in all local English-language newspapers.....

Equally successful was the meeting in Morton Park.....

It is now up to all countrymen to co-operate. The next meeting of the

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 29, 1915.

Narodni Sdruzeni in Morton Park will be held in the Hall of Sokol Karel Jones next Tuesday at 8 o'clock in the evening and collection sheets will be issued to applicants.

Also the more recent collecting activities have been successful, and the Sokol units are again in the vanguard of these activities. Sokol Tabor Slovanske Lipy contributed \$200; the Sokol of East St. Louis \$10; Sokol of St. Paul, \$27.35..... The Narodni Rada (National Council) of Cleveland contributed \$81.20.....

[A full column of contributions, both from organizations and private individuals, follows. They range from fifty cents to \$230.] Total income during the last few days \$721.75.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 23, 1915.

THE CESKO-AMERICKA TISKOVA KANCELAR
REPORTS FOR THE LAST TIME

The executive committee of the Cesko-Americka Tiskova Kancelar (Bohemian-American Press Bureau) held a meeting May 6 at which it agreed to discontinue temporarily the activities of the Kancelar and transfer all its work to the Tiskovy Vybor Narodniho Sdruzeni (Press Committee of the Bohemian National Alliance).

These are the principal reasons for this decision:

These great, historic times which will possibly decide the destiny of the Bohemian nation, demand urgently the concentration of all powers and resources, and also the joining of all serious national workers under one flag.

The press committee of the Narodni Sdruzeni, originally composed of members

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BOHEMIAN

II B 2 d (1)

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Denni Hlasatel, May 25, 1915.

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of the executive committee of the Cesko-Americka Tiskova Kancelar and a number of other national workers, is working in the same field and follows the same objectives as the Cesko-Americka Tiskova Kancelar. Their work is, in fact, identical: Dissemination among non-Bohemians, and particularly among the Americans, of information concerning the Bohemian nation, its conditions, aims, and desires, and functioning as the headquarters of Bohemian-American journalism. It is certainly purposeless to have the same work done by two separate bodies. It would mean working at cross purposes, overlapping, or at least wasting, of effort.

The necessity of having one headquarters for the dissemination of proper information, of propaganda for our aims and for the political action for the liberation of our nation, has caused the Cesko-Americka Tiskova Kancelar to discontinue the solicitation of memberships and the collection of fees and contributions needed for the upkeep of its office. After the contributions of the members of its executive committee and funds donated by its founders became exhausted, the Cesko-Americka Tiskova Kancelar found itself without

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Denni Hlasatel, May 23, 1915.

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IV means to continue its work.

Hence the Cesko-Americka Tiskova Kancelar has decided to discontinue its work for the duration of the Ceske Narodni Sdruzeni, to turn over to the Sdruzeni all its connections and good will, and to give all possible support to the Sdruzeni press committee. The president and two other members of the Cesko-Americka Tiskova Kancelar have become members of the executive committee of the Narodni Sdruzeni, and are hoping that their six years' experience in the Cesko-Americka Tiskova Kancelar will be helpful in the work of the press committee of the Narodni Sdruzeni.

The executive committee of the Cesko-Americka Tiskova Kancelar agreed to donate the remainder of its funds to the Narodni Sdruzeni for the political action, except one hundred dollars, which they will retain in case the Narodni Sdruzeni and its press committee go out of existence. In that case the undersigned members of the executive committee of the Cesko-Americka

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Denni Hlasatel, May 23, 1915.

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IV Tiskova Kancelar will consider it their duty to revive the Cesko-Americka Tiskova Kancelar, using the mentioned amount of money to start its work again.

After six years of activity during which it was putting forth its best efforts to fulfill its large program of work and during which, in addition to a large number of small but important tasks, it accomplished a number of big actions which will always remain noted as real achievements in the history of Bohemian America, the Cesko-Americka Tiskova Kancelar parts with the Bohemian-American public, requesting it to give all its confidence and support to the Ceske Narodni Sdruzeni and to have all workers co-operate in the great and important work which is likely to fashion the destinies of our old country. It is its wish to see all the nationally enlightened countrymen who were supporting the Cesko-Americka Tiskova Kancelar during the years of its existence by membership fees and voluntary donations show their generosity, multiplied many times, to the Narodni Sdruzeni, and remember that the time is here for Bohemian America to prove that it is not indifferent to the

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Denni Hlasatel, May 23, 1915.

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future of our nation.

(Signed) I. F. Stepina, president; E. Beranek, vice-president;
R. J. Psenka, secretary; M. J. Skala, treasurer;
Jan Fucik, chairman, finance committee.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 8, 1915.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE CESKO-SLOVANSKY POMOCNY VYBOR

.
The total contributions received during the past two weeks was \$249.05; the balance, as of April 25, 1915, was \$14,256.16. The Total to date is \$14,503.21.

Otto Vasak, is treasurer of the Cesko-Slovansky Pomocny Vybor (Bohemian-American Auxiliary Committee)

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 2, 1915.

A MEETING OF THE CESKO-SLOVANSKY POMOCNY VYBOR

The representatives of various Bohemian central organizations, accredited as delegates to the Cesko-Slovansky Pomocny Vybor (Bohemian-Slavonic Auxiliary Committee), held an important meeting in the Vojta Naprstek School on April 29.

After a lively debate, the Vybor agreed to ask the Bohemian public to concentrate on political action because that is most important at the present time, if we want to make use of the opportunities offered by this period of war, opportunities the like of which may not come for ages.....

.....

Denni Hlasatel, May 1, 1915.

FOR THE POLITICAL ACTION:

The donations for the political action of the Ceske Narodni Sdruzeni (Bohemian National Alliance) have been increasing considerably these last few days. But the credit for this goes again to people outside of Chicago. For instance, \$15.00 reached us from Cedar Rapids, on the day of our demonstration, and the amount was immediately sent to Europe. Thus, the "Ceske Atheny" (Bohemian Athens) has advanced to leadership among the Western cities.

The second large donation was \$500 that came to us from the Narodni Sdruzeni [Branch] of Detroit, which transferred the title to this amount from the Cesko-Slovansky Pomocny Vybor (Bohemian-Slavonic Auxiliary Committee), to which it had been sent originally, to the Narodni Sdruzeni. The third large donation came from the Jednota Ceskych Dam (Bohemian Ladies' Unity) in the amount of \$275.....

[The article enumerates other donations, in amounts from \$1 to \$25.]

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 1, 1915.

....Thus the Narodni Sdruzeni has received \$2,574.19 since April 19, of which only \$574.19 came from Chicago!....

.....

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 26, 1915.

MORTON PARK AFFAIR A SUCCESS

The **evening** of music and speeches arranged by the Telocvicna Jednota Sokol Karel Jonas (The Sokol Karel Jonas Gymnastic Association) on Saturday night was a complete success. Our countrymen, both from Cicero and Chicago, came in large numbers to hear the excellent band of the Sokol Karel Jonas and the speech of Mr. J. Tvrzicky-Kramer.....

.....

Thus, his arguments in behalf of the political movement to liberate the Bohemian nation, and his discussion of conditions now prevailing in the old country, held his audience in rapt attention.....

The final number on the program of this successful meeting was a one-act dramatic sketch presented by the dramatic section of Sokol Karel Jonas.....

It is to be hoped that the financial proceeds of the affair will please the

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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 26, 1915.

organizers, and that Sokol Karel Jonas will continue working for the noble cause,
for the freedom of Bohemian lands.....

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Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 31, 1915.

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ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE CESKO-AMERICKA NARODNI RADA

The Cesko-Americka Narodni Rada (Bohemian-American National Council) has broken the ice of disfavor and indifference toward the Bohemians where not even an attempt to break it had been made.

It has succeeded in its efforts to introduce the Bohemian language as a subject of instruction in Chicago's high schools.

It has assured the preparation of suitable readers and textbooks for Bohemian instruction in high schools, and has published them on its own account.

It has caused the preparation of an English translation of the Bohemian National Anthem, "Kde Domov Muj" (Where Is My Home), which translation has been accepted by school authorities as suitable for use among the national anthems of independent nations, and for publication in school song books. It has succeeded in having this translation sung. The anthem is now being sung by three hundred

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 31, 1915.

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IV thousand pupils. This is one of the most effective single acts of propaganda in Chicago.

It has caused thirty lectures to be given in Chicago schools and other institutions. These lectures have been accompanied by the projection of beautiful colored stereopticon slides, purchased for that purpose, and have given the proper kind of information about the Bohemians to twenty thousand non-Bohemian and Bohemian children. By this act, it has made the life of Bohemian children more agreeable among the children of other nationalities, and has awakened in them the Bohemian national feeling which is an unmistakable attribute of good character.

It has introduced into the English-language press a collection of selected Bohemian fairy tales under the name of "Bohemian Folk Stories," which will soon appear, and will be used in schools throughout the United States. The publishers will use them in the so-called "Holiday Edition," which is popular reading matter in American families.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 31, 1915.

It has completed an activity on behalf of the Yugoslavs which has brought about a closer ~~rapprochement~~ between us and the Yugoslavs, and yielded considerable financial support, of which they were sorely in need, to our fighting Yugoslav brothers.

It arranged for three presentations of the play, "Prastky" (Spinning Bees), the net proceeds of which, amounting to \$611.68, were sent to the old country for Bohemian schools in the Germanized parts of Bohemian, Moravia, and Silesia. The Ustredni Matice Skolska (Central Scholastic Association), the Narodni Jednota (National [Scholastic] Association) at Olomouc, and the Moravska Matice (Moravian [Scholastic] Association) at Brno have received one thousand crowns each, the balance of \$53.37 being equally divided between the Matice Skolska at Holice, and the Matice Osvety Lidove (Association for Popular Culture) at Polska Ostrava.

In co-operation with the Cesko-Americka Tiskova Kancelar (Bohemian-American Press Bureau) it arranged the lecture of Dr. F. Zahradnický, chief surgeon of

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IV the hospital at Nemecky Brod, concerning the wars of the Yugoslavian peoples.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 31, 1915.

It has arranged an important lecture about Bohemia and the Bohemians at the teachers' training school in Chicago, which was attended by more than five hundred students. The lecture was illustrated by slides and selections of Bohemian music.

In these stirring times it has put over a powerful campaign, resulting in the acceptance of informative articles by newspapers which, prior to this, had not been printing anything about the just Bohemian cause.

In addition to this, it has had informative articles published in the Chicago Daily Tribune, the Herald, the Chicago Daily News, the Evening Post. In the Chicago American, it has published an article about Professor Tomas G. Masaryk and his fight against the Austrian bureaucracy. (Clippings are available in the office of the secretary of the Narodni Rada.)

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Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 31, 1915.

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It arranged for a lecture at a meeting of the Chicago Press Club about the demands of the Bohemian nation. This was the first lecture about the Bohemians ever addressed to the Press Club. It was presented by the secretary of the Narodni Rada, Professor J. J. Zmrhal. The lecture paved our way to continued work among the wider American public. We are glad to state that this lecture and the lecture concerning the French have been considered the best of the series given under the auspices of the Press club. Professor Zmrhal's lecture was published in the Scoop, the organ of Chicago newspapermen, distributed throughout the United States.

As a result of this lecture, the Narodni Rada has received invitations to arrange for lectures at Evanston to the North Side Association of Commerce; at Morgan Park, at Hyde Park, and at nine other places.

There are excellent indications that the Narodni Rada will be asked to present lectures at the University of Chicago, at Northwestern University, and at the University of Illinois.

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Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 31, 1915.

The Narodni Rada merits fully as much credit for its organization of the Chicago Bohemian colony for work for the old country in these most critical times.

It has acted as a clearing house for information to Bohemians in the United States and to those in the old country.

It has secured a great deal of information from and for Bohemian colonies in other parts of the world.

The accomplishments of the Narodni Rada have been great; particularly so, considering the small amount of money it has had at its command. Almost one thousand dollars was spent for the stereopticon slides, alone; and over five hundred dollars for the Bohemian readers and textbooks, for high schools.

What else, you ask? Much important work remains to be done. There are hundreds of places and institutions in Chicago where the greatest ignorance concerning

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Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 31, 1915.

IV the Bohemians still prevails; to wit, in three universities, in some fifty high schools, in two hundred and thirty-one public schools, and in many lecture, art, and literary clubs.

Good translations of Bohemian literary works, both poetic and prose, are needed. These would be acceptable for insertion in juvenile lists, containing reading recommended for the young.

We are planning (a) to induce the City Council to devote a part of its book funds to the purchase of Bohemian books; (b) to see to it that branches of the Chicago Public Library, located in Bohemian neighborhoods, be equipped with Bohemian magazines, newspapers, and books. This would obviate such oversights as the members of the Narodni Rada found in the branch library on Millard Avenue. It contained no Bohemian newspapers, and not more than a dozen Bohemian books.

Our program is too extended to be published in full in this article.

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Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 31, 1915.

It is necessary to be constantly on the lookout in order to prevent the repetition of such occurrences as the disgusting affair of Professor Ross.

How can we do all this? Only through a strong, firm organization, commanding such respect as the Cesko-Americka Narodni Rada should have. It is quite erroneous to think that all our work has been done, or can be done, by a few individuals. Just as a handful of officers are powerless without an army, so a few individuals among us, no matter how able and unselfish they may be, cannot work successfully without the moral and financial support of both the individuals and the associations of the general public.

For this reason we invite all Bohemian-American organizations, and all individual Bohemian-Americans, to whom the honor and the welfare of the American branch of the Bohemian nation is sacred, to become members of the Cesko-Americka Narodni Rada.

The annual dues are five dollars for active members, and two dollars for

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Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 31, 1915.

contributing members.

Only if our invitation is properly complied with, shall we be able to maintain an honorable position in this country, to obtain a wider sphere of influence among the American people, and continue our work for the Bohemian people in this country. This we can do only by dignified and efficient opposition to our foes in this country. They have much money to spend on their attacks against us.

All of you who recognize the usefulness of our cultural work, no matter to what political party, to what church, or to what position in life you may belong, do become a member of our organization. Those few dollars spent for the uplift, the welfare of our nation, are being spent for your very own benefit, and are a bit of capital that will yield a very high rate of interest.

The Cesko-Americka Narodni Rada is an institution among the people, of the people, and for the people. Do not tarry; become members now!

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Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 31, 1915.

IV You may direct your application either to our president, Mr. John A. Cervenka, 2438 Lawndale Avenue, or to our secretary, Professor J. J. Zmrhal, 1869 Millard Avenue, or to our financial secretary, Mrs. Stanek-Bujarek, 1539 West 19th Street, or to any of our members.

Financial Report

Income:

Cash on hand	\$167.46
Net from the "Prastky"	661.68
Collection at Dr. Zahradnicky's lecture	52.82
Sale of books	125.00
Dues and donations	273.25
Total	<u>\$1280.21</u>

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Expenses:

Donation to the Ustredni Matice Skolska	\$ 52.82
Slides and sundry expenses	562.02
Other expenses	665.37
Total	<u>\$1,280.21</u>

(Signed) The Cesko-Americka Narodni Rada

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 21, 1914.

CESKE NARODNI SDRUZENI PROTESTS FALSE
REPORTS DISSEMINATED BY YELLOW PRESS

(An article from the Bohemian-American Press Bureau)

Chicago, December 20, 1914.

The Ceske narodni Sdruzeni (Bohemian National Alliance), composed of representatives of the Cesko-Americka Narodni Rada (Bohemian-American National Council), the Cesko-Americka Tiskova Kancelar, the Cesko-Slovansky Pomocny Vybor (Bohemian-Slovonic Auxiliary Committee), and delegates of our foremost central national bodies agreed in its last meeting, held under the chairmanship of Dr. Ludvik Fisher at the American State Bank, on the following statement:

"The newspapers, Chicago Journal and Examiner [sic] have published malicious and false reports about the activities, aims, and organization of American Bohemians for the benefit of their old country. These reports also contained names of persons allegedly interested in these activities, names the author

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Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 21, 1914.

used in order to appear reliable as a reporter. The Sdruzeni, having considered the contents of these reports, declares that it has nothing in common with them, and that they are an irresponsible fabrication of a certain person in Gary, Indiana--source of their spurious origin. Knowing very well the conditions both here and in the old country, the Sdruzeni brands these reports as pure fiction with only one purpose: to call the public's attention to an individual of Gary, Indiana with whom the Sdruzeni has no connection whatever. The Sdruzeni has written in this vein to these papers, but it was unable to stop the spreading of this erroneous and unsubstantiated news that was fabricated by that individual. The Sdruzeni also refuted this report in a special letter to the New Yorkske Listy which had published a comment upon it. The Sdruzeni is also cognizant of the fact that the Slav-American Correspondence properly discredited this news. The Sdruzeni expresses its sorrow and disappointment in the fact that there are still individuals in Bohemian-America who value their own personal interests above the interests of the whole without considering how much damage is done the Bohemian cause by such actions".

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Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 21, 1914.

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After unanimous approval of this statement, the Sdruzeni discussed the invitation of the New Yorksky Vybor (New York Committee) to a conference to be held in January. The Sdruzeni itself, quietly, doing the work made necessary by conditions and entrusted to it by our foremost national bodies, has never tried to hamper the work of any local bodies. It presented to the New Yorksky Vybor some definite proposals for common action as far back as October 22, but these proposals have not been accepted. It will, however, most wholeheartedly welcome any step which would lead to the unification of the Bohemian activities. Therefore, it is highly in favor of a general conference, providing that an agenda for this conference will be mutually agreed upon in advance, this agenda to contain items on which all American Bohemians can work seriously. The Sdruzeni has, therefore, requested the New Yorksky Vybor to work out such an agenda, because as the convocator of the conference, the New Yorksky Vybor no doubt feels and will accept the responsibility for the conference. Having the proper appreciation for each piece of work done for the real benefit of the Bohemian cause, we shall be

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Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 21, 1914.

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happy to do our duty in co-operation with others where we have had to do it alone. This co-operation, however, is possible only if all co-operating parties value properly the work done by each individual or group, and if all of them follow exclusivley the interest of the whole.

The Sdruzeni is proud of being able to make this statement and prove it after a thorough consideration of all circumstances, it has not passed up a single opportunity to act in accordance with its principles, never permitting itself to be swayed either by possibilities of temporary success and popularity, or unfavorable criticism from a certain part of the press which is frequently apt to pass judgment without basing it on reliable information.

Upon motion of the secretary of the Sdruzeni, the meeting drafted a suitable expression of sorrow over the death of the most loyal friend of the Bohemian nation and first historian of our modern times, Professor Denis of the University of Paris. Thereafter a number of confidential matters were dealt with. During

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Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 21, 1914.

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the deliberations, the chairman, Dr. Fisher, found an opportunity to request that all officers of the Sdruzeni excluding none, do the work with which they are charged, most unselfishly, without any remuneration whatever, and for love of the cause only.

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Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 7, 1914.

UNDER A NEW ROOF

With a very large attendance of the public and with large delegations from numerous Sokol units, the Sokol Karel Jonas, one of our youngest but most active units, celebrated yesterday a festive event which will make this for all time a red letter day in the history of this body. It was the dedication of the new building of the Morton Park Sokol organization, the cornerstone of which was laid September 20.....

.....

The new building is located at 5510-12-14 West 25th Street, that is, in the very heart of Bohemian Morton Park.....

.....

In building this new home, the Sokol Karel Jonas has taken upon itself a considerable burden, but in spite of this it is looking with great hopes to the future. It has almost two hundred very active members, and in its ladies

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Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 7, 1914.

auxiliary it has around one hundred charming helpers.....

The Sokol Jonas has already spent about \$18,000 on the building....The hall contains a fully equipped modern stage, and the Sokol's amateurs will start their theatrical season this coming Sunday.....

.....

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 3, 1914.

A REPORT OF THE CESKE NARODNI SDRUZENI

Mr. James F. Stepina, president of the Cesko-Americka Tiskova Kancelar (Bohemian-American Press Bureau), presented the following report of the Ceske Narodni Sdruzeni (Bohemian National Alliance) concerning steps taken for the benefit of the Bohemian cause in England at a meeting held in the American State Bank last night.

"The president of the Cesko-Americka Tiskova Kancelar received a letter on November 9 describing the situation of London Bohemians. Since contact with prominent men in England has been maintained for some time, a meeting of the Cesko-Americka Tiskova Kancelar was called for the night of November 10, at which time an agreement was reached concerning the steps to be taken in the matter of Bohemians residing in London and in other parts of England. Experiences encountered during the meeting with the Belgian delegation, as well as information and suggestions gathered from contacts with Chicago French and English leaders, have led to the decision to give the English action a deeper,

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Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 3, 1914.

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more serious foundation. It was therefore decided that the president of the Cesko-Americka Tiskova Kancelar should discuss the matter with the British Consul in Chicago and prepare a memorandum for the British Ambassador and forward it to Washington.

"The conference between Mr. Stepina and the British Consul took place November 11.

"The same day, a telegram from Mr. Vozka of New York was received requesting that a delegate from Chicago be sent to Washington.

"In accordance with the understanding reached with the British Consul in Chicago, the plan to send a delegate from Chicago to Washington was abandoned, but the Cesko-Slovansky Vybor v New Yorku (Bohemian-Slavonic Committee of New York) was requested by wire to have Mr. Thomas Capek also represent Chicago Bohemians.

"A telegram from Washington dated November 14 brought the advice that

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Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 3, 1914.

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Mr. Vozka, Mr. Capek, and Mr. Tvrdy had been in Washington.

"The New Yorkske Listy (Bohemian New York Daily) carried the text of the telegram, adding that Mr. Capek also represented the Chicago Bohemians. Another conference between the British Consul of Chicago and the president of the Cesko-Americka Tiskova Kancelar was held on November 16.

"Mr. Capek's reply to the question of whether the statement of some Bohemian New York newspapers to the effect that Chicago Bohemians did not participate in the English action is true came on November 25. Mr. Capek writes among other things: 'You will have seen in the papers that we were in Washington-- Mr. Vozka, Mr. Tvrdy, and myself. Mr. Vozka and Mr. Tvrdy represented New York, and I was asked to speak for Chicago.....The Ambassador received us most kindly.He already heard of the action from Chicago'.....

"The Ambassador advised us in his own handwriting on November 23 about the reaction of the British minister of foreign affairs, Edward Grey, to the

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Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 3, 1914.

Bohemian petition, and intimated that the London Bohemians will get all possible help and support."

This report was received with a great deal of satisfaction, and the president of the Ceske Narodni Sdruzeni expressed his and his organization's full confidence, and thanks to Mr. Stepina for the tactful and competent conduct of these negotiations.

The members at the meeting agreed that Mr. Stepina's report is the last political report that is being made public.

The Ceske Narodni Sdruzeni and the Cesko-Americka Tiskova Kancelar request the Bohemian public to continue giving them its full confidence, but not to expect news or reports on their political activities for the benefit of the old country, except in cases of unusual importance and timeliness.

The Ceske Narodni Sdruzeni requests our Bohemian-American press to support it

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Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 3, 1914.

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in its work and to publish all its releases with even greater readiness than that found in a few instances. .

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 2, 1914.

OUR SINGERS

Our Ceska Ustredni Pevecká Jednota (Federation of Bohemian Singing Societies) held its usual annual conference in Mr. Zajicek's hall on 22nd Street and Sawyer Avenue. The Jednota comprises seven societies each of which is entitled to three delegates.....

The program started with an address by President Anton Vanek....who stressed the fact that our singing societies have just as prominent a role in our national life as the Sokols. They are purely national bodies which have practically no other purpose but to promote national consciousness and pride through the cultivation of Bohemian music and song, and through proper methods of appearing before the public....

Secretary Kosar presented a detailed report on the activities of the Jednota.... including its brief history.....It was founded December 13, 1906.....Its greatest success was a visit to St. Louis, where a concert was arranged, in

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 2, 1914.

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III H which over one hundred singers took part.....After this, a reaction
I G set in which, fortunately, is being overcome during these times.....

Last year's activities comprised participation in the Olympic games at Grant Park, June 29, 1913. An excursion to Hanso Park was arranged the following July 13, then there was a concert in the Pilsen Sokol hall on November 27 which met with tremendous moral success. A real triumph was the production of Dvorak's monumental work, "Stabat Mater," in Sokol Chicago hall on May 10. The Jednota participated in celebrations marking the end of the teachers' course of the Slovanska Gymnasticka Unie (Slavic Gymnastic Union) May 16, and in the Tyrs memorial in the Pilsen Park pavilion August 7. There were a number of minor concerts.....Thus it may be said that the Jednota has been developing an almost feverish activity this past year.....

The Jednota's active membership now consists of 144 men and 96 women. Its library contains music for seven orchestral compositions, 146 choirs, and 301 other large compositions, in addition to a large number of minor musical

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Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 2, 1914.

works valued at \$500.

The report of the technical committee gives a very good picture of the difficulties connected with the presentation of Dvorak's "Stabat Mater". There were twenty-five rehearsals held, covering a period of nine months.

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When the program of the meeting reached the discussion of ways and means by which the Jednota should co-operate with the war-relief action, our singers again showed that they are among the first to support a good thing.....The meeting approved the donation of \$200 from the treasury, which amount will subsequently be returned from the collections which each individual society will take among its own members. It was decided that the money be sent to the Ceska Obec Sokolska (Bohemian Sokol Association) [in the old country], which is certainly the most competent body to undertake its distribution among the poor. The Pevecka Jednota will also help by being active at the public drill which the Narodno Jednota Sokolska (National Sokol Union) will present in

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Denni Blasatel, Nov. 2, 1914.

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III H the Pilsen Park pavilion on November 15.....

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SECRET

Penni Khasatel, Sept. 27, 1914.

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(Report by the Bohemian-American Press Bureau,

A meeting of the Ceske Narodni Sdruzeni (Bohemian National Alliance) was held under the chairmanship of Dr. Ludvik Fisher in the building of the Ceska Svobodomyslna Skola Vojta Naprstek (Bohemian Free Thought School Vojta Naprstek) two days ago. The Ceske Narodni Sdruzeni in America is an organization whose purpose it is to establish a large enough fund with which to help in mitigating the misery, sorrows, and economic losses of those who are suffering because of the present war. This fund is to be built up by organizing collections in the United States and Canada.

In addition to this action, the Ceske Narodni Sdruzeni is planning a campaign of effective propaganda for the purpose of informing the general public about the historic desires of the Bohemian-Slavonic nation in Bohemia,

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POHODA

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Domni Hlasatel, Sept. 27, 1914.

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IV Moravia, Silesia, and Slovakia.

Another, and no less important purpose of the Jarmuzeni, which comprises in its organization the Cesko-Americka Narodni rada (Czechian-American National Council), the Cesko-Americka Tiskova kancelar (Czechian-American Press Bureau) and the Cesko-Slovansky Pomocny vubor (Czechian Slavonic Auxiliary Committee) is to effect by proper means the consideration of Bohemian requirements of free development and national independence when the solution of European political and national problems, which will have to follow the present war, will be attempted.....

After the opening of the meeting by Dr. Fisher, who welcomed the delegates of the constituent bodies, Mr. Melichar read the report on the activities of the Cesko-Americka Tiskova Kancelar, which prepared the text of the public **proclamation**, composed a number of articles on the nature of the Bohemian question, and drafted a long informative article for the Belgian mission, which

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Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 27, 1914.

IV will be delivered by a specially appointed delegation on the occasion of the Belgians arrival in Chicago. The report was received with thanks and approval.....

The chairman announced the formation of several auxiliary organizations and outlined the results that have been achieved so far in the negotiations toward the unification of all Bohemian organizations into one great body. After a protracted debate, a number of proposals were agreed upon which aim toward the unification of all such organizations so that they will not lose their individuality and independence of action.

Professor Jaroslav J. Marhal outlined broadly the plan of the propaganda campaign and called the meeting's special attention to the English lecture about the Bohemians which will take place at the Chicago Press Club within the next few days. He also reported on the fact that he sent several

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 28, 1914.

A MEETING OF THE ČESKO-AMERICKÁ TIŠKOVÁ KANCELÁŘ

The executive committee of the Česko-Americká Tisková Kancelář (Bohemian-American Press Bureau) held a meeting yesterday which was presided over by Mr. James Štěpina. The chairman--according to a report of the Slovansko-Americká Korespondence (Slavic-American Correspondence)--submitted a detailed report on information received by the New York delegate, Mr. Voska, concerning the Correspondence Bureau of New York Journalists, the proclamation to the Russian Czar, etc.

Vice-Chairman Beránek reported on some of the work now being done by the Česko-Americká Tisková Kancelář. The secretary reported on the progress of negotiations with the Belgian delegation. Mr. Melichar reviewed the work that is being done in connection with the political action toward the liberation of the Bohemian lands.

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 6, 1914.

A PROPOSAL

The committee of five elected at the special meeting of the Česko-Americká Národní Rada (Bohemian-American National Council) and the České Národní Sdružení (Bohemian National Alliance) for the purpose of agreeing upon steps which Bohemian America should take in our nation's present crisis, makes the following proposals:

1. The Česko-Slovanský Pomocný Výbor (Bohemian-Slavonic Auxiliary Committee), formerly known as the Česko-Slovanský Červený Kříž (Bohemian-Slavonic Red Cross), a body organized for the purpose of conducting collections among Bohemian-Americans for the benefit of mitigating the intense suffering of our countrymen, should be recognized as the central collecting committee to unify our whole nation for powerful support of our country.
2. The unification of the Česko-Americká Národní Rada, the Česko-Americká Tisková Kancelář (Bohemian-American Press Bureau) and the Česko-Slovanský

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Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 6, 1914.

Pomocný Výbor into one single organization, the České Národní Sdružení (Bohemian National Alliance).

3. The work of the České Národní Sdružení will be to keep the American and European public informed about the just requirements and legitimate demands of the Bohemian nation, aiming at its independence, and thus to prepare the ground for achieving this independence when the reorganization of Europe is discussed during the peace negotiations.

In order to make this work possible, the České Národní Sdružení is entrusted with the duty of starting the solicitation of funds among our people and American friends.

The České Národní Sdružení is charged with the duty of working out a detailed program of future activities.

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Denní Hlasatel, May 28, 1914.

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ACTIVITIES OF THE ČESKO-AMERICKÁ NÁRODNÍ RADA

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IV What did the Česko-Americká Národní Rada (Bohemian-American National Council) accomplish in the two years of its activity? It broke the ice of unfriendliness and indifference toward Bohemians, where previously there had not been even an attempt to do so. It carried out a successful program for the introduction of the Bohemian language among modern language studies in the high schools of Chicago. It provided the text books and other aids for the teaching of the Bohemian language in the high schools and had them published at its own expense. It provided for a translation of the Bohemian national hymn to be incorporated in the song books. This hymn is now sung by 300,000 pupils. Up to the present time, this is the largest informative work the Council has accomplished in Chicago. It arranged more than thirty lectures, illustrated by beautiful pictures bought for that purpose, in public schools and other institutions. In this way about twenty thousand non-Bohemians were informed about the Bohemians. It arranged for the publication in English of a selection of Bohemian folk stories, which will be issued soon

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Denní Hlasatel, May 28, 1914.

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and will be used in schools throughout the United States. It

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carried out a program for the benefit of the Yugoslavs, which

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brought us into a closer relationship with them and was for our

struggling Yugoslav brothers a fitting financial support which they

sorely needed. The Česko-Americká Národní Rada arranged a gigantic protest meeting when the Slavonic peoples were attacked by Professor Ross in an article appearing in the magazine Century. It arranged three Přádsky (Spinners festivals), the net proceeds of which, (\$661.00) was sent to the aid of the Bohemian schools in threatened lands. Thousands of Kronen were sent to the Ustřední Matice Školská, (Central Scholastic Association), Národní Jednota (National Union) in Olomouc, and to the Moravská Matice (Moravian Association) in Brunn; the balance, \$53.37, was divided equally among the Matice Školská (Scholastic Association) in Místek, the Národní Jednota (National Union) in Holic and the Matice Osvěty Lidové (Peoples Council on Education) in Polish Ostrau. Jointly with the Tisková Kancelář (Bohemian-American Press Bureau) it arranged for the lecture by Dr. F. Zahradník, chief physician of the hospital in Brod, on the Balkan war. It arranged a lecture about Bohemia

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Denní Hlasatel, May 28, 1914.

and Bohemians, with illustrations, and a musical program at the Teachers' Institute in Chicago, where more than five hundred teacher candidates, together with their professors, were present. It carried out a vast amount of informative work with the old country. It secured extensive information about both American and overseas Bohemians.

The amount of work which the Česko-Americká Národní Rada accomplished with so little financial support is stupendous. The pictures for illustrating the lectures cost the Národní Rada \$500, and the text books for the high schools cost it another \$500. What else is there to be accomplished? There is still much work to be done. There are still hundreds of places where the most benighted opinions about the Bohemians exist, where it is necessary to bring the light of correct knowledge, that is, in the universities, high schools, of which there are fifty in this city, in two hundred and thirty-one public schools, and in various lecture, art and literary circles, into

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Denní Hlasatel, May 28, 1914.

all of which a way will be opened for us if we work harmoniously.

Also needed are good translations of Bohemian literature, poetry

as well as prose, suitable for the list of books recommended for

young people, the so-called juvenile list. It is necessary also

to make business contacts with the homeland.

We desire the following improvements: (a) that the city government appropriate a sum of money for the purchase of Bohemian books; (b) that the public reading rooms in the Bohemian communities be furnished with Bohemian periodicals, newspapers and books in order to eliminate the existing sad conditions, as for instance in the reading room on Millard Avenue, where, as the members of the Česko-Americká Národní Rada convinced themselves, there was not a single Bohemian newspaper or periodical and a total of only about twelve books. We want to arrange concerts of chamber music in connection with lectures, and programs of Slavonic composers at reasonable prices or, if possible, free, in order that wider circles of our people may learn to know and appreciate really good music--that they may learn to differentiate between good and bad music.

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Denní Hlasatel, May 28, 1914.

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The program of the Česko-Americká Národní Rada is far too extensive and it is impossible to introduce it here in its entirety. It is necessary continually to be on guard, so that there may be no repetition of such cases as that of Professor Ross. How are we to accomplish all this? By a suitable and strong organization, which arouses respect and esteem, such as the Česko-Americká Národní Rada.

It is an error to think that all this has been or can be accomplished by a few individuals. Just as a general without an army is powerless, so also these individuals, be they ever so sacrificing and talented, if they do not have the financial and moral support of the general public, of societies and of individuals, cannot work with much prospect of success. For that reason we are inviting Bohemian-American societies and all individuals to whom the welfare and honor of the Bohemian colony in America is sacred, to become members of the Česko-Americká Národní Rada. The dues for active members are \$5 per year, for contributing members \$2 per year.

Only in this way will it be possible for us to appear before the general

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public of America and carry on an educational campaign in the interests of the Bohemian people in this land. Only in this way will it be possible for us to preserve an honorable position in this land. Only in this way will it be possible for us to benefit our people, if we resist the attacks of our enemies with dignity and success. In this way we will be able to lead a really cultural, worthy and respect commanding life in this land as Bohemian-Americans.

All of you who recognize the advantages of educational work among our people, regardless of political or class differences, should become members of the Česko-Americká Národní Rada. The few dollars which we dedicate to the enlightenment of the nation we dedicate to our own enlightenment; it is a capital investment which will bring big returns. The Česko-Americká Národní Rada is an institution of the people, by the people and for the people. Do not hesitate, but apply for membership and bring your friends. Applications may be made either to the president, J. A. Červenka, 2438 South Lawndale Avenue; to the English secretary, Professor J. J. Zmrhal, 1869 South Millard

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Denní Hlasatel, May 28, 1914.

Avenue; to the financial secretary, F. Stanek-Bujarek, 1539 West
19th Street; or to any member.

Česko-Americká Národní Rada

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IV (Jewish)

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 26, 1914.

U. S. CONSUL IN PRAGUE REFUSES TO WRITE
"PRAGUE, BOHEMIA"

The Česko-Americká Tisková Kancelář Intervenes in Washington

Reports of the Česko-Americká Tisková Kancelář (Bohemian-American Press Bureau) show that last month the United States consul in Prague, Frank Deedmeyer, received an official communication addressed to "Prague, Austria" instead of "Prague, Bohemia", as had been the custom, and as the mail of the former consul, Mr. Brittain, used to be addressed.

The Česko-Americká Tisková Kancelář, sent a request to Consul Deedmeyer asking that the only correct appellation, "Prague, Bohemia," be resumed. To this the Česko-Americká Tisková Kancelář received the following reply:

"Gentlemen: I hereby acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the seventeenth of last month wherein you state that a good deal of interest is being manifested by Bohemian newspapers published in the United States in the fact

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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 26, 1914.

IV (Jewish) that the City of Prague is designated in the latest consular reports as 'Prague, Austria,' and that a similar designation is being used in connection with other cities in Bohemia, whereas previously the designation 'Prague, Bohemia,' etc., was being used.

"You are asking me in the name of eight hundred thousand Bohemian-Americans to have this marking changed to the older appellation, and to see to it that future consular reports be addressed to 'Prague, Bohemia' as they were prior to this.

"The consular business reports, which I presume you have in mind, are published by the Department of Labor.

"Our Congress has designated this place as 'Prague, Austria,' and that is the name to which the Department of Labor adheres.

"Let me add that, according to the credentials tendered me by the President

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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 26, 1914.

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IV (Jewish) of the United States, I have been appointed consul at 'Prague, Austria,' and that all communications addressed to me by the Foreign Department and by its Secretary designate this place as 'Prague, Austria'. Also, the official publications, Register of the Department of State, and Diplomatic and Consular Service of the United States show that 'Prague, Austria' is an American consular station.

"I do not believe that any consular official has the right to make a change in a name as set by the Congress.

"Respectfully, Frank Deedmeyer, American-Consul."

In other words, Mr. Deedmeyer tells us that if his predecessor, Mr. Brittain, used "Prague, Bohemia," in his communications, he did that on his own responsibility, knowing that this form would be accepted by the Bohemians with gratitude; and would not be considered a violation of regulations; also, that he, Mr. Deedmeyer, intends to go by the letter of the law without regard to

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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 26, 1914.

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IV (Jewish) the feelings and wishes of the Bohemians.

The Česko-Americká Tisková Kancelář sent Mr. Deedmeyer's reply to Congressman A. Sabath at Washington and requested him to investigate what can be done in this matter. Mr. Sabath always willingly undertakes to do all that is possible in requests of this kind.

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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 14, 1914.

RESOLUTION ADOPTED AT THE GREAT MASS-MEETING OF MARCH FIFTEENTH
DISTRIBUTED THROUGHOUT AMERICA

Bohemians scattered all over America are sending letters of thanks for the good accruing to them through the energetic intervention of the Narodni Rada.

"The Bohemian head will puncture a wall", Karel Havlicek (Bohemian journalist) wrote many years ago, and what he wrote was the truth. Whenever the Bohemians presented themselves energetically, they always were able to go through a wall of prejudice and ignorance; and that happened in this instance.

The resolution adopted at the mass meeting was sent to the various newspapers, magazines and influential institutions throughout the country. It is doing excellent work in chasing away the clouds of ignorance which still exist among Americans concerning us and our culture.

We here present the translation of the resolution, so that our readers can

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 14, 1914.

comprehend how the battle was fought against the wrongs and injustices perpetrated on the Slav people:

"Whereas, in the monthly magazine Century there appeared a number of articles written by Professor E. A. Ross, in which the Slav immigrants were described in an extremely insulting manner, which articles were the culmination of prejudice, and not of a scientific study; and

Whereas, those articles tended to anger and prejudice the Americans against Slav immigrants and Slav people of this country; and

Whereas, as true American citizens, we believe that justice and truth should prevail;

Therefore, be it resolved by those here assembled that we unanimously condemn the above-named articles as unscientific, un-American, and unworthy of a scholar and fellow citizen; that the monthly Century deserves an emphatic

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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 14, 1914.

rebuke for the wrong done by the publishing and approving of said articles; that Professor E. A. Ross and the editor of Century are hereby requested to right the wrongs perpetrated on the Slav immigrants by those articles; that copies of this resolution be sent to Professor Ross, to the editor of Century, and to others when they may be needed; that the Narodni Rada (Bohemian National Council) is empowered to elect a standing committee, whose duty it will be to forestall such attacks, or at least to lessen the evil they may do.

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Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 14, 1914.

A PROCLAMATION TO ALL ORGANIZATIONS REPRESENTED IN THE
CESKO-AMERICKA NARODNI RADA, AND TO ALL BOHEMIAN
PEOPLE IN GENERAL

Never have we Bohemian-Americans suffered such a brutal and savage public attack as in the last few months, when Professor Ross, a man otherwise respected in his profession and enjoying a good reputation, assailed the Bohemians and the Slavonic races in general, using most offensive language in speaking of us.

He described us as people made of the "worst material that was left in the workshop of the Creator".

As an educated people we certainly want the truth to prevail, especially when this means rejecting the stigma unjustly fixed upon us by a man whose hatred of us is so great that he has stooped to a type of attack completely at variance with the ethics of a scholar. To accept these insults quietly would be proving that we are in fact "people without brain and honor," as Professor Ross calls us.

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Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 14, 1914.

Therefore it is our duty to voice an energetic, but dignified objection, and show Professor Ross and the Century Magazine how greatly we have been wronged.

Therefore we appeal to you, brothers in the Cesko-Americka Narodni Rada (Bohemian-American National Council), and announce that at the last meeting of this central body it was agreed that a mass meeting should be held next Sunday afternoon in the Pilsen Park pavilion. There an energetic answer to the wrongs and insults heaped upon us will be formulated.

This matter is of such interest that none of you must be absent from this meeting. You want to prove that you are proud of your Bohemian origin; that you are not the outcasts of society as Professor Ross declares; and that we as men know how to defend truth and honor!

Na Zdar! (To success!)

For the Narodni Rada: E. St. Vraz, Vladimir Spatny, Jaroslav Zmrhal, John A.

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Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 14, 1914.

Cervenka, Joseph M. Triner, Jan Pecha and James Stepina. For the Sokolska Zupa Fuegner-Tyrs (Fuegner-Tyrs Gymnastic Association): Bohus Zak.

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Dec. 10, 1913.

OLD SETTLERS' GET-TOGETHER

On two occasions during the year, the Spolek Starých Osadníků (Old Settlers' Society) assembles its members and their friends. First, there is the annual festival....and second, the yearly plenary meeting.....This annual meeting, the sixteenth in the organization's history, was held last night in the hospitable, cozy V Libuše Hall on Twelfth Street. It was attended by a large number of members and a generous representation from the public at large.

The financial report for the past year shows that the Society has generously supported many of our national institutions. Thus, in the course of its existence, it has donated \$2,450 to the Česká Útulna A Sirotčinec (Bohemian Old Peoples Home and Orphanage), and \$850 to the Bohemian Catholic Orphanage at Lisle.....

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 29, 1913.

NOVEMBER ACTIVITIES OF THE CESKO-AMERICKA TISKOVA KANCELAR

The Cesko-Americka Tiskova Kancelar (Bohemian-American Press Bureau) corrected the printing and publishing firm of Rand McNally on the subject of the erroneous marking of the area and location of the Cesky Narodni Hrbítov (Bohemian National Cemetery), on Chicago maps, and the omission of Bohemian banks, clubs, the Havlicek monument in Douglas Park, and Bohemian charitable societies and institutions in the Chicago guide published by the firm.

The Cesko-Americka Tiskova Kancelar also started an action in the Chicago Public Library which aims toward better care of, and a more adequate representation of, Bohemian literature in the Library's branches and reading rooms in Bohemian districts. The action will be continued. The Society took issue with the periodical Inter-Ocean in regard to that publication's erroneous designation of Mr. Rudolf Friml as a German composer. Its editor, Mr. Charles W. Collins, sent a letter expressing appreciation for the information supplied by the Cesko-Americka Tiskova Kancelar, and used this correct information in his article of

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Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 29, 1913.

November 23. All newspapers have been furnished the correct information concerning the Bohemian singer, Mr. Otokar Marak, who is expected in Chicago shortly. The Society is co-operating with Dr. Barnes of New Orleans in the work on an illustrated article on Bohemia written for the National Geographic Magazine, and published by the National Geographic Society. In addition, the Society has sent a collection of local newspapers and periodicals to the Jednota Soukromych Uredniku (Union of private office employees) in Pelhrimov (Bohemia) to be used in an exhibition of newspapers from all over the world. No doubt the organizers of this exhibition would be pleased to receive specimens from other communities. The work on translations from Bohemian literature was started with the co-operation of local Bohemian university students.

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Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 19, 1913.

BOHEMIAN NATIONAL ANTHEM IN ALL CHICAGO SCHOOLS

How great was our pleasure when we heard that--after a wait of almost fifty years--the Bohemian national anthem had been adopted as an anthem of an independent nation into the songbooks used in the schools throughout this country! The importance of this achievement will be more fully appreciated if we can imagine the feeling of disappointment among Bohemian children who were made to sing the Austrian, Russian, German, and French anthems, and also anthems of smaller nations; but the anthem of their own nation was not included in their books....

.....

This achievement was brought about by the Cesko-Americka Narodni Rada (Bohemian-American National Council) after an effort of a comparatively short duration; and, it proves that this national body is rapidly gaining reputation and influence in the public life of our city....

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 16, 1915.

THE CESKO-AMERICKA NARODNI RADA'S PARTY
FOR MR. VOPICKA

The Cesko-Americka Narodni Rada (Bohemian-American National Council), called into being as the American branch of the Narodni Rada Ceska (Bohemian National Council [in Bohemia]) by our famous traveler and writer, Mr. L. St. Vraz, immediately after his return from the old country a few years ago, is a body that may be called the cultural center of the Bohemian colony of Chicago without any shadow of exaggeration. It was founded for the purpose of promoting contacts with cultural trends in Bohemia and of dealing with everything that concerns the cultural development of the American branch of the Bohemian nation, not only in Chicago, but throughout the entire United States.

The Cesko-Americka Narodni Rada has included in its program the fostering of everything that may help Bohemians in America prosper as a national group and

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Denni Wlasatel, Oct. 13, 1913.

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IV maintain their national character. In this respect it must be stated frankly that the Rada's quiet and industrious work has done a great deal of good and has accomplished many things whose value will be more fully appreciated in the future than it is now. Just as an example, let us mention its indefatigable plodding toward the introduction by the Chicago Board of Education of the Bohemian language into public schools, the preparation and publication of adequate textbooks to be used in this connection, the organizing of whole series of lectures for pupils of public schools on Bohemia, its steps toward the establishment of an immigration station in Chicago and, last but not least, its energetic protest against the unfortunate Root-Dillingham immigration bill. These are only a few of the accomplishments to which the Rada can point as successful efforts in its variegated program of activities.

The Narodni Rada, with Vraz and a few other unselfish leaders at its head, has taken a hand in all matters concerning the well-being of the Bohemian

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BOHEMIA

Denni Tlasatel, Oct. 18, 1918.

IV people, and we feel certain that in the future it will always adhere faithfully to its lofty program. The meritorious work of the Rada must be that much more appreciated when we realize that the body had to work without public understanding and with meager financial means, its only capital being the enthusiasm of a few self-sacrificing individuals whose only reward was the satisfaction of knowing that they were doing their duty and doing it well. This fact should always be borne in mind when one judges the work of the Narodni Rada.

Yesterday the Narodni Rada came before the public eye with its annual dinner party held in the Pilsen auditorium, a party which each year initiates a new period of work, and which was particularly significant this year, because at it the Narodni Rada bade farewell to one of its most prominent members, Mr. Charles J. Vopicka, who will shortly be on his way to Europe to take the office of United States Ambassador to the Balkan States. Mr. Vopicka has been a member of the Cesko-Americka Narodni Rada ever since its foundation. He

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Masatel, Oct. 16, 1913.

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IV has held the office of vice-president of the group; he took an active part in all its undertakings; he always put his best into these efforts and gladly used his social position whenever and wherever it was necessary to further the interests of the Mada.

Little wonder, then, that the Narodni Mada hates to part with him, and it is still more natural that, in recognition of his great merits, it gave a farewell party for him which neither he nor anybody else of those present will soon forget. And there were many guests, for the ball room of the auditorium was almost completely filled. There was a formal dinner with excellent food, and a program of classical music presented by our foremost artists. The exquisite taste, good form, and high social standing of those responsible for the party were clearly evident. However, there was not even a trace of stiffness. If any of those participating ever wear an armor of cool formality, they left it at home this night. Sincere and warm fellowship, that will for many years linger in the memories of all who took part, prevailed.....

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[Translator's note: A long paragraph is devoted to the description of the dinner and the several selections on the program, the artists, etc.]

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BOHEMIAN

Donni Hlasatel, Oct. 16, 1913.

After the last vocal selection, the impressive ceremony of bidding farewell to Mr. Vopicka took place. It was performed by Mr. L. St. Vraz who, in his inimitable way, spoke in behalf of the Narodni Rada and all those present. The occasion gave him an opportunity to deliver one of his remarkable, poetic but sincere, perfectly formed but straight-from-the-heart speeches for which he is so justly famous.....He spoke as a great Bohemian, a great Slav, but principally as a great man whose heart is filled with a love of everything good, everything great, noble, and beautiful.....

Another vocal solo followed, after which Mr. Vraz added a brief explanation of the aims, objectives, and purposes of the Narodni Rada. He spoke about the

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Vlastel, Oct. 13, 1913.

IV lack of proper understanding of this body among the general public,
about the many and great obstacles it had and still has to overcome.....

Mr. Voricka, in a voice filled with emotion, thanked one and all for the signal honor. His speech in its essence was his autobiography and would be a lesson to any young Bohemian-American on possibilities which this country offers to a man who builds on honesty, energetic self-application, and, principally, on a determination to work hard.....[Translator's note: Lots are the author's]

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, July 24, 1913.

AN OUTING OF THE SPOLEK STARYCH OSADNIKU

(Summary)

In spite of yesterday's cloudy and threatening weather, the annual outing of the Spolek Starych Osadniku (Old Settlers' Society) turned out to be a complete success. The settlers met in the Pilsen Brewery Park to shake hands with all of their friends who, in youthful enthusiasm and national pride, founded a colony in Chicago which is now the largest Bohemian community in the New World.....

Among the speakers was Mr. John A. Cervenka, who reminded those present of the extremely difficult beginnings of the old settlers in this country.... settlers whose work had considerably smoothed the way for the present and future generations.....

The two oldest settlers, Mr. Josef Soukup and Mrs. Marie Mastny, were

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, July 24, 1913.

presented with gold medals. Mr. Soukup came to America in 1852 from the vicinity of Strakonice and Mrs. Mastny in 1853 from Zahradka near Milevsko.....

The age of the two oldest couples on the dance floor was 149 and 144 years respectively..... [Editor's note: The above has reference to the combined ages of each couple.]

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, July 21, 1913.

THE ČESKO-AMERICKÁ TISKOVÁ KANCELÁŘ

[Translator's note: The paper publishes two articles contributed by the Česko-Americká Tisková Kancelář (Bohemian American Press Bureau) dealing with political and cultural developments in the "Old Country".]

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 1, 1913.

TO BOHEMIANS OF AMERICA



For two years the Cesko-Americka Narodni Rada (Bohemian-American National Council) has been active in our public life, but it seems that it has not yet fully become an integral element in our blood and organism; that our public has not yet fully grasped its aims and objectives which are without a possible doubt of greatest importance and deep seriousness for the co-operative efforts of our nation in this new home of ours.

The awareness of its existence has not yet penetrated into our foremost social organizations for whose benefit it works and which could use the results of its efforts to their own lasting advantage. It has not yet penetrated into the minds of our public for which it was organized and for which it is endeavoring to uphold and build up the prestige of the Bohemian people in this country.

Those few self-sacrificing enthusiasts who have taken upon themselves the entire

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 1, 1913.

IV burden of the great tasks of the Narodni Rada cannot keep on working indefinitely and making a success of the activities which are being planned, if the general public remains indifferent to all the important undertakings which the Cesko-Americka Narodni Rada has in its program.

Of course, the Cesko-Americka Narodni Rada and its departments are working silently but effectively, without any publicity, on many odd but important little jobs entirely unknown to the public, the results of which, however, will be clearly apparent in time. It is just these odd jobs which have contributed so much to the fact that today Bohemians are esteemed in this country; that the ice of prejudice against us has been broken; and that we have succeeded in making contacts in places which some time ago had been inaccessible.

It would serve no good purpose to mention separately each of these little jobs which the Cesko-Americka Narodni Rada has done. They will become well known by their results in the near future, and their being appreciated and recognized



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IV by the public will be the best reward to the modest national workers who devoted so much time and effort to them.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 1, 1913.



Nothing has been done, there has been no activity in recent times to which the Narodni Rada did not extend either the initiative or a helping hand; nothing has been undertaken to which the Narodni Rada did not lend its co-operation, either through its departments or through spirited individuals who worked in the Rada's behalf.

Here we should mention how effectively the Narodni Rada, or rather its educational department, worked with its recent lectures (by E. St. Vraz and Professor Jaroslav Zmrhal) in American public schools, disseminating in that way true information about our people and our native land. These lectures met with success and appreciation and have fulfilled their mission. They were accompanied by the projection of stereopticon slides ordered by the Rada from Bohemia.

Because of the encouragement given to us by the Chicago Daily News and the

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 1, 1913.



Chicago Board of Education, similar lectures but of a much wider scope are planned for the coming year and will be extended to high schools and colleges. We have the consent of Mr. Jos. J. Kral, Professor Zmrhal, Miss M. Sustr, and Miss A. Bohac to deliver these lectures. Unquestionably, this method of spreading information about Bohemians is most efficient, and those who have worked in this way for our interests are deserving of deep gratitude on the part of our public.

Of greatest merit is the action of the Cesko-Americka Narodni Rada in introducing into the high schools the teaching of our native tongue. How much time had to be spent, how much work done, and how many interventions undertaken before we succeeded in establishing our right! It is due to the efforts of the influential members of the Rada, Mr. Charles J. Vopicka, Mr. Jaroslav B. Dibelka, and M. Kralovec that we have achieved our aim--in spite of the regrettable indifference of a large part of our public. Now the question of teaching the Bohemian language has been solved favorably, and it is only up to Bohemian parents

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 1, 1913.

IV to make our achievement permanent by seeing to it that all their children without exception enroll in the Bohemian classes every year.

So far we have Bohemian classes only in the Farragut High School, the only one in which the enrollment justified the opening of such classes. Now it depends upon our parents to take advantage of the hard-won privilege and have Bohemian classes established in other districts in which there are schools with a large number of pupils of Bohemian descent. Their requests for Bohemian classes will prove that we know how to appreciate this privilege, and thus create in the American mind a still better opinion of Bohemians.

Having acquired the right to conduct Bohemian classes in our high schools, the Cesko-Americka Narodni Rada has by no means arrived at the solution of the whole problem. Now there arises the question of able and competent teachers and of the necessary equipment. In the first place there is the problem of a model textbook, a grammar, and a chrestomathy of the Bohemian language, and a

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 1, 1913.

IV high school reader which would serve as means of successful and methodical instruction. The Rada has appointed a committee whose duty it is to prepare such a book for the coming school year. This is not an easy assignment, but one of great responsibility, and one which requires, in addition to scientific and literary work which we have already been offered, considerable money to defray the cost connected with the publication of the reader.

As we have said before, because the awareness of the existence of the Cesko-Americka Narodni Rada has not yet sufficiently penetrated into the minds of our public, it still has not a large enough membership to receive the necessary moral and the all-important financial support of its projects. Therefore, nothing else remains but to address an appeal to all self-respecting Bohemians--just as our brothers, the Poles, whose National Alliance now has hundreds of thousands of members are doing--for support by joining the small body of the Narodni Rada and helping financially through payment of membership dues to accomplish all the tasks which the Rada has made a part of its program in the interest of Bohemians in America.

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Denni Hlasatel, May 1, 1913.



BOHEMIAN

IV In order to popularize the membership in the Narodni Rada--if we may use this expression--and make it accessible to all, not only to those individuals of means, but also to the general public and to all of our lodges and societies, the executive committee of the Narodni Rada has decided to issue a very nice looking membership emblem, the model for which was made by Mr. Malik and which everybody will receive with the payment of two dollars as a yearly fee of a supporting member of the Narodni Rada.

By contributing the paltry sum of two dollars a year, each patriotic Bohemian will have the satisfaction of knowing that he is supporting an entirely worthy objective --an objective of great merit, a purely and genuinely Bohemian objective--that he is supporting an organization whose far-reaching aims may be achieved by the harmonious co-operation of all of our countrymen.

Identification cards and membership emblems may be secured from all active members of the Cesko-Americka Narodni Rada and also from accredited persons in Bohemian wards and precincts whose names will be published in Bohemian newspapers.

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Denni Hlasatel, May 1, 1913.



BOHEMIAN

IV It would indeed be a shame if we could not secure at least ten thousand members for the Rada in our huge community. Only with a large membership and the income derived therefrom will it be possible to put into successful execution all of these projects, both practical and idealistic, which have been suggested. Therefore, everybody who calls himself a Bohemian must gladly agree to contribute in accordance with his means and help in our work toward the progress and good reputation of his nation in this country. In other words, it is a duty of every good Bohemian to become a member of the Cesko-Americka Narodni Rada.

He who gives now gives double! Do not delay, do not say, "Tomorrow"! Do it today! Let us all join hands and stand as one man behind our dear native tongue, behind the good name of Bohemians, behind the work of the Ceska-Americka Narodni Rada!

The Executive Committee of the Cesko-
Americka Narodni Rada
E. St. Vraz, president
Jarka Kosak, secretary

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 5, 1913.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SPOLEK STARYCH CESKYCH OSADNIKU

The Spolek Starych Ceskych Osadniku (Bohemian Old Settlers' Society) held its fifteenth annual meeting last night. The meeting hall, U Libuse, was filled with members and their friends. Practically all those men and women who were influential in directing the general development of the great Bohemian colony in Chicago belong to the Spolek. For these old pioneers we have a feeling of profound gratitude. It was they who struggled so successfully through the initial hardships; who cleared the way for the material advancement of the Bohemian element; and who laid the foundation for our cultural and social life in this city. The large attendance at last night's meeting was new evidence of their great popularity.

The meeting was presided over by Mr. Ant. T. Pergler who opened with a brief but fervent address. The secretary, Mr. Frank Stejskal, read the minutes of the last meeting, whereupon the election of directors took place. Elected were: Mr. V. Pospisil, W. Stuchlik, Mr. J. Cizkovsky,



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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 5, 1913.

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Mrs. A. Kostka, Mrs. B. Matasek, and Mrs. M. Pavlik; all of them were chosen by acclamation. The president cordially thanked the outgoing directors: Messrs Fr. Fucik, J. M. Kralovec, and V. Topinka, who also received a stormy ovation from those assembled.

Thereafter a report was presented showing the way in which the Spolek conducts its charitable work, special reference being made to the support of the Ceska Utulna A Sirotcinee (Bohemian Old People's Home and Orphanage). During the fifteen years of the Spolek's existence, the Ceska Utulna received donations of \$2,650. The Spolek's contributions to the Catholic Orphanage in Lisle amounted to \$850. May this splendid example of our pioneers find ample emulation not only among our lodges and societies, but also among individuals who have reached such a degree of financial independence that they are well able to make occasional contributions to these important charitable institutions. President Pergler closed the meeting by urging the incoming directors to perform their duties conscientiously so that in the future the Spolek may be able to take good care of all the



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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 5, 1913.

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obligations which it has so gladly taken upon itself.

The successful evening was concluded with an entertaining program of comical scenes by our well-known couple, Rudolf and Kamila Suva, who are visiting here among friends.....



Denní Hlasatel, Feb. 9, 1913.

ČESKO-AMERICKÁ NÁRODNÍ RADA

The Česko-Americká Národní Rada (Bohemian-American National Council) started the year with the election of new members for the executive committee, which is composed of the following ladies and gentlemen: Mrs. Bujárek Staněk, Dr. Ludvík Fischer, Mr. Jan Geringer, Mr. J. Košar, Mr. J. Ort, Mr. J. R. Psenka, Mr. James Štepina, Mr. Joseph Triner, Mrs. Lud. Veselý, Mr. E. St. Vráz, Professor Jar. Zmrhal. The newly elected associate members are Messrs. E. Beranek and F. J. Skala for the Česko-Americká Tisková Kancelář (Bohemian-American Press Bureau), and Dr. J. Salaba Vojan for the Česko-Americký Umělecký Klub (Bohemian-American Arts Club). To the information and reception committee were elected: Messrs. J. M. Královec, V. B. Dibelka, Dr. F. Novák, E. Bachmann; Mrs. A. Štolf, Mrs. M. Smrčka, Miss Jar. Bohac, and Miss Emilie Šustr. As representatives of other important lodges and organizations were elected: For the Česko-Slovanské Podporující Spolky (Bohemian-Slavonic Benevolent Societies); Mr. Jan Pecha; for the Velkolože Jednoty Táboritu

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 9, 1913.

(Grand Lodge of the Taborites Union), Dr. Ant. Mueller; for the Česko-Slovanská Jednota (Bohemian-Slavonic Unity), Mr. Fr. Beneš; for Sokol Chicago, Mr. Vaclav Roubal; for Sokol Tabor, Mr. Jindrich Ort; for Župa Fuegner-Tyrš [Župa is the central body of Sokol units in one area] (Sokol Central Body Fuegner-Tyrš), Mr. Ant. Dolezal; for Druzstvo Havlickovo [society for the erection of the monument of Karel Havlíček-Borovský which now stands in Douglas Park], Mr. Vojta Sedlacek; for the Česká Ústřední Jednota Pěvecká (Central Bohemian Singing Society), Old. Harnach; for the Pěvecký Sbor Lyra (Singing Society Lyra), Dr. Wedeles; for the Řád Amerika, Č. S. P. S. (Lodge America of the Česko-Slovanské Podporující Spolky), Mr. Leo Tauber. The Bohemian newspapers occasionally send their delegates to the meetings of the Česko-Americká Národní Rada. Other associate members of the executive committee are: Messrs. V. Brazda, J. Bartušek, O. Horáček, J. A. Červenka, Fr. Honsik, Ant. Charvát, J. Klička, J. Laadt, Ad. Lonek, H. J. Podlešák, Fr. Randák, Tomáš Vonásek. The executive committee has elected as president, Mr. E. St. Vráz; as vice presidents, Mr. Karel J. Vopička, Mr. James Štěpina, Mrs. Lud. Veselský and Mrs. Bujárek Staněk; as secretaries, Mr. Jar. Košar

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Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 9, 1913.

for Bohemian matters and Mr. Boh. Král (Professor at Harrison High School) for English matters; as treasurer, Mr. J. Triner; as president of the Svaz Osvětový (Committee On Culture And Education), Dr. Lud. Fischer. The present secretary and president of the Svaz Osvětový, Professor Jar. Zmrhal, did not accept his election as secretary for English matters because his studies at the university do not permit him to devote as much time to the secretarial work this year as the office requires. The president of the C. A. N. R. thanked Mr. Zmrhal for his energetic and untiring work on behalf of the organization.

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Denní Hlasatel, Jan. 16, 1913.

ANNUAL PLENARY MEETING OF THE
BOHEMIAN ARTS CLUB OF CHICAGO

Last Sunday afternoon, the Bohemian Arts Club of Chicago held its first annual plenary meeting, which was well attended by the membership. The violin virtuoso Jaroslav Kocián, and Professor Karel Velemínsky, who came toward the end of the meeting, were especially welcome guests.

The meeting was opened by the president, Dr. Jaroslav E. Salaba Wojan, who presented a resumé of the Club's work during its first year. All objectives as set up in the bylaws were being pursued: Fellowship among the members was being promoted by meetings like the Smetana evening in Korbel's Studio, the musicale in the auditorium of the Art Institute, and Aleš party in Štěrba's Studio. For the general public, the Vrchlický evening was arranged in co-operation with the Česko-Americká Národní Rada (Bohemian-American National Council) and the Česko-Americká Tisková Kancelář (Bohemian-American Press



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BOHEMIAN

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Denní Hlasatel, Jan. 16, 1913.

III H Bureau). The members were active in the banquet in honor of
IV Count František Luetzow, at the meeting of the Česko-Americká
 Národní Rada, etc. Newspaper articles, such as the president's
recent article on Aleš [Translator's note: Václav Aleš, famous Bohemian
painter] in the Daily News, will be continued. The resumé was unanimously
approved and [the Club's] appreciation expressed to the president.



The president then asked the meeting to rise in memory of Mr. Bartoš Bitner and Mr. J. Mátek. There followed then the unanimous re-election of Dr. Vojan (for the committee on Literature) as president; Mr. A. Šterba (for the committee on Creative Arts) as vice-president; and Mr. J. Krázek (for the committee on Architecture) as organizer and recorder. A motion to amend the bylaws by an article concerning contributing members was adopted. The Club will now admit as members friends of the arts who will have the right to attend all concerts, social evenings, and all other undertakings of the Club. The dues will amount to five dollars a year, and admission to membership will

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Denní Hlasatel, Jan. 16, 1913.

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III H be decided by a committee of five members composed of Mr. V. Machek
IV for the Committee on Music, Mr. R. J. Psenka for Committee on
Literature, Mr. Frantisek Randák for Committee on Architecture,
Mr. Antonin Petrtyl for Committee on Creative Arts, and President Vojan.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 14, 1913.

THE SPLENDID WORK OF THE NARODNI RADA

The Cesko-Americka Narodni Rada (Bohemian-American National Council) has done a great deal of meritorious work during its comparatively short existence. Its accomplishments will convince every thinking person that this cultural association takes its goal seriously and that its national and cultural program does not figure only in the beautiful language of its bylaws, as is the case with many other such bodies. In local public schools, the Cesko-Americka Narodni Rada has arranged a long series of lectures, as a result of which thousands and thousands of American children have become acquainted by oral and visual methods with the country of Bohemia, Bohemian customs and habits, Bohemian arts, and Bohemian cultural life in general. Even if this were all, it becomes an accomplishment of great merit when we realize what erroneous and frequently belittling opinions about Bohemians still prevail among the American public. This is a cold fact which cannot be disputed, and which is proved by the experiences of everyday life in our cosmopolitan city. The Cesko-Americka Narodni Rada initiated and successfully concluded the campaign for the inclusion of languages of highly



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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 14, 1913.

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cultured nations--above all, of Bohemia--into the educational program of our institutions of higher learning. Now this is an accomplished fact. In Chicago's school system, foreign languages have been assured a definite place for at least as long a time as there is sufficient interest in keeping them there--and this, after all, is up to every nationality which desires to be considered as progressive and really intelligent. The Cesko-americka Narodni Rada, in co-operation with the Immigration League, inaugurated a lively campaign to the end that the Federal Government establish in Chicago an immigration station --a project which would be of the greatest benefit, particularly to members of Slavonic nations. These efforts resulted in a grant large enough for the building of a shelter where poor and uninformed immigrants will remain under Federal supervision until taken care of by relatives or other competent agents. The establishment of such a station will be a deathblow to widespread white slavery, of whose actual scope only those who are in government service, or who are otherwise well informed, can have the proper conception. These few examples suffice to show the results of the Rada's activities. For such work, however, it is necessary to have above all, unselfish, self-sacrificing workers, and financial means, without which any endeavor of this kind must remain futile. It is sur-



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 14, 1913.

prising indeed to learn with what meager resources the Rada has thus far had to work. We hear that Narodni Rada will shortly publish a complete membership and financial statement, which, in the light of the Rada's accomplishments, will furnish material for a most significant commentary. Last Friday night, the Narodni Rada held a social gathering for its friends, during which an explanation was made of the ways and means by which this body promotes among Americans a better understanding of the Bohemian element. The attendance of our educated classes at the gathering was enormous, the enthusiasm was general, and deafening applause reverberated through the hall frequently. This could be taken as an indication that among our well-to-do people the work of the Narodni Rada finds real appreciation and approval, and that the principal reason for the huge attendance was to show the Narodni Rada their sympathy and assurance of financial support when this will be needed for further undertakings. We refuse to give any other interpretation to this general enthusiasm, for to do so, it would be necessary to form a very queer opinion of the intellectuals who were present. Of course, there was a banquet, too, and a dignified presentation of Professor Veleminsky [of Prague University]. But we do not want to be so pessimistic as to believe that our elite assembled last Friday in the Pilsen Park



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 14, 1913.

Auditorium only for these two reasons. At any rate, the future will tell.



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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Dec. 18, 1912.

A BEAUTIFUL EVENING

The spacious hall of the Pilsen auditorium was filled yesterday with educated Slavic people who came to hear the speech of Dr. Pavel Blaho, the well-known resort physician of the spa of Luhačovice, and one of the greatest sons of the Slovak people.

The evening was a welcome prepared for Dr. Blaho by the Česko-Americká Tisková Kancelář (Bohemian-American Press Bureau), and we have not the slightest doubt that the progressive Slovak patriot was more than pleased with this welcome.

The lecture was scheduled for 8 P. M., but the program did not start until one hour later, because the public, composed mostly of business and professional men and women, were slow in arriving.

The evening started with two selections for the piano presented by the young Slovak artist, Arnošt Křižan. He played Dvořák's "Dumka" (Meditation) and

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Dec. 18, 1912.

"Furiant" [name of a lively dance], and his performance was rewarded by stormy applause.....

The second number on the program was Miss Maruška Geringer's presentation of two Slovak songs, which were received with such enthusiasm that the youthful artist had to play two encores before she was permitted to leave the platform.

After Miss Geringer's performance, the delegation of the Česko-Americká Tisková Kancelář, with Dr. Blaho, stepped to the platform. Banker Štěpina, as president of the Bureau, said a few words in the way of welcome and introduced the first speaker of the evening, Mr. E. St. Vráz. Mr. Vráz was greeted with spirited applause and fulfilled his task in a very simple, original, and sympathetic way. In a few sentences, which evoked bursts of approval, he recalled the beautiful days he spent with Dr. Blaho in the spa of Luhačovice where, during clear summer nights, they observed the starry sky--stars which seem so small and tiny to the naked eye and yet represent whole independent worlds. The Slavic world used to be like one of these stars, but now it has

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Dec. 12, 1912.

presented itself to the world as an independent, great entity with characteristics of its own. Vráz and Blaho used to dream about the future greatness of the Slavic people during these nights. Both men are ardent Panslavists and patriotic sons of their nation who never thought that Slavdom would so suddenly show its greatness and its power to the whole world, as it did by its victory in the Balkan War.....He introduced Dr. Blaho, who again was welcomed by huge applause.

Dr. Blaho's speech can well be divided into two distinct parts. The first was devoted to a discussion of Slovak songs and Slovak music in general, to which the speaker was inspired, at least to some extent, by Miss Geringer's share of the program. Slovak songs have an ardent admirer in Dr. Blaho.....

The second and principal part of his speech dealt with Bohemian-Slovak mutuality of interest and national brotherhood. In this part, Dr. Blaho showed his great knowledge of Slavic problems to the best advantage.....

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BOHEMIAN

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Denní Hlasatel, Dec. 18, 1912.

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Dr. Blaho's speech took more than an hour and a half and was constantly interrupted by applause.

The first part of the evening was brought to a close with a few words by Mr. Pšenka, and the whole party adjourned into the dining hall where an elegant banquet was served in honor of the guest.....

Short but fitting speeches were presented during the banquet by several well-known representatives of Chicago's Slavdom. Mr. Karel J. Vopička spoke for the Bohemians, Mr. Josef Tomko and Mr. Andrew Šustek for the Slovaks, Prof. Žižkovič for the Serbs, and Mr. Palandič for the Montenegrins. The credit for the presence of our Yugoslav brothers is due to our noted Pan-Slavist, Mr. Emil Bachman.....

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Dec. 15, 1912.

PREPARATIONS FOR A BOHEMIAN-SLOVAK EVENING

The Bohemian committee on arrangements for the welcome party for Dr. Pavel Bláho [a Slovak leader, active both in eastern Moravia and among the Slovak people in the Hungarian part of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy] held a meeting in Mr. Ant. Korbél's offices on Twelfth Boulevard last night. The committee noted with a great deal of pleasure and satisfaction that the event, in the arrangement for which the Bohemian committee is co-operating with the Slovak committee appointed for the same purpose as the Bohemian committee, is evoking much more interest than had been anticipated. This is manifested by the very lively sale of admission tickets both for the lecture and the banquet. Both Slovaks and Bohemians, mostly business and professional men, are making sure that they will be able to attend. The reserved seats for the lecture sell for twenty-five cents and can be purchased at the American State Park, Blue Island Avenue and 18th Street, or from Mr. Emil Bacman, 1719 South Center Avenue. At both places reservations can be made for the banquet, which will be held immediately after the speech at the Pilsen Auditorium Tuesday night.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Mlasatel, Dec. 15, 1912.

....The evening will no doubt serve to create a better understanding between the members of these two branches of one people and to strengthen their ties of friendship. Both during the lecture part of the evening and during the banquet, there will be a rich musical program.....

Signed: Česko-Americká Tisková Kancelář
(Bohemian-American Press Bureau)

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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BULLETIN

Denní Mlasatel, Nov. 25, 1912.

ANOTHER SLAVE MASS MEETING

Added proof of the fact that the enthusiasm for the cause of the Balkan Slavs, who are engaged in a death struggle with their oppressors, is not diminishing among us was demonstrated at yesterday's spirited meeting held under the auspices of the Česko-americký národní rada (Czech-American National Council) in the spacious pavilion of the Milsen Brewing Company.

Like the Milsen Auditorium two weeks ago, the pavilion of the Milsen Brewing Company attracted a huge throng of men who were led by a single idea: To offer their sympathy and their aid to a cause which is common to all of us--the liberation of the Slavs.

Those gathered in yesterday's assembly were mostly Bohemians; but just the same, we saw quite a number of Yugoslavs both in the audience and on the speakers' platform.....

WPA 011: P. 1

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BOHEMIA

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Denní Masatel, Nov. 3, 191 .

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The chairman of yesterday's meeting was the Clerk of the Probate Court, Mr. John A. Cerynik....who introduced the first speaker of the day, Mr. Jar. K. Rošar.....

.....

His words provoked stormy applause when he said that Mr. Střina has so far received \$2,200 in contributions for the Slavic Red Cross. The money was sent to Professor Pupin in New York.....

The envelope collection yielded \$408.15.....

Contributions for the Slavic cause are being solicited everywhere.....As far as our Sokols are concerned, the Národní Jednota Sokolstva (National Sokol Unity) is getting ready to inaugurate a fifty-cent head tax, which, computing its membership at about seven thousand, would mean a substantial increase in

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Nov. 25, 1918.

the general fund. . . similar one is controlled by the Sokolská
Česká Tělocvičná (Physical Education) Division).....We could not
each of our buildings and loan to sections to become an extra install-
ment?

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Nov. 21, 1912.

TO THE MEMORY OF JAROSLAV VRCHLICKÝ

The evening to honor the memory of Jaroslav Vrchlický [foremost Bohemian modern poet] organized by the Česko-Americká Národní Rada (Bohemian-American National Council) in co-operation with the Česko-Americká Tisková Kancelář (Bohemian-American Press Bureau) and the Umělecký Klub (Artists' Club) was held in the hall of Plzeňský Sokol (Pilsen Sokol) last night. But our public did not attend in as large numbers as we had expected.....Perhaps this can be explained by the comparatively long lapse of time since Vrchlický's death.....

MPA (Lib.) - 101.500

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BOHEMIAN

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Denní Hlasatel, Nov. 17, 1912.

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THE THIRD YEAR OF ACTIVITY OF THE ČESKO-

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AMERICKÁ PÍSMOVÁ KANCELÁŘ

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The Česko-Americká Písmová Kancelář (Bohemian-American Press

I C Bureau) will conclude its third year of activity by the end of

IV this month. Each of its years has had its own outstanding achieve-

IV (Jewish) ment. The first year it was one million cents for the Ústředni

Matice Školská (Central Scholastic Association [in Bohemia]); the

second year the harassing of Count Apponyi, the archenemy of the Slovak people,

during his stay in Chicago; the third year the speaking tour of Dr. František

Luetzow, who lectured at American universities. Every one of these achieve-

ments in itself not only justifies the existence of this institution, but also

compensates for the yearly expenditure of money which the organization collects

from the public.

But aside from these main jobs, the Bureau has done a great deal of "petty"

work every year. This "petty" work, brought to the Bureau daily by mail,

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3075

Denní Hlasatel, Nov. 17, 1912.

and requiring at least a dozen letters to be mailed by its office to Europe and various parts of the United States, is almost impossible to describe concisely and clearly. But its more important work has been reported by the Bureau in our newspapers. Today, on the occasion of its anniversary, we are publishing a recapitulation of only the more outstanding activities in order to demonstrate the value of the Bureau's work and its indispensability as a cultural institution of the American branch of the Bohemian nation.

In December, 1911, the Česká Národní Rada (Bohemian National Council [in Bohemia]) reported that it submitted to the president of the Jednotný Klub Českých Poslanců Na Říšské Radě [a club of all Bohemian deputies of all political parties of the Imperial diet in Vienna] the memorandum of the Česko-Americká Národní Rada concerning the need for a radical reform in the matter of appointments to Austro-Hungarian consulates in the United States. Through the publication of English articles in New York and Chicago newspapers, a complaint was voiced against American opera companies for neglecting Bohemian opera. On the occasion of the brewing industry's exhibition in Chicago,

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Denní Hlasatel, Nov. 17, 1912.

and by means of an article in the Chicago Daily News, the Bureau called attention to the fact that the Bohemian brewing industry was wrongfully omitted when the history of beer was discussed.

January, February, and March, 1912, were devoted to the arrangements for Dr. Luetzow's speaking tour. These arrangements were so well handled and so completely organized that there was no confusion or misunderstanding during the Count's forty-two-day tour. Releases for the English language press about Count Luetzow, his scientific attainments, the gist of his lectures on Bohemians in America, and other pertinent information were prepared. As a result of these releases, newspapers in cities where the lectures were held--New York, New Haven, Boston, Ann Arbor, Chicago, Madison, Iowa City, Lincoln, Minneapolis, Cleveland, Ithaca, Princeton, and also in such cities as Washington, Buffalo, Omaha, and elsewhere--carried long articles about Bohemian activities. Due to these preparations and the continuous watchfulness and care exercised by the Bureau throughout the length of the trip, the tour met with complete success. Frequent reports on the tour were sent to Bohemia

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by cable. These were followed by longer articles mailed to the old country. In addition to this, Count Luetzow has now described the whole town in detail in articles published by the Prague daily, Union [a German paper].

In April, the Česká Národní Rada in Prague was requested to see that the names of Bohemian-American newspapers were dropped from the list of periodicals, for the handling and delivering of them was being refused by the Austrian postal authorities. Following a suggestion contained in a letter from the České Obchodní Museum (Bohemian Museum of Commerce [in Prague], those who took part in the Sokol expedition were requested to discuss, in Prague, the means by which business connections between Bohemia and America could be increased and made more profitable. On the occasion of the great music festival in Cedar Rapids, two English essays concerning Smetana, Dvořák, and Fibich, were written and sent to the Sunday Republican for publication on April 21 and May 5.

A speech on behalf of Bohemian journalism was delivered over the bier of Bartoš Bittner on May 7. Upon the warning that the census bureau's reports on

Denní Hlasatel, Nov. 17, 1918.

the nationality of the white population of the United States would ignore the Bohemians, a lengthy and energetic protest was sent to the census director, Mr. Durand, who now points out in all his reports that these are only preliminary reports, and that the statistics concerning the mother tongue will be published in the final issue of the census reports. Throughout the month all possible help was given to the Karel Jonáš monument committee in Racine, where the monument was unveiled May 30. Photographs of the monument and of the important scenes of the unveiling ceremony were sent to the English language press and to newspapers in Bohemia. A member of the Bureau delivered a speech during the ceremony.

Two childrens' stage plays about Bohemians were performed in the George Howland School in Chicago on June 3 and on five subsequent dates. The anthem "Kde Domov Můj" (Where Is My Home), Bohemian folk dances, and the plays made a big hit which was mentioned in James O'Donnell Bennett's articles published in various English language newspapers, and in articles by other well-known writers. The Bohemian folk dances were again performed by the pupils of that

Denní Hlasatel, Nov. 17, 1912.

school in connection with the concert of the Česká Ústřední Pěvecká Jednota (Federation of Bohemian Singing Societies) in the Coliseum on the occasion of the convention of building and loan associations in Chicago, and will now be repeated in the John Marshall High School, Thursday, November 21.

A cable on behalf of the Česká Ústřední Pěvecká Jednota was sent to the singing society of Prague teachers, congratulating them on their victory in Paris. A release on this same subject was sent to the English language press. The first cable concerning the Vsesokolský Slet (Sokol Mass Convention) in Prague was received June 20. Seven additional cables of that source arrived during June. The English language press was given careful and elaborate releases concerning the event.

All cables concerning the Slet and activities around it were passed on to the press. A long article about the Slet was prepared for and forwarded to the Chicago Daily News on July 18.

Denní Mlasatel, Nov. 17, 1912.

The article about the Slet, including a photograph, was published in the Chicago Daily News on August 1. A detailed report about the publicity given to the Slet in America, accompanied by a complete collection of newspaper clippings, was sent to Prague.

In September, by a special release, the ground was prepared for Dr. Veleminský's lectures. The Associated Press cable concerning the death of Jaroslav Vrchlický [the foremost modern Bohemian poet] came belatedly from Vienna, and the American papers employing their own reporters had the news by Tuesday morning. However, the Bureau's wires to some Bohemian papers in America were welcome, particularly in places such as Cleveland, where the American press had ignored the news. All newspapers were sent articles about Vrchlický and the preparations for his funeral.

Co-operation was extended to the Chicago reception committee which prepared such a fine sojourn in Chicago for the members of the International Convention of Chambers of Commerce, October 5 and 7.

Denní Hlasatel, Nov. 17, 1912.

On October 6 the Chicago Daily Tribune featured the Bureau's article about Smetana's symphonic poems, as a result of which the first half of the complete Smetana cycle, "Má Vlast" (My Fatherland), appeared on the program of two concerts of the Thomas orchestra October 25 and 26. Detailed information about Dvořák's posthumously published "Dramatic Overture" was furnished for the orchestral program. Pertinent information about Karel Havlíček was provided for the English language press on the occasion of his anniversary celebration in Chicago, at which the main speech was delivered by a member of the Bureau. The first part of informative material on Bohemians was prepared for the Anglo-American encyclopedias. It will be published next Sunday.

In November co-operation was extended to the Umělecký Klub (Artists' Club) in the arrangement of the Aleš Mikuláš Aleš--the contemporary, most characteristically Bohemian painter, particularly famous for his drawings and illustrations for folk songs, national poems, etc.] memorial night, from which one thousand crowns (\$200) were sent to Bohemia for the Aleš memorial.

Denní Hlasatel, Nov. 17, 1918.

Publicity was given to Professor Lugin's appeal and a resolution was prepared for the meeting for the benefit of wounded soldiers in the Balkan War. A release covering the meeting was prepared for and sent to English language newspapers.

The Bureau has been and is making extensive preparations for the Jaroslav Vrchlický memorial night, which will take place in Chicago on November 20.

Congressman Adolph J. Sabath was requested to bring about a revision in the agreement between the United States and Austria concerning the military service obligation of immigrants. He promised in his letter of November 13 to inaugurate the necessary steps in this matter. An agreement was reached with the Slovenská Līga (Slovak League) concerning December 13 as the day of Dr. Blaho's [a Slovak leader from Moravia] lecture in Chicago.

The fact that the seat of the Bureau is in Chicago has not prevented it from co-operating, whenever asked with Bohemian groups in all parts of the country.....

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 3070

Denní Hlasatel, Oct. 10, 1912.

THE ČESKÁ BESEDA BUYS LORIMER'S PALACE

The Česká Beseda (Bohemian Club) held a meeting yesterday which was attended by 114 members. The meeting was called to discuss the purchase of Lorimer's residence. After a lengthy debate, it was decided to acquire the residence for \$20,000. There were 77 members who voted for, and 25 members against the purchase, two ballots being void. Ten thousand dollars will be paid upon signing the contract, and another ten thousand in three years, at five per cent interest. The residence is beautifully located on the corner of Lawndale Avenue and Douglas Boulevard, has three stories, and a large basement. The purchase also includes the adjoining lot, the dimensions of which are 59 by 175 feet. The residence itself is 28 by 82 feet.

President Kolářek and Secretary Havlík were assigned the duty of closing the deal with the owner on behalf of the Česká Beseda.

The club now has 284 members, and a plan is being worked out to assess each

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Denní Hlasatel, Oct. 10, 1912.

one \$100 as a loan, either cash or in four yearly installments of \$25, the first of which is due now. The membership fee was increased from \$10 to \$20. The cost of maintaining the building is estimated at \$3,415 a year.

Senator Lorimer has already purchased a new residence on Sheridan Road for \$50,000.

WPA (LL) PROJ. 3000

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 23, 1912.

DEMONSTRATION OF THE UNITED SOCIETIES

The United Societies for Personal Freedom have done much good work up to the present in the field of personal freedom and citizens' rights. They have often barred the road to fanatics who seek to oppress the masses; they are working for equitable taxation of large corporations, and lower taxes of the less fortunate citizens. The United Societies are arranging a great demonstration for next Sunday at Forest Park. This demonstration is to be turned into a camp for all friends of personal freedom.

The Bohemians are well represented in the United Societies for Personal Freedom, and are the most active workers in the organization. The Bohemian representatives take special interest in all discussions and decisions of these societies. The Attendance of the Bohemians at next Sunday's demonstration is awaited with great interest and will form a criterion for all like demonstrations held in the future. Our countrymen will be even more anxious to attend the demonstration because a fine program of entertainment has been

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 23, 1912.

arranged for the day. The program will include speeches by prominent citizens and many other entertaining events.

Speeches will be made by Mayor Carter H. Harrison, former Congressman H. S. Boutell, Jiri Landa, chairman of the United Societies for Personal Freedom, and the secretary of the same societies, our own Alderman Anton J. Cermak. The admission of twenty-five cents entitles the guest to all the activities and entertainments during the day. The park opens at one o'clock in the afternoon. As is well known the United Societies collect no dues from its members, and the officers function without pay; nevertheless the expense is quite considerable for rent must be paid and office upkeep must be considered. The proceeds of next Sunday's demonstration will be applied for those purposes. Whether the profit be large or small depends upon the interest shown in us next Sunday.

Denní Hlasatel, May 20, 1912.

MATICE VYŠŠÍHO VZDĚLÁNÍ

(The Matice Vyššího Vzdělání [Council for Higher Education] has just distributed the following circular letter to its members:

To the members of the Matice Vyššího Vzdělání, greetings!

The executive committee calls to the attention of the membership that with this year comes the election of four of the seven members of the executive committee and three members of the supervising committee.

We call attention to the following rules of the constitution, according to which the election is governed:

1. Every individual member or member-society is entitled to one vote for four executive committee candidates for each five-dollar annual contribution paid during the past two years. At the same time, they are entitled in a like

Denní Hlasatel, May 20, 1912.

manner to vote for all of the three candidates for the supervising committee.

2. Votes for the nomination of candidates should be sent to the secretary, Mr. P. A. Koráb, Iowa City, Iowa, before June 1, 1912.

3. From those nominated, the executive committee will pick eight candidates for the executive committee and six candidates for the supervising committee. These will be picked from those having the largest number of votes. The names of these candidates will be announced in at least three newspapers. The members will then vote for those selected until July 1, 1912.

4. At the present time, the following three members of the executive committee, according to the constitution, still have two years to serve: M. W. Houser, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; W. F. Severa, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Professor B. Simek, Iowa City, Iowa. Therefore, these three are not to be nominated or voted on.

5. The executive committee here presents the names of all member-individuals

Denní Hlasatel, May 20, 1912.

from among whom members and member-societies are to nominate four candidates to the executive committee for four-year terms and three candidates to the supervising committee for two-year terms. (List of members attached) [Translators note: List of names omitted with the exception of the following, who are Chicagoans.] Marie Blahník, Jaroslava Boháč, James B. Dibelka, John Karel, Bohumil Král, Otto Kubin, John Královec, Robert L. Pitte, Joseph A. Trojan.

6. The term of office of the following members of the executive committee expires July 1, 1912: Professor F. W. Bouška, Augusta, Georgia; Professor (Miss) Šárka Hrbka, Lincoln, Nebraska; P. A. Koráb, Iowa City, Iowa; Joseph Mekota, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 29, 1912.

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THE ČESKO-AMERICKÁ TISKOVÁ KANCELÁŘ

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IV (Jewish) The Česko-Americká Tisková Kancelář (Bohemian-American Press Bureau) presented reports at the second annual meeting which was held April 16, 1912, in the rooms of Česká Beseda (Bohemian Club) in Libuse Hall. These reports, which were presented by the office manager and the secretary, offer a clear and comprehensive review of the accomplishments of the organization during the past year. The report of the secretary, Mr. R. Jaromir Psenka, follows:

"Today the Česko-Americká Tisková Kancelář ends a year during which the organization has proved that the hopes placed in it by its founders were not in vain. Despite its other accomplishments, at no time during the existence of the organization has it gained such full recognition from Bohemian people in America and the homeland as during the past few months. This is best seen in the number of its members. At the time of the last annual meeting there were only thirty-three active members. With pleasure I now announce that during the past fourteen months the number of active members has been

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BOHEMIA

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Derni Ilustratel, pr. 89, 1912.

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more than doubled--today the Česko-Americká Tisková kancelář has seventy-two active members, five of whom are out-of-town

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IV (Jewish) residents. According to the ratio set up in the paragraph on votes adopted last year, these members have one hundred and seventy-two votes.

"During the past year the executive committee held ten regular meetings, five special meetings, two joint meetings with the reception committee in preparation for the visit of Count František Luetzow, and seven consultations, a total of twenty-four meetings. The annual meeting was postponed from February until today because of the visit of Count Luetzow."

.....

The report on the activities of the institution, presented by the office manager, Dr. Jaroslav E. S. Vojan, reads as follows:

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BOHEMIA

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Denni Mlasatel, Apr. 9, 1910.

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"Annual Report of the Second Year's Activities

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"(From December 1, 1910 to November 30, 1911)"

IV (Jewish)

"If we compare the activities of the Česko-americká Tisková Kancelár in the second year with those presented in the first annual report, February 17, 1911, we see that despite the fact that the Česko-americká Tisková Kancelár is financially unable to employ more than one person, the scope of its work has greatly increased.

"1. Information furnished to the Anglo-American Press: Forty-nine articles pertaining to Bohemian matters appeared in the American newspapers during the second year, as compared with twenty-four articles published during the first year. Many of these were detailed articles, as, for example: "Some Comments on Curtis' Letters From Bohemia" (Lincoln Journal and Chicago Record Herald); "Chicago Bohemians to Honor National Hero and Martyr" (Record-Herald); "Karel Havlicek," "Heroes of Other Lands," "A Bohemian Opera" (Chicago Daily News); "Composers of Genius Whose Works are Neglected in the

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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 29, 1912.

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United States" (New York Sun); "Bohemian-Americans" (The
St. Louis Republic), etc.

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IV (Jewish)

"2. Information sent to Bohemian newspapers in the homeland:
Articles by the Kancelář--a total of twenty-five were sent--appeared
regularly in Venkov, České Slovo, Union, and occasionally in Čas, Právo Lidu,
Narodni Politika, Samostatnost, Dělnický Listy, of Vienna, etc.....

"3. Representation of the Bohemian-American Press: It was emphasized at
the time of the first annual report that the Česko-Americká Tisková
Kancelář expresses itself in this connection only when it conforms with the
intentions of the Bohemian Press in America. Almost all leading Bohemian-
American newspapers are associated with the Česko-Americká Tisková Kancelář.
Six out of eight dailies are associated with the Kancelář (two Chicago, two
Cleveland, and two New York), also Osvěta Americká of Nebraska, Slavie of
Wisconsin, and St. Louiské Listý of Missouri. The cablegram of condolence sent to

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Demi Masatel, Apr. 22, 1912.

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IV (Jewish)

Mr. F. Korbel in Prague, was the leader of the staff, and the
abled meeting to the Bohemian National Council in Prague on
October 1, 1912, included in the proceedings of this institution.

"4. Reports for the Bohemian-American Press: One hundred and twenty-six
reports were distributed to the Bohemian Press of America. There were twelve
lengthy articles from Bohemia in addition to some shorter articles which re-
quired considerable preliminary study, such as the criticism of the new
edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica, and the article concerning Novotny's
Česté Dějiny. Also included in these reports are the contacts of the Česko-
americká Tisková Kancelář with the American Consul in Prague. The
Consulate regularly enlists the aid of the Kancelář when missing persons are
sought, and in one case a missing son was actually located through this
medium. The reports of the Tisková Kancelář proved to be practical in
another case: the report on the vacancy in the United States National Museum
resulted in the placement of a Bohemian in the position.

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Mlasatel, Apr. 29, 1918.

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"5. Co-operation in large Bohemian-American undertakings:

IV Activities in this respect can be listed in chronological order:

IV (Jewish) At the time of the "Safe and Sound Fourth of July Celebration" in Chicago the Tisková Kancelář wrote a number of articles for the Bohemian and the American Press of Chicago.

"At the time of the festive unveiling of the Karel Hyvlicek monument the Kancelar wrote a series of articles for the Bohemian-American newspapers and for the English newspapers of Chicago. A short time before, and immediately after the unveiling, the Kancelář furnished the Chicago newspapers with comprehensive reports. Bohemian-American newspapers were informed by telegraph of the details of the celebration. The Kancelář edited without charge the eighty-page souvenir booklet issued at that time.

"The Kancelář is continually reporting the progress of the construction of the Karel Jonáš monument. The organization will send an officer to the unveiling ceremony in order that the Bohemian-American newspapers may receive

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BOULEVARD

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Denni Masatel, Apr. 22, 1918.

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detailed reports as soon as possible. The English-American

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Press will also be furnished reports of the event.

IV (Jewish)

"In addition to being active in the promotion of a charity concert in Chicago, the Kancelář participated in the convention of singing societies, and brought several preliminary reports on the Sokol mass meeting in Prague.

"6. Independent activities: It can be said that none of the independent activities of the Kancelář were failures; in some cases their success exceeded all expectations. The action against Count Apponyi was foremost among these activities. The organization succeeded in minimizing the ill effects of the Count's visit to this country.

"The million-cent collection ended with the sending of 9,700 crowns to Prague by the treasurer, Mr. Skala. This amount was increased to 10,000 crowns by Mr. Korbel.

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BOHEMIAN

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"The complaint on the scarcity of Bohemian officials in the

IV Austro-Hungarian Consulates in the United States was turned

IV (Jewish) over by the National Council to the directors of the Bohemian
Representatives Club in Vienna. The Council requested reports
from the representatives on the steps taken by them to correct the situation.

"Action against the neglect of Bohemian music in America especially Bohemian opera, was begun with the publishing of several newspaper articles in Chicago (Daily News, Record Herald, Tribune) and in New York (Sun and Musical Leader). The publication of these articles will be continued this year."

"Preliminary Report for the First Three Months
of the Third Year

"(December, 1911 to March, 1912)

"The lecture tour of Dr. Count František Luetzow is included in this period. In addition to delivering an address before the United States Congress, credit

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BOHEMIAN

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III H

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IV (Jewish)

for which goes to the Bohemian Congressman, Adolph J. Sabath,
our distinguished guest lectured at eleven of our foremost
universities. The whole tour is fresh in the memory of Bohemian-
America, and it is unnecessary to repeat that this great task
was accomplished with the greatest success.

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Denní Hlasatel, Apr. 21, 1912.

ELECTIONS IN THE ČESKA-AMERICKÁ TISKOVÁ KANCELÁŘ

The Česka-Americká Tisková Kancelář (Bohemian-American Press Bureau) held a meeting last Tuesday which concluded the third year of activities of this organization. The result of the elections, in which almost all the members participated, was that the present executive committee, consisting of Messrs. James F. Štěpina, Karel Beránek, R. Jaromír Pšenka, František Skála, and Fučík, were re-elected by a large majority. A more detailed report containing a summary of the Bureau's work during the past year will be issued to the press within a week.



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IV (Jewish)

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 14, 1912.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF IMMIGRANTS

It is generally known to our public that the Cesko-Americka Narodni Rada (Bohemian-American National Council) addressed an appeal to Congressman and chairman of the Appropriations Committee John F. Fitzgerald in favor of the bill introduced by the Bohemian Congressman Adolf J. Sabath, which provides for the establishment of a \$75,000 immigration station in Chicago. The purpose of this proposed station is principally one of human kindness; and when it is established, it will keep the immigrants under federal protection until the time when they arrive at their destination, or until they are taken care of by their friends. In this way their exploitation by sharpers and unscrupulous agents, as well as white slavers, will be prevented. The Cesko-Americka Narodni Rada, fully aware of the importance of such an institution for our incoming countrymen, has sent a letter to Congressman Fitzgerald urging him to support the request for the necessary appropriation. Congressman Fitzgerald replied a few days ago with a letter reading as follows:

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BOHEMIAN

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IV

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 14, 1912.

IV (Jewish)

"Mr. E. St. Vraz,

"Chairman of the Executive Committee, Cesko-Americka Narodni Rada,

"Chicago, Illinois.

"Dear Sir, I acknowledge herewith the receipt of your letter of April 1, 1912, concerning Bill H. R. 21220 which deals with the establishment of a federal immigration station in Chicago. I assure you that it will be my pleasure to give this matter all such consideration as it deserves.

"Sincerely yours, John F. Fitzgerald."

It should be mentioned that the branches of the Cesko-Americka Narodni Rada in many other cities in the United States have also addressed letters to the Appropriations Committee similar to the one sent from Chicago, and it is therefore to be hoped that Congressman Sabath's bill will soon be passed. It would not be amiss, however, if the Appropriations Committee would receive

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 14, 1912.

IV (Jewish)

additional appeals, particularly from the main offices of our benevolent societies.



Denní Hlasatel, Dec. 29, 1911.

SOKOL SLOVANSKÁ LÍPA
The Oldest Gymnastic Society in Chicago

Sokol Slovanská Lípa (Slavonic Linden) proudly calls itself the oldest sokol society in Chicago. The second Czech society, which was founded in Chicago in 1861, was named Slovanská Lípa. The first sokol society in Chicago was Tělocvičná Jednota Sokol which was organized in 1866 and merged with Slovanská Lípa in 1868. It became, so to speak, a sokol branch of Slovanská Lípa just as Lumir, organized in 1862, was its choral branch. In 1869, Slovanská Lípa built for itself a new hall on Taylor Street near Canal Street. It carried on in this way until 1871, at which time it was changed to a wholly gymnastic society which on July 6, 1892 merged with Sokol Česko-Americký (Bohemian-American Sokol), the second sokol society in Chicago, which also was organized in 1868. The united society then took the name Sokol Slovanská Lípa and chose as its headquarters the building of the Česko-Americký Sokol on De Koven Street



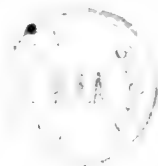
Denní Hlasatel, Dec. 29, 1911.

where it remains to this day and carries on successfully.

We felt that it was appropriate to publish this historical data in order to make it clear that Sokol Slovanská Lípa has the right to call itself the oldest sokol society in Chicago. Slovanská Lípa has been carrying on its beneficent work among the Bohemians of Chicago for fully fifty years and it has been forty years since the Society began its activities as an independent sokol society.

Its age calls for respect, and the more so when we consider the work which was done especially in the first beginnings of the Bohemian settlement in Chicago. Sokol Slovanská Lípa still has in its midst members who were active in the Society or in the Cesko-Americký Sokol over forty years ago, and has a large group of those who helped to bring about the merger of the old societies into the Sokol Slovanská Lípa, nineteen years ago.

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IV The meeting was called to order by the organizer Mr. Enrique Stanko

Vraz who announced that the majority of the members had sent excuses for their absence. The chair was then taken over by Mr. Karel Vopicka. Mr. Vraz announced that he had received many letters from Bohemia asking for information. These he either answered himself or turned them over to authorized members to answer. Because the secretary, Mr. R. Jaromir Isenka, did not come to the meeting his place was filled by Mr. Jindřich Ort. The secretary read a communication from the Ceska Národní Rada (Bohemian National Council) of Prague, in which that organization announces that in its meeting of October 12 Mr. Vraz had been unanimously appointed as its representative in Chicago. Mr. Vraz is an experienced reporter of the foreign department of the Bohemian National Council of Prague. He is the organizer and first president of the Bohemian-American National Council in Chicago.....

BOHEMIAN

Denni Mlasatel, Dec. 18, 1911.

MEETING OF THE CEJKO-AMERICAN NATIONAL COUNCIL



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BOHEMIAN

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Denní Hlasatel, Dec. 16, 1911.

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Several communications from Bohemia were then read requesting contributions for the Pařík monument in Třebenicé and for the

school in Myslivá. The communications were accepted and placed

on file. It was resolved that a special committee be appointed

to handle such communications and requests. However, the chairman left the matter in care of the organizer and the secretaries.

Mr. Vráz announced that in the course of his travels he worked to arouse the branches of the Bohemian-American National Council, but everywhere the opinion was expressed that Chicago must take the lead with its initiative.

Branches were organized in Manitowoc, Wisconsin; Racine, Wisconsin; Cleveland, Ohio; Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Omaha, Nebraska; St. Louis, Missouri; and other cities. Mr. Vráz, who will again very soon travel in the North and the South,



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BOHEMIAN

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Denní Hlasatel, Dec. 16, 1911.

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fact that the Czech language has been introduced in the high schools of other cities, indeed in some state universities.

Finally Professor Zmrhal announced that the Superintendent of Schools, Mrs. Ella Flagg-Young, is very favorable to our request and promised to give it all the aid possible. Professor Zmrhal recommended that the request be placed before the Board of Education in the form of a resolution without delay. The resolution will be printed and presented to the Board of Education on Monday or Tuesday. The whole matter was entrusted to the resolutions committee which will present the matter to Mrs. Flagg-Young. The committee is composed of Mmes. Štolf, Geringer, and Šustra, Messrs. Karel Vopička, James F. Štepina, Královec, and Triner.

It was also announced that Dr. Jaroslav E. S. Vojan is organizing the fine arts department of the National Council. This work has progressed



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BOHEMIAN

II D 10

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Denní Hlasatel, Dec. 16, 1911.

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satisfactorily and Dr. Vojan will continue to work for its realization. Mr. Vráz opened discussions on how it might be possible to bring about solidarity among our gymnasts, so that the coming Sokol excursion to Bohemia will be to the glory of the Czech name, universally and collectively harmonious; so that both Sokol camps might join in this excursion and in that way prove that there is no disunion among us, and that fraternity and solidarity reign here.

The Bohemian-American National Council, but chiefly, Mr. Vráz is to be, so far as is possible, the go-between in the matter. It was resolved that the organizer, Mr. Vráz, should do everything within his power to conciliate the two groups, so that they will participate jointly in the expedition; so that they may arrive in Bohemia as one body and in this way, at least upon this occasion, to set aside dissension.

The financial report could not be presented because all papers were not



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BOHEMIAN

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Denní Hlasatel, Dec. 16, 1911.

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IV The treasurer, Mr. Triner, wanted to resign because he is leaving the city, but his resignation was postponed until the annual meeting. Thirty dollars per month was allowed for the services of a private secretary for Mr. Vráz. With that the meeting adjourned.

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BOHEMIAN

II B 1 c (2)

II B 1 a

Denní Hlasatel, Dec. 11, 1911.

II B 2 f

I B 3 b

[THE NATIONAL SOCIALIST EDUCATIONAL CLUB
J. V. FRIČ HOLDS ENTERTAINMENT]

I C

IV

The National Socialist Educational Club J. V. Frič held its first entertainment yesterday afternoon and evening; the affair was a complete success. The public enjoyed a very beautifully arranged program. The arrangements committee, composed of Messrs. Doubek, Podlipský, Fiala, and Fordík, took care of all details in a fitting manner. The entertainment was arranged for a noble purpose, that is, for the support of the Liberal [Free-Thought] Schools, to which the net profit will be donated. In the instrumental and vocal numbers on the program appeared young talented performers, who, through their successful performances, ingratiated themselves with the audience and were rewarded by general recognition and thunderous applause.

The services of Dr. František Iška were engaged for the entertainment. He was to speak on the Liberal [Free-Thought] Schools, but because he was somewhat delayed as a result of performing funeral rites, and also, because he



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ROMANIAN

II B 1 c (2)

II B 1 a

Denní Vlasatel, Dec. 11, 1911.

II B 2 f

I B 3 b did not wish to delay the program, he curtailed his speech to some
I C extent. Doctor Iška briefly called attention to medieval education,
IV to the reforms made therein by the nation's great teacher, Jan Amos
Komenský, who was the original founder of the modern educational
methods, and the first to remove the compulsion, whereby children of tender
years were required to learn what the educational system of that period
ordered, with no regard as to whether or not the child was capable of under-
standing all that it was forced to learn.

Today's schools, which are to educate a capable youth, nationally enlightened
and trained for practical life, are far in advance. Children receive a good
education in schools, freely organized and managed in a liberal atmosphere
where, to be sure, they are reminded of their origin and maternal language.
The speaker called attention to our apparent neglect of our liberal schools,
to their mismanagement, and the inadequacy of the teaching staff. Of course
it would be vain for us to seek zealous workers for the present-day schools
among those who have criticized our schools from the day of their organization.



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BOHEMIAN

II B 1 c (2)

II B 1 a

Denní Hlasatel, Dec. 11, 1911.

II B 2 f

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These persons, who criticize our schools, cannot contribute to the improvement of the schools and in this way they are only ridiculing the unappreciated work of those first pioneers of our liberal schools. Instead of criticizing, they could go to work and in that way speed up the progress of the liberal schools where children are now learning our beautiful mother tongue. The contention that children in America do not have to be able to speak Czech and that it is unnecessary because here they must speak English, should cease. How sad it is when parents, who during the youthful years of their children have done for them everything they thought would be beneficial and have themselves helped them to gain security and in their own old age have retired to rest peacefully in the midst of their matured children with whom it is difficult for them to converse because the children very often do not understand them, because they do not know the Czech language. It is always very good when a child, in addition to the language of the country, knows the language of its parents. For that reason parents should send their children to Czech liberal schools so that they may become good Czech-Americans and learn to respect our valiant



III B 2

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BOHEMIAN

II D 1 c (2)

II B 1 a

Denní Hlasatel, Dec. 11, 1911.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

II B 2 f

I B 3 b nation, which in former times stood in the forefront of all others.

I C

IV For these reasons, we must not criticize old faults, but must always cheerfully contribute toward the improvement of the rearing and education of the children in our liberal schools. Doctor Iška's speech was warmly applauded. It should be added that the Czech national dances, performed under the direction of Mr. Rudolph Bubeníček, were very beautiful. The program was completed by the playing of our national songs by the band. Following the conclusion of the program, there ensued an informal dance.

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Nov. 12, 1911.

NEW MEMBERS OF THE BOHEMIAN-AMERICAN PRESS BUREAU

The Česko-Americká Tisková Kancelář (Bohemian-American Press Bureau), through its executive committee secretary, recently sent letters inviting individuals of various Bohemian-American communities to become members of the Bureau. The dues of an active member are twenty-five dollars a year.

The Bohemian-American Press Bureau, in the course of its two years existence, has proven the irrepressibility of that institution, because achievements such as the census action, the million-cent collection for the scholastic association in the old homeland, which brought so much honor to Bohemian-America, the action against Count Apponyi, which called the attention of the American press to the American Czechs, and the coming lecture tour of American universities by Dr. František Frank Luetzow, are of the kind which it is simply impossible to carry through without some special permanent institution. Every newspaper, every society has its own field of activity, and they are absolutely



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BOHEMIAN

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Denní Hlasatel, Nov. 12, 1911.

III H

unable to undertake such tasks. All those who did not receive letters, and who are willing to contribute to the maintenance of the Bureau, should remit their dues to the treasurer, Mr. F. J. Skala, 966 West 18th Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Other new members whose applications were received this week are: Messrs. Bohuš Hák, John Karel, who is president of the American State Bank; Cyril Fiala, proprietor of Little Bohemia; and John Pech, chairman of the National Grand Lodge of the Cesko-Slovanske Podporujici Spolky (Czecho-Slavonic Benevolent Societies). All of these applications are from Chicago.



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II A 3 b

BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Oct. 30, 1911.

ENTERTAINMENT FOR JAN KUBELIK IN LIBUŠE HALL

Last night the Česká Peseda (Bohemian Club) gave an entertainment in honor of the great violin virtuoso, Jan Kubelik, and his accompanist, Mr. Švaba. The affair took place in the upper hall of Libuše Hall on Twelfth Street. Many ladies and gentlemen were present to greet the artist. There was a program of vocal music. Mr. Kovak, of Manistee, Michigan, a distinguished basso, was the soloist of the evening. Mr. Kubelik personally expressed his pleasure and praised Mr. Kovak's work. He paid the strictest attention to all numbers on the program and was not grudging in his applause. In the society of his acquaintances, Mr. Kubelik heartily enjoyed the evening till late at night. It is to be regretted that the upper rooms of Libuše Hall were almost too small to accommodate the many guests. The main hall is under contract to a dance club and for that reason it was not available.



WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III B 2

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Přítel, Oct. 30, 1911.

After the conclusion of his concerts here, Mr. Rubelik will continue further west. His tour ends on the Pacific coast.

We hope, however, that this will not be his last tour.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 29, 1911.

BOHEMIAN CHARITABLE ASSOCIATION

The regular monthly meeting of the directors of the Bohemian Charitable Association was held at eight P. M. on Friday evening. The meeting was presided over by the chairman, Judge Joseph Uhlik. The secretary, Mr. Fuerst, read the minutes of the directors' meeting of October 6. The minutes were approved as corrected. Then followed the reading of communications. Miss Barbora Šeffl sent a check for \$27, the profits from a card party. The communication was accepted, and it was decided to send Miss Šeffl a letter of thanks. The Printing Trades Central Union also remits a contribution of one dollar.

A letter was received from the theatrical club, Jiřidich Lošna, in which they excuse themselves because they did not know that they should have the sanction of the Bohemian Charitable Association in order to give a performance for the benefit of the Association. The performance given was not a success financially, but the players took up a collection among themselves which yielded two dollars, which amount they enclosed. The communication was accepted, and it was resolved to thank the Club for its efforts. Once before, it was suggested to societies

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 29, 1911.

which desired to give entertainments, whether they be theatrical performances, concerts, or other forms of entertainment for the benefit of the Bohemian Charitable Association that they should consult with the directors of the Association before making final plans, because it sometimes happens that such humanitarian affairs as sponsored by the Bohemian Charitable Association are harmed more than they are benefited. It would be advantageous and more purposeful if our societies would take into consideration the good work previously done by the Bohemian Charitable Association, and would not arrange individual small theatricals and entertainments, but would jointly support the Association's own dances and entertainments. This would, no doubt, be of more benefit morally and financially.

The report of the committees was read by the financial secretary, Mr. Turek, and showed disbursements for various office needs, and for the purchase of medicines etc., in the amount of \$66.37. The report was approved. The report of the dance committee was read by Mr. Petru, who reported that fourteen thousand tickets and invitations to the affair were distributed. . . . Receipts for the month amounted to \$43.50.

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II B 2 a (2)

II B 3


BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 24, 1911.

COMPETITIONS AND CONVENTION OF THE
FÜGNER-TYRŠ GYMNASTIC GROUP
The Fügner-Tyrš Group Wants to Withdraw
From the Czech Sokol Community and
Publish Its Own Journal

The gymnastic competitions and the convention of the Fügner-Tyrš Gymnastic Group began yesterday in the park of the Pilsen Brewery at 26th Street and Albany Avenue.

The contests among the gymnasts proceeded from 7 o'clock in the morning and were witnessed by many guests and delegates to the convention which however did not begin until late in the afternoon. Contests were held on all the apparatus, broad jump, high jump, running etc., and both the advanced and junior departments participated. Outside of Chicago the following societies were represented: Mladočech from Detroit; Gymnastic Society from Coal City and Palacký from Detroit.



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BOHEMIAN

II B 2 d (2)

II B 3


Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 24, 1911.

Contestants participating in these competitions are:

Sokol Doležal, president of the Miroslav Tyrš Sokol Group, in the presence of the delegates brought the convention to order at about four o'clock in the afternoon with a suitable address. Mr. Joseph Cermak, for the National Sokol Union, thanked the convention for the invitation. Elections were then held and Sokol Doležal was elected chairman of the convention; Sokol Mejda, vice chairman; Sokol Ditrt, secretary; Sokol Martinek, assistant secretary.

Sokol Treska, from Sokol Palacky of Detroit, introduced various motions for the amendment of the bylaws. It was resolved that local delegates should be allowed to represent only one out-of-town society.

A motion was made that the Fuegner-Tyrš Group should withdraw from the Czech Sokol Community, because there are no advantages derived therefrom, indeed, all the resources of the Group are exhausted and its existence threatened.



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BOHEMIAN

II B 2 d (2)

II B 3

Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 24, 1911.

Sokol Ditrt spoke against the motion, saying that it was not possible to expect much in such a short time and protesting against all such motions. The debate was participated in by other delegates.

In the course of the debate concerning withdrawal from the Sokol Community, the journal Stráž Sokola (Sokol Sentinel) was mentioned and the complaint registered that the journal costs too much. The question as to whether or not it would be more advantageous to return to the old system and again publish a journal for the Fugner-Tyrš Group, because the Stráž Sokola dedicates very little attention to the Group, was debated. A committee was then elected which is to investigate whether or not a separate journal should be published for the Groups.

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The convention was adjourned at six o'clock in the evening and will reconvene today.



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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 18, 1911.

FESTIVE MEETING OF THE UNITED KAREL HAVLIČEK AND
M. TYRŠ SOKOL SOCIETIES

Last night the United Karel Havliček and M. Tyrš Sokol Societies held their meeting in the Sokol Tyrš Hall, Sawyer Avenue and 25th Street. The meeting was called to order by the president of Sokol Havliček, after which the following agreement made between the two societies was read:

"In accordance with the agreement previously made, Telocvičná Jednota Sokol Karel Havliček (Gymnastic Society Sokol Karel Havliček) and Telocvičná Jednota Sokol Miroslav Tyrš (Gymnastic Society Sokol Miroslav Tyrš) unite into one society.

"From this day forward, the activities of these societies will be carried on under the name 'Sokol Havliček-Tyrš'.



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Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 18, 1911.

"The construction of the gymnasium begun by Sokol Karel Havlicek will be completed under the charter as issued to that organization; however, the cornerstone and the inscription upon the building will carry the name of the newly created organization.

"The [title to the] building will be transferred to the new organization and a new charter will be applied for after the joint meeting in December by which time construction work should be completed.

"Meetings of the new society will be held as follows: on the first Wednesday of the month in Soukup's Hall, on Sawyer Avenue and 25th Street; on the third Thursday of the month in Matoušek's Place, at 30th Street and Trumbull Avenue. Gymnastic training will be continued in both halls under the supervision of the present instructors.

"Officers: From the former Sokol Karel Havliček Society, the president,



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BOHEMIAN

II D 6

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Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 18, 1911.

III E

the secretary, and the financial secretary will remain in office in the new organization; the following officers will resign: vice-president, treasurer, and instructor. The places of the officers who resign will be taken by members elected from the ranks of the former Sokol Miroslav Tyrš Society.

"The present building committee will be augmented by five members selected from the membership of the former Sokol Miroslav Tyrš.

"Gymnastic meetings: Meetings will be joint meetings of both organizations.

"The color sergeants will both remain.....

"A new set of books will be started for the new organization.

"The property of both of the former organizations will be sold to the



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BOHEMIAN

II D 6

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III E

Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 18, 1911.

officials of the new organization and the cash assets of the former Sokol Miroslav Tyrš Society will be turned over to the building committee to add to the building funds.

"Entertainment Committee: The committees of both former organizations will unite into one.

"The drum and bugle corps of both societies will be combined into one. The order of meetings, the drills, the officers of the society, and the business management will remain in force until the society moves into its new quarters.

"Women's Division: If they have not already united, the women members are given one month's time in which to do so.

"Signed in Chicago, this seventeenth day of September, 1911.



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BOHEMIAN

II D 6

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Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 18, 1911.

"For Tel. Jed. Sokol Karel Havliček:

František Vlach, president,
Fr. Martinek, secretary.

"For Tel. Jed. Sokol Miroslav Tyrš:

Vaclav Mejda, president,
Frank Kratochvil, secretary."

Following the reading of this agreement, the president of Sokol Miroslav Tyrš spoke. Mr. Doležal spoke for the Fugner-Tyrš Group; Mr. Popelka spoke for Sokol Slavoj; followed by the presiding officer, Mr. Vlach.

The next order of business was the reports of officers and the tendering of resignations which were accepted. Then followed the election of officers which resulted as follows: Frank Vlach, president; Vaclav Mejda, vice-



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BOHEMIAN

II D 6

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Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 18, 1911.

president; Frank Martinek, secretary; Frank Danec, treasurer; R. Zacek, physical director; Messrs. Joseph Culek, Joseph Koza, F. Drnec, F. Cibulka, members of the board of directors. The business of the meeting having been finished, an informal entertainment then followed.



Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 21, 1911.

SOKOL ROZVOJ INDUCTED INTO THE NATIONAL SOKOL UNION

A memorable celebration was held Saturday on the spacious premises of Atlas Park, near the Bohemian National Cemetery. The newly created group Sôkol Rozvoj was inducted into the National Sokol Union in a festive manner. This energetic group, though organized only a short time ago, places itself along side the other groups belonging to the National Unity and will surely be an important participant in the life of our countrymen settled in Irving Park..... The celebration was attended by a sigantic crowd and the financial and moral success exceeded all expectations of the arrangements committee. We are sure that Sokol Rozvoj will soon be heard from again and that it will play an honorable role in all national undertakings.



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I C (German)

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 21, 1911.

BIG MANIFESTATION BY THE BOHEMIAN CATHOLIC
ALLIANCE OF THE ARCH-DIOCESE OF CHICAGO

The meeting held by the Bohemian Catholic Alliance in the Bohemian-American Hall succeeded remarkably. The meeting was begun with Mr. Joseph Pech's orchestra playing an overture. After this the meeting was called to order by the president of the Alliance Dr. Vaclav Chvatal.

Mr. Jan Straka was the next speaker. He reviewed in detail the history of the past ten years of the Bohemian Catholic Alliance of America. He mentioned the convention of the Alliance held in St. Louis ten years ago, the difficulties which arose, and the final realization of the Alliance idea a year ago.

Following this the choir of St. Procopius community, under the direction of Mr. A. Petru, sang "Zpevy Lidu Ceskeho" (Songs of the Bohemian People).

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BOHEMIAN

I C (German)

II D 1

Denni Hlasatel, June 21, 1911.

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I C Another speaker, for the Federation of Catholic Societies in the United States, was Thomas Cannon, Grand Chief Ranger of the Catholic Foresters. He greeted the Alliance, in the name of the Federation and explained briefly the merits of the Federation and its task of the future. The recess was filled in with the band playing an overture after which, in the same sense, former Judge Girten spoke for the Federation of German Societies (Central Verein), of the United States. The Right Reverend Bishop J. J. Koudelka, of Cleveland, Ohio, was the principal speaker for the Alliance. At the conclusion of his address the band played "Kde domov muj," which everyone sang.

That the local Catholic world is giving the Alliance a great deal of attention was evident from the number of visitors present at the meeting.



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Denni Masatel, June 18, 1911.

FROM THE MINUTES OF THE ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE
OF THE NATIONAL SOKOL UNITY

A meeting was held yesterday by the entertainment committee, of the National Sokol Unity, which is in charge of arrangements for the grand joint picnic and drill exhibition to be held on July 2, at Liverview Park. The meeting was called to order by the chairman of the committee Mr. Peter Churan. Delegates present were from Sokol Milson; Sokol Cechie; Sokol Slovanska Lipa; Sokol Chicago; Sokol Praha; Sokol Tator; Sokol Vlast'; Sokol Oak Park; Cesko-Amerikansky Sokol.

The first order of business was the selection of various committees after which the minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved, except for a few minor corrections. Mr. Joseph A. Paul announced for the publicity committee that through the mediation of Sokol Mr. Kolacek, chairman of the West Parks Commission, the committee was able to secure

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Blasatel, June 19, 1911.

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the services of Governor Deneen as speaker for the occasion and permission was given to use the Governor's name in the advertizing matter. Mr. Paul has obtained a permit for the parade and its assembly on Humbolt Boulevard and Western Avenue.

The program, which will contain eighty pages, will be ready next Sunday. The publicity committee took care of many other small matters. The publicity committee was authorized to procure postal cards to circularize the membership.

Mr. Paul announced that the management of the amusement park agreed to permit drilling for a period of four hours only. The drilling exhibition will take place in the motorcycle arena which can accommodate 60,000 persons. It was also decided that the sokols themselves should see to it that the field is in good shape and that the various refreshments be ordered as soon as possible.



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Denni Khasatel, June 19, 1911.

The publicity committee was charged with seeing to it that announcements are placed in all newspapers as soon as possible. In addition to Frousek's Band, the bugle and drum corps of various societies will participate. The committee will meet again next Sunday in Linsen Hall.



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Denni Hlasatel, June 9, 1911.



BOHEMIAN

UNITED SOCIETIES

The first regular monthly meeting of the executive committee of the United Societies, which was elected at the last convention, was held in the Bismarck Hotel last night. Seventy-five of the ninety members were present.

The first order of business was the election of officers, which resulted as follows: Charles H. Kellermann, president; Anton J. Cermak, secretary; Herman J. Bauler, treasurer; C. F. Pettkoske, financial secretary; A. Landa, guard; Leopold Neumann, organizer, John A. Cervenka and Emil Tehlar, vice-presidents. The following named compatriots are on the committee for political activity: Joseph Z. Uhlir (chairman of the committee) J. A. Cervenka, J. A. Smejkal, Anton J. Cermak, Cyril R. Jandus; on the organization committee, among others are: Joseph Ringl and L. M. Novak; on the committee for legal matters are the following Bohemians: C. R. Jandus, (chairman of the committee) Fred Svoboda, and Joseph Stastny. It was resolved that the committee on political activities, and the executive committee officers, should decide whether or not the United Societies should take a definite attitude toward the judicial elections

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in November. It was asserted that sixty of the present seventy aldermen are in agreement with the principles of the United Societies. Special attention will be given the primary election next Spring.



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Denni Khasatel, June 2, 1911.

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THE BOHEMIAN-AMERICAN NATIONAL COUNCIL

II D 10

Important Plans For Beginning of Positive Work in
The Field of Enlightenment and in The Immigration
Department

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The Bohemian-American National Council, which up to now centered almost all of its activities upon its organization, is gradually taking on the shape of a finished body, which, by its form, indicates what purpose it will serve. In the last meeting of the Bohemian-American National Council, held in Libuse hall on 12th and Robey Streets last Tuesday evening, the executive committee approved several important plans for the beginning of activities. These will surely be accepted by the entire patriotically inclined Bohemian public with enthusiasm.

The meeting was brought to order by Mr. E. St. Vraz, the organizer, and chairman of the Bohemian-American National Council. He welcomed the members present,

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and announced that during the sixty days since the organization of this advisory national council, much work had been done. The organization of the body had almost been completed, and activities will gradually commence. Mr. Vraz, in his opening speech, spoke a few heartfelt words to those present. He made no secret of the fact that during the work of organization he experienced both pleasure and disappointment, because he found people enthusiastic about the cause, and also people who were cool toward it, or even unfriendly, who criticized and destroyed everything.

"We want to work in the field of evolution, and not revolution," said Mr. Vraz. "We want to do a certain piece of work, and the fatherland looks to us with expectancy. We counted on the Sokols, but up to now, they do not want to understand our idea, although we were depending a great deal on their cooperation. It is fear, perhaps, that we might try to dictate to the Sokols, but that is a groundless fear, because we are servants wishing to take upon ourselves a part of the burden. Our aims are beautiful, but thus far enthusiasm is not so general as we had hoped. It seems to me that I was somewhat mistaken in the patriotism



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of American-Bohemians."

Whereas it is not possible immediately to commence activity in all departments of the Bohemian-American National Council, the organizer proposed that activity be started first of all in the field of enlightenment among the young people, and in immigration matters. Professor Jar. J. Zmrhal, secretary of the department of enlightenment, moved that in this respect work be commenced immediately from the very beginning, gradually and surely. First, it is necessary for Americans to learn the truth about us, for there are very few Americans who are acquainted with the Bohemians, or the real facts about them. Work should begin with the maturing American youth. A selection of stereopticon slides and lectures should be provided in the public schools. Professor Zmrhal reasoned that the early impressions made in the youth are retained in their minds longest, and in view of the fact that we have about 250,000 school children in Chicago, acquaintance with the Bohemians would spread very rapidly through the younger generation. If then, the same method is used in other cities throughout America, in a few years Americans will have an entirely different conception about us than they now have.

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Further Professor Zmrhal recommended seeing to it that books, written in an interesting manner, containing fragments of Bohemian history, old Bohemian stories, are provided. Books of a similar kind dealing with all sorts of nationalities are provided for the public schools. There are many of them, but there is not one among them dealing with anything Bohemian. It would be best to translate some of the best Bohemian books on history and mythology, and see to it that they are put on the school supplementary reading list, which would not be a matter impossible of accomplishment.

Further ~~something~~ is to be done for the immigrants. Many countrymen are moving here, who, being unfamiliar with local conditions, are becoming the victims of their own ignorance, and are taken advantage of by unconscionable people. It would be good to provide an information book about local conditions, containing important laws and other information.

He also called attention to an altogether new field of activity, which, as he says, is overgrown with vegetation and grass, because nothing has thus far been



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done upon it. He refers to the good translation of Bohemian literature into English. Thus far, we have nothing translated into English. Between Bohemia and America, is an immeasurable flood of Germanism, so that it is difficult to receive anything. For example: we see that it took years before "Prodana Nevesta" (The Bartered Bride) reached the American stage.

Also it should be endeavored to have the Bohemian language taught not only at the University, but at the high schools also. At the University, all that is needed is a request from Bohemian students. Today, for example, there are twenty Bohemian students at the University of Illinois, who would be furnished a professor of the Bohemian language if they desired it, but not a single one of them is interested in it. After Bohemian has been introduced at the University, it will be easily introduced into the high schools.

These proposals were discussed and approved in the original sense, because they were found to be practical and enlightening by all members. The immigration department will now work for their actual realization.



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In regard to the stereopticon pictures, Mr. Vraz announced that it was difficult to obtain good Bohemian stereopticon pictures, because he is making a collection with great difficulty, having the aid of the best artists, still it will be a long time before he has it complete for his lectures. It was finally decided that Mr. Vraz, at the conclusion of his lectures, would loan them for the purposes of the schools.

During the debate about Bohemian in the high schools, it was pointed out that the Poles have succeeded in having their language introduced as a study in the high schools. Mr. Kralovec, a member of the school board, was asked what per cent of Polish students attend high schools. He said that as yet there were no statistics available in that respect, but that he is informed from reliable sources that there is a very small number of Polish students represented in the high schools. The Bohemian students far outnumber them. In this matter, nothing can be done this year, but there is hope that the Bohemian language can be introduced in the high schools. Some societies of other nationalities have already requested the introduction of their languages as study courses in the high schools, but none

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of the Bohemian societies has made such a request as yet. On the motion of Mr. Vraz, a committee of three members was elected to work in behalf of this matter. The committee was made up of Messrs. Kralovec, Stepina, and Professor Zmrhal.

A motion by Mr. Stepina was then approved. The motion refers to the purchase of all Bohemian books by the Public Library so that we will be represented there as are other nationalities, because we are entitled to such representation, and it will be given to us, if we request it.

A communication from the Karel Havlicek Borovsky Monument Association was then read in which the Bohemian-American National Council is asked to accept the sponsorship of the unveiling festivities, or at least to cooperate. The communication was accepted, and Mr. Vraz, was elected as the representative. At the same time, a communication from the Association for a sane Fourth of July celebration was accepted, and Mr. Vraz, was elected to represent the Bohemian-American National Council.





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An agitation committee for the Havlicek festival was elected, and its members are Messrs. Vraz, Vopicka, Dr. Radesinsky, Ort, Kosar, and Professor Zmrhal.

It was decided that the information committee should work for the establishment of a Bohemian immigrant museum. The chairman and members of the various departments of the Bohemian-American National Council were then named. However, that work was not finished, therefore, it is to be discussed again at the next meeting.

In the meantime, it will be sufficient if the Committee for Enlightenment, the Committee for Youth, and the Committee on Immigration, work on the above noted plans, because the work they have in charge is certainly great and far reaching. The rest of the committees will start activities as soon as they have been appointed, and as soon as financial means indicate that the Council should develop its activities in full.

The chief concern is the financial means, which are necessary for the work to be

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carried on. For that reason, it is necessary that societies and individuals apply for membership in the Bohemian-American National Council, and support it, both morally and materially.

Every Bohemian society, which deposits a registration fee of five dollars and agrees to pay two dollars a year, will have the right to send its delegate to the Bohemian-American National Council.

Societies wishing to be represented by their Grand Lodges or Groups will leave the selection of the representative up to the central body.

Any compatriot who is proposed by three members of the Executive Committee, and subsequently accepted by the whole committee, may become an active member of the Bohemian-American National Council. The dues of such members are voluntary as to amount, except as to a minimum, which is five dollars a year. This also applies to trustees residing outside of Chicago.



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Contributing members are also accepted in the Bohemian-American National Council. Any compatriot, who is willing to support the Council, and pay at least two dollars a year, may become a contributing member.

Although contributing members have no voice, they are entitled to attend all mass meetings, and national celebrations given by the Bohemian-American National Council.

Registration, membership dues, and voluntary contributions should be sent to the treasurer of the Bohemian-American National Council, Mr. Joseph Triner, 1333 South Ashland Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

In view of the grand endeavors, and the development of welfare activities of the Bohemian-American National Council, it is desirable that every patriotically inclined Bohemian should become a co-worker and contribute his marc toward the work.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 1, 1911.

A PROCLAMATION TO THE BOHEMIAN
PEOPLE



Dear Compatriots:

A wide, dangerous, and often destructive, ocean separates us from our brothers and sisters in the old country. Still we are close to each other.

We are united by that which does not succumb to the laws of remoteness, space, or time.

In the historic places, where the noble soul, our beloved Jan Hus, the master, preached zealously, stands the house of Vojta Naprstek, on which is inscribed: "What the heart unites, the ocean cannot divide!"

Just as we are separated from our old country by unbounded seas, so here, we, who sought and found a new country, are separated by great distances, plains,

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Denni Hlasatel, June 1, 1911.

and mountains. But it is not only geographical distances which separate us, but the variety of occupations, surroundings, and personal interests.

We are still one. We developed from one, one Bohemian heart unites us, the Bohemian spirit, the origin dating back thousands of years of our beloved Bohemian nation, our Bohemian blood wantonly shed and destroyed, and still ever being re-born and rejuvenated to a better life.

To all of you, descendants of Bohemian blood, who are separated from us by distance, but never in the heart, we call: Come and be with us on the day which, through the display of the united strength of our people here in this strange land, will be a significant Slavonic holiday. Come to honor the modest parents of a modest son, a genuine democrat, the enlightened fighter, our Karel Havlicek Borovsky.

Karel Havlicek has a monument in Bohemian history more durable than stone or



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metal, because the people have inscribed him into their hearts, and the nation realized a great loss in the Brixen martyr.

A group of enthusiastic Bohemian-American patriots of Chicago, who were joined by the general Bohemian public, erected a monument to this remarkable patriot. This, with the whole Bohemian-American branch, and American fellow-citizens participating, will be unveiled on July 30, in one of the beautiful parks near the heart of Bohemian life in Chicago.

We glorify this remarkable patriot in the spirit of his work for the Bohemian people, and for that reason we want not only to remember his merits, but to draw closer with those who want to contribute and work with us, so that our people may continue to live, create, and excel in America. Thus, best will we honor the memory of this exemplary Bohemian patriot.

All of you who come to celebrate with us will be our guests. Let the motto



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in all places where the Bohemian tongue is heard be: "July 30 is Havlicek's festive day throughout Bohemian-America."

With sincere best wishes, for the Karel Havlicek Borovsky Monument Association, and for the Bohemian-American National Council.

E. St. Vraz.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 30, 1911.

MEETING OF THE BOHEMIAN-AMERICAN NATIONAL COUNCIL

A meeting was held last night in Libuse hall on 12th and Robey Streets, by the Bohemian-American National Council, in which many important subjects were discussed. At the meeting proof was given that this deliberative body has performed a notable piece of work since its organization, and is now starting a broader national activity. A detailed report of the meeting will be brought in next Thursday's issue.

Denni Hlasatel, May 30, 1911.

THE HAVLICEK MONUMENT

The Memorial Box Placed Into The Pedestal Of The Havlicek Monument
In Douglas Park

A quiet, but significant, ceremony was held yesterday morning in Douglas Park at the monument of Karel Havlicek Borovsky. It was the ceremony of placing the memorial box into the pedestal of the monument to this great patriot.

At 9 A.M., the erection committee and the architect gathered before the monument, also Messrs. Sedlacek, Polivka, and Benes. The chairman of the West Parks Commissioners, Mr. William Kolacek, was also present. Each of them spoke a few ardent, patriotic words. Then the box containing copies of various books and publications (list given) was placed into the pedestal, and the members of the erection committee placed the first trowel of mortar on it. The entire group was then photographed, and the ceremony ended.



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Denni Hlasatel, May 29, 1911.

EXHIBITION DRILL AND FESTIVE UNVEILING OF COLORS IN PILSEN PARK

Yesterday was a festive day for Sokol Slavsky. This active society, with other sokol societies participating, and many of its friends attending, unveiled its new banner. The ceremonies took place upon the occasion of an exhibition drill, in which the stalwart sons and daughters of Fuegner and Tyrs, displayed their physical maturity, which merit the fullest recognition and admiration of all. It was a real pleasure to look upon the faultlessly spread out ranks of sprightly sokols, both young and old pupils. Faultlessly, they performed the intricate physical culture exercises, and drills with clubs, rings, and wands. Everything was performed as smoothly and harmoniously as clockwork. It is a pity that shortly after the commencement of the exercises, a storm set in, and the sokols were forced to retire to the pavilion to finish the drill.

The Sokols met shortly before 1 P.M. yesterday in their headquarters where a column was formed, and in a short time the journey to Pilsen Park was

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undertaken. At the head of the parade was Mr. V. Husa's band, followed by the Sokol Slavsky color-guard, carrying the old and the new banner, the Sokol Tyrs and Sokol Slavoj color-guards. Then followed the women members of Sokol Tyrs, Slavoj and Slavsky. Following them, marched the Sokol Drum and Bugle Corps. At last, came the Sokol Tyrs, Sokol Slavoj, Sokol Cesko-Narodni Pokrok, Sokol Komensky and Sokol Slavsky. Sokols in civilian dress brought up the rear. The pupils had gone to the celebration grounds in advance.

The unveiling of the colors took place immediately on arrival at the park. The new banner is a gift to the Sokol Slavoj, from its womens' branch. It is the second such banner donated by the women sokols, and is decorated on one side with the American colors, and on the opposite side with Bohemian colors. Immediately upon arrival at the pavilion, Mrs. Anna Raydlo, the sponsor of the flag, appeared on the stage, and with a suitable prologue, delivered the flag to president of Sokol Slavsky, Mr. Anton Dolezal. He expressed the thanks of the organization for the gift. The secretary, Mr.

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Josef Dittert, then spoke on equality, freedom, and brotherhood.

Next, the band played the hymn, "Kde Domov Muj?" (Where is my Home?) after which, Mrs. Kostlan recited the poem, "Pod Novym Praporem," (Under the New Flag), written by Sokol Mr. Jaroslav Kosar. This poem was written especially for Sokol Slavsky, and appears in its motto: "V pred a Nikdy Zpet." (Ever forward and never retreat). Following the recitation, the band played the hymn, "Hej Slovane" (Hey Slovane), and when the president delivered the flag to Sokol Mr. Prevratil, who pledged himself to guard it, the ceremonies were ended with a medley of Bohemian songs played by the band.

Following an intermission of about an hour, the exercises were then held under the direction of Sokols Messrs. Rayman and Pondelicek. These exercises were crowned with success as has been mentioned above, and the members are to be congratulated.

The exercises having been completed, a heartfelt sokol jollification was indulged

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Denni Hlasatel, May 29, 1911.

in which lasted after 10 P.M

The Gymnastic Society, Sokol Slavsky, which last year celebrated its twentieth anniversary, was organized in 1890, and now has two hundred eighty-six members, whereas the womens' branch of Sokol Slavsky has about one hundred fifty members.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 24, 1911.

MEETING OF THE KAREL HAVLICEK BOROVSKY MONUMENT ASSOCIATION

A meeting was held yesterday in Mr. Melky's hall, by the Karel Havlicek Borovsky Monument Association. The chairman, Mr. Sedlacek, brought the meeting to order, and after the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting, communications received were announced. The secretary announced that the communications really belonged to the Arrangements Committee, and for that reason he would not stop to read them. The National Bohemian Council of Prague recommends that Editor Karel Stanislav Sokol be the speaker for the occasion. Mr. Sokol is willing to appear, providing he is furnished transportation. On the motion of Mr. Glaser, the communication was referred to the committee. Mr. St. Vraz read a proclamation to Bohemian people in the old country, inviting them to participate in the celebration. All of the representatives signed a memorial paper, which will be deposited within the pedestal of the monument. It was resolved that well-known Bohemian writers be requested to make literary contributions for the memorial book. Messrs. Vraz and Zmrhal have promised to send their contributions.

Vice-chairman Mr. Polivka complains that the representatives of newspapers are



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Denni Hlasatel, May 24, 1911.

not attending meetings of the association. This, of course, does not apply to Denni Hlasatel, which sends representatives to all important occasions. A motion that the lettering on the monument be made more distinct was referred to the committee.

Regarding the program for Sunday, the Arrangements Committee decided that only a concert be given, followed by an informal entertainment.

Receipts at this meeting were: Union Wholesale Liquor Company, \$25.00; Mr. James F. Stepina, \$25.00; Dr. William Semerak, \$5.00; Mr. Horacek, \$5.00.

Disbursements: National Printing Company, \$3.50; Heller & Company, \$3,000, as part payment for the monument foundation.

The next meeting will take place the second Wednesday in June.

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Denni Hlasatel, May 22, 1911.

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SLOVANSKA LIPA

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A Brief Summary of the History of an Old Sokol
Society

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Toward the end of the year 1901, Sokol Slovanska Lipa was on the decline, and it was thought that this society would vanish entirely. The reason for this was that Bohemians were rapidly leaving DeKoven Street, and seeking a new center for themselves in Bohemian California, on 18th Street. The reasons which lead to the disintegration of the Slovanska Lipa are diverse.

The chief reason was that the members were not allowed to cultivate athletics, although the majority endeavored to do so. To this, however, the president of the society, Mr. Vaclav Zahrobsy, the commander, Mr. Flor. Holek, and other older members, did not want to agree. The result of this was that the membership began to leave the Slovanska Lipa and join other societies. Because Slovanska Lipa did not have enough members, training was discontinued.

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Denni Hlasatel, May 22, 1911.

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and no younger members were accepted. The homes on DeKoven Street which were abandoned by the Bohemians, were occupied by Italians, who live there to this date. Time went fast, and little by little Slovanska Lipa would have been forgotten.

However, being moved by an inward instinct, the former leaders of Slovanska Lipa began work to again revive it. They succeeded, after several meetings in acquiring a young membership, and a new instructor, Mr. Joseph Petr, was engaged, who again brought everything back to the old order, after a dormant period of eight years.

Mr. Petr is instructing eight adult members, six members over fourteen years of age, and twenty-five female sokols. Slovanska Lipa now has a total of 190 members. It is progressing forward with a will, and sponsors entertainments and educational lectures. This society is again working with new strength and vigor toward the indicated goal. A brief review of the history of Slovanska Lipa, which we bring here, will surely interest every reader of



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Denni Hlasatel, May 22, 1911.

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II D 2 Sokol Slovanska Lipa From 1865 to 1870

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Sokol Slovanska Lipa, otherwise formerly called "Jednota" (Unity), was created from "Cesko-Americky Sokol" (Bohemian-American Sokol). Sokol also was a branch of this unity, and used the insignia and attire of the original Sokol of Prague. Because of diverse opinions about attire and gymnastic matters, part of the society organized into an independent society, Cesko-Americky Sokol, after which all such societies had their own administrations. May 5, 1868 was the day of dissolution. The origin of the first society of the Slovanska Lipa cannot be given definitely for in the oldest minute books available, those of March 2, 1865, the officers of the society already had been elected.

At that time, the societies were regularly managed, and books kept. Sick benefits were being paid and records of receipts, disbursements, and minutes of meetings kept. Libraries were established and books loaned.



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From observation, it appears that each branch belonging to the unity had its own management and library. The president of the society communicated a password to each member, without which the member was not permitted to attend the meeting of the Slovanska Lipa.

It is also remembered that the Bohemian school at that time was managed by four members, and the school children were accepted for training. Bohemian plays were given, such as "chytrousek," "Prazsky, Flamendr" and others. On the day when President Abraham Lincoln was assassinated, merriment and training was postponed, and preparation begun for the attendance of Slovanska Lipa at the funeral. On April 17, 1865, the Bohemian public was invited to a general gathering in the hall of Slovanska Lipa, so as to collectively express their grief over the loss of the President. Bohemian girls were requested to decorate the hall in a suitable manner.

With the arrival of a more educated class of Bohemians in America, the member-

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Denni Mlasatel, May 22, 1911.

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II B 2 f ship of Slovanska Lipa increased visibly. Additional books were

II B 2 a bought, and a library established, which was complete for that

II D 2 period. Public gymnastic exhibitions were given, and evening

II B 3 dances were given in a hall especially rented for the purpose.

The by-laws of the Slovanska Lipa in the year 1870 were as follows:

- (1) To cultivate and maintain the Bohemian nationality.
- (2) To endeavor to establish and maintain a Bohemian-English liberal school.
- (3) To cultivate dramatic art through Czech-Slavonic songs.
- (4) To maintain libraries and public reading rooms.
- (5) To cultivate physical culture.
- (6) To give assistance in case of sickness and accident.

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Denni Hlasatel, May 22, 1911.

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The Manner in Which Members Were Accepted Into the
Slovanska Lipa

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Members were classified as regular and honorary. Regular members were those who were admitted into the organization in accordance with the constitution and by-laws. Honorary members were those who were declared as such by the organization. Any Bohemian-Slav, who had reached eighteen years of age, and had not passed fifty years, who was healthy in body, mind, and morals, irreproachable, and willing to live up to these by-laws, could become a regular member. It was also expected that he be honorable, and attend meetings regularly. Under conditions of these by-laws, members were accepted into the organization.

The first happenings of Cesko-Americky Sokol for the year 1868 were not fully preserved. This body was strictly governed and the members stressed not only physical education, but mental education also.

In order to furnish the organization with a banner, zealous Bohemian girls

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sponsored dances. Cesko-Americky Sokol also arranged exhibitions, and performed Bohemian theatricals in the gymnasium. When enough money had been gathered, the presentation of a banner was accomplished. The presentation of the colors occurred on July 3, 1868, and every member was required to attend. After the dedication of the colors, the organization provided itself with black sashes and sokol insignia. For the purpose of increasing acquaintance, contacts were maintained with German societies, and mutual visits made during celebrations.

When they had all preparations completed, it was resolved to apply for a charter to the State. The sokol attire was used only for public exhibitions. Toward their attire, they felt a sort of sacred reverence and respect.

All members had permission to attend so-called national meetings. New apparatus was purchased and arranged according to the system used in the old country. In 1868, they began to use their own seal, around which was inscribed: "Cesko-Americky Sokol v Chicago, Illinois." In the year 1869, the members



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II B 1 c (2)

Denni Hlasatel, May 22, 1911.

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decided to build their own hall, each member being required to contribute five dollars toward the purpose.

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The members were compelled to pay this sum, if they did not wish to be expelled. That year a site was purchased on

DeKoven Street. The construction of the hall was soon begun, and shares were issued which the members bought. Bohemian societies were also asked to contribute. The societies willingly complied with the request, and gave entertainments and theatrical performances for the benefit of Cesko Americky Sokol.

In 1869, the hall was dedicated.

There are no other memoirs available, but it is known nevertheless, that Slovanska Lipa had quite a long pilgrimage. It grew powerful and strong, and then again traveled briefly in the abyss of disintegration. However, the spirit of the times did not permit that such a long existent sokol society should disintegrate.

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BOILEMAIN

Denni Hlasatel, May 16, 1911

"LUCIFER"

The theatrical presentation by the amateur club, Lada, of the four-act musical comedy, "Lucifer," was, on the whole successful. The play was given under the direction of Mr. R. Bubenicek last Sunday in the C. S. P. S. (Czechoslovak Benevolent Society) hall in the Town of Lake, 48th and Honore Street.

The various characters were played by Miss. E. Janovsky; Miss A. Bernasek; Miss E. Kara; Miss J. Harmacek; Miss M. Trnka; Mr. A. Prucha, and Miss V. Jelinek. The players were given many floral offerings after the performance. The musical accompaniment was by Mr. F. Svoboda and his band. Mrs. M. Bubenicek, who conducted the rehearsals of the group, received a beautiful ring. It is to be regretted that the attendance was not as large as the diligent club, Lada, was deserving of at its first independent public appearance.

Denni Hlasatel, May 15, 1911

BENEFIT PERFORMANCE

The spacious Thalia hall was filled again to capacity last night. The occasion being the benefit performance for Frantisek and Bele Lescinsky. "Modra Myska," (The Blue Mouse), a French comedy in three acts was performed. Mrs Lescinsky gave a remarkable performance as the "Blue Mouse". Frantisek Lescinsky, although his part in the play was somewhat thankless, did very well. Others taking part in the performance were: Jindrich Weidner, as the crafty secretary; Frank Ludvik, as the father of the secretary's wife, and Frantisek Horlivy, as the secretary's friend. All of the other minor roles were well played so that the performance, as a whole was excellent as usual. The actors received many floral offerings, which, in addition to the hearty applause, were the reward and appreciation of their eighteen years of active work in the local Bohemian theatre.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 15, 1911

A SUCCESSFUL MAY SOCIAL

The May social given by the Cesky Lev, a sporting and benevolent club, was successful in every respect. The dance was held in the Bohemian Slavonic-American Hall on 18th Street. A large audience made a rendezvous there, and enjoyed itself until early morning.

The arrangements committee, Messrs. August Novak, Joseph Kratochvil and Frank Blecha, had everything in readiness with which they could please the public. Frank Kratosky's band played, and its music contributed to the success of the affair and to the fullest satisfaction of the public.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Masatel, May 7, 1911.

THE BOHEMIAN CHARITABLE ASSOCIATION
The Committee's Membership Drive is Meeting
With Success

In our reports of the activities of the Bohemian Charitable Association, we have mentioned that the second year of the Association's existence will be inaugurated with a drive for more members and contributors. The Association has established an office at 1406 West 18th Street, and turned all the work over to an executive committee. This committee, after preliminary work, sent letters to many Bohemian businessmen and individuals with the request that they become members. There was not the least doubt that the letters would meet with a generous response. In the course of five days, the Association received \$200 in contributions, and it is expected that this sum will be materially increased in the next few days. (A list of names of contributors follows).

The Association extends thanks to these contributors in the name of the many

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Denni Hlasatel, May 7, 1911.

persons whom it helps. There is no need to dwell on the manner in which the Association helps, for that has been demonstrated many times already. There is no form of assistance which the Association would not render to those who are deserving. Such, for instance, was the case of the abduction of or disappearance of Ella Paroubek. The Association underwrote a reward of \$500 for the return of the girl alive to her parents. In order that the regular funds of the Association would not be used for this purpose, a special fund was subscribed to. (List of those who contributed to this fund is given).



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 4, 1911.

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE BOHEMIAN NATIONAL CEMETERY
ASSOCIATION

The chairman of the Bohemian National Cemetery Association, Mr. Pech, brought the well attended meeting to order, and had the minutes of the previous meeting read. The minutes were approved, as were also bills against the association. Communications received were read by the secretary, Mr. Halik. Rudolf Rubringer offered the services of his "Plzenska Kapela," (Pilsen Band) for the Decoration Day ceremonies, sixteen men for eighty-five dollars. Antonin Konopasek made a like offer. Ceska Ustredni Unie Tiskarskych Remesel (The Bohemian Printing Trades Central Union) sent a communication signed by its president, Mr. Sramek, and its secretary Mr. Hlobil, in which are explained the reasons for its organization, and asking for the support of the Association.

The building committee of Sokol Chicago calls to the attention of the



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BOHEMIAN

III B 3 a

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Denni Hlasatel, May 4, 1911.

Association the fact that bonds have been issued for the loan being made to finance the construction of the addition to "Sokol Chicago" hall, and asks the Association to buy as many as possible. This matter was referred to the managing committee for investigation.

The Association on behalf of the erection committee for the erection of the Karel Havlicek Borovsky monument, thanks the Bohemian National Cemetery Association for the \$1500 contribution, and encloses a receipt for the money.

The following named officers were elected: John Pech, president; Evzen Frydl, vice-president; Stanislav J. Halik, secretary; Joseph Jurka, treasurer. The managing committee for two years is: Vaclav Psenicka; for one year, Karel Kopecky. The auditing committee, V. H. Cerny, Thomas David, and John Klaus. Receipts were \$8,447.55; on hand \$11,305.40; disbursements, \$15,373.25; and the balance in treasury is \$4,379.70.



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II B 1 a

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 1, 1911

A SUCCESSFUL PAN-SLAVIC CONCERT

The concert given yesterday by the Ceska Vstredni Jednota Pevecká (Central Bohemian Singing Society), assisted by the augmented Antonin Dvorak orchestral club, the Filaretow chorus, and the Croatian society, Lora, was a grand success. The participating singers and musicians prepared a pleasant, agreeable evening, which will long be remembered by our music-loving public.

The concert began with the rendition of the overture to Mozart's "Don Juan" by the orchestral club. The Croatian singing society Lora, under the direction of Mr. K. M. Coufal, then sang the "Hymn to Zvonimir" by Zajce with such success that the audience did not cease its applause until the singers gave an encore. The Ladies Singing society, Lyra, under the direction of Mr. John Kalas



III B 2
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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 1, 1911

gave very fine rendition of "Nasim Zenam" (To Our Wives) by Malata. The Polish Filaretow Chorus was charming in its rendition of Beethoven's "Oh, You Stars." The Filaretow Chorus has a sound reputation in singing circles and there is no doubt that it sent its best voices to participate in this Pan-Slavic concert. In order to relieve the vocalists, the orchestra played Elgar's "Pomp and Circumstance." Following this, the powerful Bohemian Workingmen's Singing Society, under the baton of Mr. John Kalas, sang Smetana's "Rolnicku," (Song of the Peasant). Its presentation was new proof of the activity and ardor with which this society dedicates to the cultivation of good music. The last and most picturesque number on the program was "Koleda" by Wendler, (this is a post-holiday song used by serenaders) sung by the Central Bohemian Singing Society.

III B 2
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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 1, 1911

One hundred eighty trained voices took part in the rendition of this great work. Thunderous applause greeted the conclusion of the concert, and after it had quieted down, the audience was still ready to listen to more. This is sufficient proof that it will await the next concert with joyful expectancy. After the concert, the performers were entertained at an informal dinner. The public was satisfied in the fullest sense of the word, and for that reason the performers and directors of the concert were well pleased with their work.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 1, 1911.

BENEFIT FOR THE BOHEMIAN SCHOOL

The Crawford Neighbors' Club gave a dance last Saturday, the proceeds of which were for the benefit of the Jan Neruda school, which was organized on March 5. At present, it is located on 43rd Avenue at 27th Street. This dance, thanks to the active agitation of the sacrificing ladies, brought a clear profit of fifty dollars for the benefit of the school. Although the school was only recently organized, it already has one hundred fourteen pupils.

The Crawford Neighbors' Club, which founded the school, is already thinking about erecting a special school building.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 29, 1911.

REPORT OF THE MEETING HELD BY THE ASSOCIATED
BOHEMIAN LIBERAL (FREETHOUGHT) SCHOOLS OF
CHICAGO

The meeting of the Associated Bohemian Liberal (Freethought) Schools of Chicago, held on April 16, in the Ladimir Klacel hall was brought to order by the chairman, Mr. K. Kopecky. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and accepted. The reading of communications then followed. For the most part, they concerned the question of adjustment of school rentals. This matter already had been discussed in a previous meeting, and because of differences of opinion, action was not taken. After a somewhat lengthy debate, it was decided that the sponsors, and particularly all schools, should retain tuition fees received, and with the proceeds thereof pay for the cleaning and rental of classrooms. The salaries of the teachers will be taken care of by the Sdruzeni Ceskych Svobodo Myslnych Skol v Chicagu (Associated Bohemian Liberal (Freethought) Schools). (A list of schools and teachers are given).



III B 2
II B 2 f

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 29, 1911.

The interest of the societies and delegates in the improvement of the schools continues to grow, and the number of students is increasing, so that we hope in the near future to realize the desired results in the education of our Bohemian youth.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 27, 1911.

BOHEMIAN CHARITABLE ASSOCIATION TAG DAY

The Bohemian Charitable Association has given up the plan of holding a Tag Day on Decoration Day at our cemeteries. It did so in behalf of the Bohemian societies, which will have a Tag Day for the benefit of the new school. There is no doubt that such a Tag Day would have contributed much money to the Bohemian Charitable Association. The Association gave up the idea, having in view the expansion of Bohemian education in America. For this, however, the Association should receive a suitable substitute fund. Our more well-to-do people should think of their duty toward our needy countrymen, reach down deep into their pockets and give them aid through the Bohemian Charitable Association.

The Bohemian Charitable Association was formed for a great humanitarian purpose, and is fulfilling it in the fullest sense. If we



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CONFIDENTIAL

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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 27, 1911

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remember the number of Bohemian families saved from the worst want, if we recall the number of women and children given shelter, clothing, and medical aid by the Association, if we remember the many men and women who obtained employment through the Association, we must admit that there is not another institution, save our Old People's Home and Orphanage, which is more deserving of support. Remember the Bohemian Charitable Association, and with every gift to the Association you will be doing your duty. Your reward will be the blessings of those needy ones who are helped, and a clear conscience of a duty well performed.

CONFIDENTIAL

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 3, 1911.

CELEBRATION ON THE OCCASION OF THE THREE HUNDRED NINETEENTH
ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF JOHN AMOS KOMENSKY

"We Americans, on the whole, would like to teach the Bohemians, but instead we must admit that we need to learn from them." Thus spoke the Rev. John Timothy Stone, last night at the memorial celebration of the 319th anniversary of the birth of John Amos Komensky. The ceremonies were held in the Bohemian Settlement Home at 1827 South Centre (now Racine) Avenue. This distinguished speaker showed a great knowledge of Bohemian history and famous Bohemian men. We could hardly believe that a stranger was lecturing to us about our native land, from whom many Bohemians could learn much about the land of his birth. He told us of our great past, of our famous men; among whom he mentioned in first place, John Amos Komensky, whom he honored as a great Bohemian, as a famous teacher

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 3, 1911.

of the masses, and as the spiritual leader of the Unity of Bohemian Brothers.

The celebration was enjoyed by a very large attendance, and was arranged by the Reverend Vac. Vanek.



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Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 11, 1911.

ČESKO AMERICKÁ NÁRODNÍ RADA
(BOHEMIAN-AMERICAN NATIONAL COUNCIL)

III E A promising step toward its realization was taken yesterday
III G through its organizer, E. St. Vraz. The Bohemian-American
III H National Council, as explained by its organizer, Mr. E. St.
I L Vraz, in a meeting held in Pilsen Sokol hall yesterday, will
 be an organization having a colossal signification for our
national life. Therefore, it is not strange that thus far its organization has not been completed, only a few of the foundation stones for its creation have been laid. Chief among these are the interest and enthusiasm which the organizer aroused among those present for this grand institution.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. Vraz in the presence of a group of sincere patriots, who not only by words, but by deeds also, propose

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 11, 1911.



to work for the realization of this great idea. Mr. Vraz extended a warm welcome to all present, and announced that besides those present, many others had sent their written agreement with this work, excusing themselves for being absent because of participation in other meetings.

Mr. Vraz, who already has worked several months on the organization of the Bohemian-American National Council, announced that branches have already been established in New York, Cleveland, and Omaha, from whence a telegram was received yesterday, stating that officers had been elected and the branch put upon a firm foundation. Cedar Rapids, St. Paul, Baltimore, and other cities, also are seeking branches. Aside from these, individuals in smaller towns are also applying for positions as trustees, who want to cooperate in the activities of the Council. He said that the work is progressing satisfactorily, that understanding is appearing everywhere, even though there are doubters here and there, which could hardly be expected to be otherwise. All local newspapers,

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 11, 1911.



with the exception of one labor paper and one weekly, and newspapers from out-of-town, brought sympathetic reports about this movement. However, there are thousands of people who are hoping for the realization of the organization of the Bohemian-American National Council, and look toward this realization with enthusiasm.

The Bohemian-American National Council will not be a branch of the Bohemian National Council in Prague, but will be an independent body, whose purpose will be the building and fostering of the patriotic characteristics of Bohemian-Americans, so that we can profess our attachment for our kind as a single body.

Neither will it be merely a big society, which would seek to gain a large number of members, but an organization, in which all will work toward the good of Bohemian-Americans which will be systematically centered. If only so much can be achieved, if in every town, twenty-

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 11, 1911.

four capable patriotic men should meet once each month to talk over national needs, a great work will be done.

With what interest, the steps for the realization of the organization of the Bohemian-American National Council are looked upon by the Bohemian National Council in Prague is shown by the characteristic communication which Mr. Vraz read and commented upon. In the motherland, they welcome our efforts with enthusiasm, and hope sincerely that with the founding of this organization, our contacts with the old country will be renewed, at the same time they are promising, that they will make efforts to correct the mistakes which they made in regard to us.

Mention is also made in this communication of the introduction of patriotic discipline in this country, to which the organizer added that although we do not have it here as yet, perhaps the time will



Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 11, 1911.



come when every American-Czech will learn what his duty is, and will endeavor to live up to it. The realization of our organization is looked upon, as in the communication from the Bohemian National Council, with confidence. It is said here that the future will show how important a role our organization will play in our lives. It will mean the fullest expansion and culmination of Bohemina-American life, and we look toward this with longing.

A letter from the secretary of the Bohemian National Council also was read, in which are pointed out the many doubts which existed about the success of the organization at the time of its foundation in the mother-country, and the great significance acquired by it in a few years. The secretary asks that the Bohemian-American National Council join with the Bohemian National Council, whereby it would certainly gain in significance, and its independence would in no way suffer therefrom. He also makes mention of financial means, and recommends that necessary

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funds be not obtained by collections, because protests about collections would ensue, but through subscriptions from members and friends.

The Bohemian-American National Council is to serve so that national sentiment and race consciousness will rise. It may become a branch of the Bohemian National Council, but here in America it will work independently.

"Our work will be quiet, peaceful, and moral. We will not move mountains, but will work there, where our work, our encouragement, and our support are needed. For that reason, I cannot understand how some papers could say that we want to perform miracles," said the organizer. We will not need much money for our work, but nevertheless, some money is necessary.

The Bohemian-American National Council will probably be organized along the same lines as the Bohemian National Council, which is made up of

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members and active bodies in the cities, and trustees in the smaller communities. This organization will devote its time to spiritual and deliberative work. Its task will be to oversee the workers on our national field, to review the work of the past, and advise what should take place in the future, and to see to it that the work everywhere goes on systematically and with a purpose. The organization is to have various departments, each of which will have only one certain branch of work to look after, and be able to properly do so. Among these for example are the following:

The publicity department, which will be one of the most important. That the Bohemian-American Press Bureau should join the Council as such a department has been thought of, and the Press Bureau at its meeting resolved to join the Council as soon as it is requested to do so.

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A department for immigrants, which would look after their interests and see to it that every immigrant became familiar with conditions in this country.

A department on societies, to be composed of delegates from benevolent and welfare, gymnastic, singing, amateur theatrical, workingmen's societies, etc. This department will have the care of maintaining contacts with all representative societies, and in case of need, advise and encourage them. In cases of national celebrations, to see to it that they demonstrate their full strength and significance.

The department for enlightenment will sponsor lectures, establish libraries, and reading rooms, and work with every possible means to elevate the already enlightened horizon of the Bohemian people in America.

The department for youth will endeavor to unite Bohemian-American youth

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into a representative society.

The industrial department will be composed of Bohemian industrialists who will take care of the expansion of Bohemian industry.

The department for business will advance the expansion of Bohemian business.

The department for agriculture, composed of specialists, will act as adviser to people who wish to become farmers, acquainting them with conditions in various parts of the country.

All told, the Bohemian-American National Council will have about twelve active departments, at the head of which will be experts. From these departments, will emanate initiative and encouragement to strengthen activities wherever need indicates. In that manner, the Bohemian-American

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National Council will become the center and mirror of our whole national, social, enlightened, economic, industrial, and business life.

This organization will not be concerned so much with a large number of members, but rather with good workers, so that its work will not be hindered by untimely and poorly thought over ideas. It is to be a central body, but nevertheless, embracing all branches.

The organization of the Bohemian-American National Council is not concerned merely with organizing just another society, but with the concentration of strength and activities.

During the meeting, a debate arose in regard to the manner in which the necessary money is to be obtained, but because there were so many different ideas exchanged on the matter, nothing definite was done,

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 11, 1911.

and the matter will be discussed again at the next meeting.

In view of the fact that the program of the Bohemian-American National Council is so far-reaching, it was resolved to publish it in condensed form, so that societies and the public in general can become thoroughly familiar with it. To take care of this, a committee of five members was chosen, composed of Messrs. E. Stan. Vraz, J. R. Psenka, Professor J. Zmrhal, Miss Suster, and Dr. Ant. Miller.

It was then resolved to hold the next meeting on the last Friday of this month, March 31, when there will not be any lodge meetings, and anyone interested in the Bohemian-American National Council will be able to attend.

Thirty-five participants and delegates from lodges presented themselves as members at yesterday's meeting.

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Before adjournment of this meeting, several people, enthused over the course of the meeting, spoke in favor of the movement, whereupon Mr. Vraz thanked them for their participation and urged those present to go to work so that this patriotic work may become a reality in the near future.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 5, 1911.

REPORT OF THE ACTIVITIES OF THE BOHEMIAN AMERICAN PRESS BUREAU

A meeting was held on February 17, by the Bohemian-American Press Bureau, in the rooms of the Bohemian Club. The meeting was brought to order by the chairman of the executive committee, Mr. John Fucik, who requested the gathering to rise in silent tribute to the memory of the departed founder and first president, Mr. J. Rosicky. Then he requested Mr. Beranek to take over the conduct of the meeting.

The Bohemian-American Press Bureau received a communication from Mr. E. St. Vraz, the organizer of the Bohemian-American National Council, in which the Bohemian-American Press Bureau is requested to join the Council, and to act as its press committee. It was decided to reply to Mr. Vraz in the sense that the Bohemian-American Press Bureau welcomes the Bohemian-American National Council, and places itself at its service. Whenever the executive committee of the National Council asks for the



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cooperation of the Press Bureau, their request will be complied with to the fullest extent. On the motion of Mr. K. Vopicka, the executive committee was empowered to decide on cooperating with, and joining the National Council as its press committee.

The reports of officers were begun by the chairman, Mr. Fucik, who warmly welcomed all those present, expressing the satisfaction of the committee over the work done during the past year, and the desire that the support thus far given to the undertaking should be continued.

The secretary reported that the membership of the Bohemian-American Press Bureau is steadily increasing so that before the meeting it had thirty-three active and two contributing members. (The names of the active members and the amounts of their contributions are given.) Although it can be seen from the report that the Bureau in the past year has gained enough generous and enthusiastic friends to assure



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its continued existence, it is nevertheless desirable that their number be increased. The right to become a member of the Bohemian-American Press Bureau is not limited to any certain number or group of countrymen. Any individual or society may become a member, and take part in the management of the Bureau upon the deposit of at least twenty-five dollars towards the support of the Bureau. The secretary also states in his report that the executive committee held a total of thirty-one regular and special meetings, ten of which were joint meetings with other workers for the purpose of arranging for the million cent collection, and two celebrations by the Educational Association, both of which turned out profitably.

From the treasurer's report, we extract the following: Receipts for the first year's activity amounted to \$1,500, while disbursements were \$1,462.58.



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Following this, the manager, Dr. J. E. Salaba Vojan, made his report of the activities of the Bureau during the first year of its existence. The activity of the Bureau can be separated into five departments:

(1) Information to Anglo-American newspapers and publications. Already in its first year, the Bureau was successful in breaking through the ice of indifference of the large English dailies, which naturally are very inaccessible for reports and articles concerning the smaller groups of local inhabitants, especially. Despite this, twenty-four articles were published in various papers; some of these articles were **informative**, and some were corrections.

(2) Information to Czech newspapers in the old country. The Bureau is continually sending detailed reports of all significant cultural, economic, and national events, which take place among Bohemian-Americans to the leading newspapers in Bohemia and Vienna, through

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the intermediacy of the Bohemian National Council. This field, up to now, lay absolutely fallow. Once or twice a year, a report about Bohemian-Americans found its way into the Czech papers in Europe. During the past year, the Bureau sent twenty-three comprehensive collective reports to Praha (Prague).

(3) Reports for the Bohemian-American Press. These are sent to all newspapers, which simply announced that they were willing to pay a pro rata share of the expenses involved. During the past year, twelve cablegrams, seventeen comprehensive articles from a Prague correspondent, and eighty-eight reports made up in the Bureau were distributed by that means.

(4) Representation of Bohemian-America. The Bureau took upon itself instances where it was possible to speak for Bohemian-Americans without fear of contradiction. One of such was the sending of a cablegram of



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condolence to the widow of the famous poet, Bjoernstjerne Bjoernson, to which an appreciative reply was received.

(5) Actions of the Bohemian-American Press Bureau. The first year's activities of the Bureau show three very valuable and successfully accomplished acts. The first was to kindle interest in the census of the people, which was carried on for six weeks. The results of this action, its success in Congress, and the introduction of a column for our nationality on the census sheets are unquestionable, and will be known in the near future. The second action of the Bureau was the million cent collection for the Educational Association, which was sent to Prague in December, and which was crowned by a second million cents added by the financial sponsor of the Bureau, Mr. F. Korbel. The third action of the Bureau was the making of all preparations for the arrival of the traveler, Burton Holmes, in Bohemia, who had been inspired to visit there by Messrs. F. E. Novak



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and E. Beranek. A written acknowledgement, in which Mr. Burton Holmes takes cognizance of the effect of the preparatory work of the Bureau is proof that the Bureau took care of all details necessary in that case.

The summary gives 175 printed reports for the year. The agenda, furnished by the manager, the only person employed by the Bureau, shows 2733 pieces of correspondence sent off during the year.

The report of the directors was accepted with enthusiasm. The chairman, Mr. John Fucik, then appointed Messrs. Karel Vopicka and Adolf Rys to canvass the votes in the election of officers, and announce the result. This committee returned with the report that the following named members received the majority vote, and were elected as members of the board of directors for 1911: Messrs. Jan Fucik, E. Beranek, Jaromir Psenka, Frank J. Skala, and J. F. Stepina. This executive



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committee will elect officers at its first meeting, and will appoint a manager for the Bureau office.

The by-laws of the organization were then examined and motions for their correction were made, the most important of which was the provision for a mass-meeting of the membership to be held annually in which every member has voice in proportion with the amount of his annual contributions; that is, one vote for every twenty-five dollar contribution. The order of election was some what altered, and it was decided that those elected to the executive committee will be those who received the largest number of votes without regard to whether they have a majority of those present.

Motions for the change of the by-laws may be given to the secretary up to January 25 of any year.



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BOHEMIAN

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Toward the close of the meeting, it was resolved to send a resolution of sympathy to the family of the deceased president, John Rosicky, and to express condolence to the treasurer, Mr. F. J. Skala, who lost his son. After several other matters of minor importance had been taken care of, the meeting was adjourned.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 25, 1911.

CZECH RESTAURANT MEN CELEBRATE AT BANQUET

The Spolek Cheskych Hostinskych (Association of Czech Restaurant Men and Tavern-keepers), has been active among us for twenty years; during this time it has been generously supporting our charitable and nationalistic institutions and also valiantly repulsing attacks from the reactionary forces, which seek to curtail our personal liberty, and by the fanatics who indulge in assaults upon our immigrants. Hundreds of men of the trade belong to the association, whose importance cannot be over estimated by the Czech public.

The celebration of the twenty-fifth birth day of the association held in the Czech-Slavonic American hall, on 18th St., demonstrated the great interest of the Chicago Czech public for the organization. The arrangement committee took great care in providing refreshments both for mind and stomach; the tickets cost \$5 per "gentleman with lady."



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Masatel, Jan. 18, 1911.

CZECH WOMEN ACTIVE FOR SCHOOL

We have very often had the opportunity to comment on the praise worthy activities of the Damsky Dobrochinny Krouzek (Ladies Charitable Circle), of Chicago. The circle was founded only a short time ago, but it has accomplished much; the Utulna (Old People's Home) especially is indebted to it. The circle regularly arranges uplifting entertainments, initiates collections and endeavors, by all possible means, to further humanitarian and patriotic aims. It is, therefore, no wonder that the circle has a great many friends, especially in "Czech California," the district of its most vigorous activities, where, in fact, all who call themselves sincere Czechs are its friends.

This friendly attitude of the public has shown itself in every entertainment or enterprise of the circle and no less in the masquerade ball in Sokol Chicago hall, held for the benefit of the Vojta Laprotek school. The afternoon was

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II B 1 c (2)

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Blasatel, Jan. 18, 1911.

given to the children, all of whom received beautiful little presents.
Valuable prizes were awarded to the most striking twenty masks among
the women. The hall was overcrowded, and the entertainment yielded
a handsome amount of money to provide the maintenance of the school.

III B 2
II D 10
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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 16, 1911.

CZECH-AMERICAN GIFT FOR CZECH SCHOOLS

The Prague newspapers report that the jubilee donation of one million cents by Czech-Americans to the Central School Association was received on Dec. 31, 1911. The check, amounting to 50,000 crowns, was transmitted by Mr. Korbel, the American Consul.

"If all of the Czechs took an example from our brethren in America, tens of thousands of Czech children could be saved for the nation." This admonition was printed in the Venkov, a Czech paper of the Agrarian party in Bohemia. The check was not sent by cable but by mail, as it was considered by the Bohemian-American Press Bureau more dignified to accompany the donation with an appropriate letter, explaining the origin and purpose of the gift, and handed over by a committee or a representative man.



III B 2

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BOHEMIAN

II B 1 c (1)

II B 1 a

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 16, 1911.

II B 1 e

III A able actor, an altruistic soul. No glittering phrases were
III H heard in this assembly; indeed the words spoken came from the
IV heart, and from the recognition of the values created by
 Petrtyl's activities.

Almost all of the "old timers," among the Czech amateur actors who have been in contact with the Chicago Bohemian stage since the seventies, were present; but also many young amateurs who had heard about Petrtyl from their older colleagues did not fail to appear, so that there is no wonder the hall was filled to its capacity.

The celebration was opened with a welcome address by Mr. Pregler, who then read many letters of congratulation, among them one from Mr. Karel Prochazka, veteran amateur actor of Peoria, Ill., who points to Petrtyl as "the man who built his own monument." Several other letters moved the gathering to patriotic outbursts which were climaxed by the song "Kde Domov Muj," at the beginning of which the gathering rose to their feet and continued standing throughout the song.

III B 2

II B 1 c (1)

II B 1 a

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 16, 1911.

II B 1 e

III A After Mr. Pregler's address the picture of the man honored
III H was unveiled. It is the work of the Chicago Czech artist
IV Mr. Rudolph Ingerle. Two floral offerings were placed beside
it, one from the old settlers, the other from the Chicago amateurs.

A chorus, fitting the occasion in form and spirit, was then rendered by the singing society, Lyra; it was Bendl's "Pomenka."

Josef Jurka, the well-known pioneer amateur actor, then pictured the life of Petrtyl, singling out among his virtues, one as the most conspicuous - his unselfishness.

Petrtyl never worked for gain when on the stage. He considered his services rendered, as a patriotic duty. He was modest, good hearted, friendly, and honest beyond the remotest doubt. With his every art he evoked not only patriotic feelings but also a sense for collaboration, e.g., during the



III B 2

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BOHEMIAN

II B 1 c (1)

II B 1 a

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 16, 1911.

II B 1 e

III A time of the construction of the Czech National Theatre in
III H Prague, he conceived the idea of chartering a steamer for a
IV trip across the ocean, and on June 1, 1885, that ship took
188 Czech amateur actors from this country to the European shores for a
visit to Bohemia. It was on this occasion that he composed the song
"Touha Po Vlasti" (Longing for the Land of Birth) mentioned before, and
which has become a national song.

After a rendition by the Lyra of Bendl's chorus "Ta Temnomodra Nebes Ban," Mrs. Karolina Smolar related some interesting stories of the times when she played the theatres with Petrtyl. She did not fail to mention the name of his brother Thomas, who also, as an amateur, deserves the gratitude of his fellow country men. "There are very few men who have consecrated their activities to our national life as these two" she proclaimed.

A rendition of "Reverie," for the violin by Vieuxtemps, by Miss Mina Polak, pupil of Professor Machek, was followed by an address by Mrs. Ludmila



III B 2

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BOHEMIAN

II B 1 c (1)

II B 1 a

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 16, 1911.

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Veselska in which the distinguished services of Petrtyl were

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again praised and also his love for the land of his birth was

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given prominence by the words: "His return to the old country is proof of how he loved his country, how he longed for it.

His love for the Czech theatre and the fatherland should be a shining example." Mrs. Antonie Cermak then recited "Slzy Vlastenec" (The Patriot with Tearful Eyes) by Kajetan Tyl.

The last speaker was Mr. Frantisek Zajicek, who called attention to the vigorous activity among societies of the late actor. He was a charter member of the singing society Lyra, and of the society, Lumir. Petrtyl took part in every activity and where he was, enthusiasm and hilarity were never lacking. Several couplets and light songs that have come from Petrtyl's pen give us an insight into his impish humor. His personality radiated sunshine for merry company.

The late Antonin Petrtyl, who was born in 1830 as one of a large family, came to Chicago in 1871 to better his existence, and although upon his

III B 2

- 6 -

BOHEMIAN

II B 1 c (1)

II B 1 a

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 16, 1911.

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arrival he was greatly disturbed at the sight of the city

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shortly after the great conflagration, he began to look for

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work and succeeded in finding it on Canal Street, in a
factory.

He immediately sought contact with Czech amateur actors and appeared in the title role of "Prazsky Flamender" in the Slovanska Lipa hall, on Taylor street. Soon he was well-known and opened up a tavern which attracted the patronage of all of his fellow countrymen. In 1865 the idea of fitting out a ship for visitors to Bohemia took root, and he left our shores to return in four years. After several years spent in America, he again visited the old country for the Ethnographic Exposition in Prague; he never returned. He died, mourned by his faithful wife, and all his fellow countrymen on both sides of the ocean. His resting place lies in the fold of his beloved Bohemia.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 15, 1911.

THE CZECH-AMERICAN NATIONAL COUNCIL

(Letter to the Editor)

Before my departure from the beloved homeland several men, outstanding in Czech political life, entreated me to keep in my mind the necessity of establishing in America an institution similar to the Czech National Council. Among those who approached me on the subject were the heads of the foremost national corporations, leaders in the Czech National Council and in the department for national affairs outside the borders of the homeland. They all emphasized the fact that the Czechs of America represent the strongest branch of our people outside the borders and should, therefore, be the first to join in the rally for our one great common aim: the good and the glory of our nation, for a more active national life, here, and closer relationship with our old homeland, alas, so far away. We, therefore, aim at a unification into a league of all patriots, male and female, of all good people regardless of allegiance or convictions - of all those who are willing to work for the success of our respective needs.



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BOHEMIAN

II B 2 d (1)

III E

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 15, 1911.

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After having taken counsel from numerous personages, chairmen and secretaries of prominent associations, I decided to give my idea concrete form. My efforts were acknowledged with such hospitality that I received responses of approval and promises of cooperation to everyone of the inquiries I had sent out to Czech societies all over the country. This proved that they were in sympathy with my organizing endeavor, more, they became members of the league, and applications for membership are arriving daily in great numbers. The trustees of the Czech-American National Council will have established local groups in every American town before long.

The executive committee of the Czech-American National Council will have its seat in Chicago for the first three years, whereupon the executive power will be transferred to some other town, and the Chicago organization will assume the name Chicago Group, Bohemian-American National Council.



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BOHEMIAN

II B 2 d (1)

III E

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 16, 1911.

III H

The locals are to work rather independently, and will be subject to orders from the Central Executive committee only in the most weighty decisions.

The Czech-American National Council - I say this with emphasis - is not, and cannot be, a national institution to which the entire Czech-American public would owe allegiance, not even voluntarily, and for the good cause. This is possible in Bohemia, by no means in America. It differs fundamentally, and in many points from the National Council in Bohemia, and will be adapted to American conditions. I, being cognizant of the situation of the American Czechs, have not the remotest idea of creating something which is not possible and cannot be realized here; our league is simply a rally of good patriots who are willing to work for the Czech cause in Bohemia and in America. We will discuss national enterprises, give advice and will lustily begin with detail work of whatever sort is needed and that is all. Our initial plans are



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BOHEMIAN

II B 2 d (1)

III E

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 15, 1911.

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simple and possible to carry out; if they bear fruit all of Czech-America will be with us. More than one-half feel with us already, as they have grasped the necessity of this well-meant experiment now in progress. The meritorious, and in its work successful, Bohemian-American Press Bureau has promised to cooperate so far, indeed, as to become part of the Czech-American National Council itself. The latter is a sister of the National Council in Bohemia, and will come to its aid whenever the main interests of the Bohemians should be at stake, and in everything concerning the economic or cultural welfare of the people and of us, here, who not only speak but also feel Czech.

The work of paramount importance to be done is to inform the Czech-American youth of our needs, call on their support in our work and to show them how to be dutiful American citizens and good Czech-Americans at the same time.

Signed E. St. Vraz.



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Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 6, 1910.

MEETING OF THE SCHOLASTIC WORKERS



P. 1, Col. 6- With reference to a meeting held a fortnight ago of the Scholastic Workers in Libuse Hall, it should also be reported that delegates were present representing the Sokol Ceska-Nurodni Pokrok" (Bohemian National Progress Society).

The delegates were Mr. Joseph Husa and Mr. Ludimir Ludikar. The meeting was well attended.

III B 2

II D 1

BOHEMIAN



Denni Hlasatel, July 10, 1910.

ATTENTION: DELEGATES CZECHOSLOVAK PATRONAGE, OF THE BOHEMIAN-AMERICAN HALL

P.1, Col. 2--The arrangements committee of the Czechoslovak Catholic Foresters, invited all the delegates of the Association of the Czechoslovak Patronage of the Bohemian American Hall to an outing, which was held today at Jestrom Grove in Bellwood, Ill. At this outing, an expensive emblem, engraved with the symbols of the various Bohemian lodges, was raffled off, for the benefit of the Patronage. This prize was donated by Mrs. Meek.

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 30, 1909.

C. S. P. S. DEPOSES ITS SECRETARY.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

p.1--Members of the powerful C. S. P. S. (Liberal School Society), whose branches reach all over the United States will be interested in the news that the secretary of the organization, J. V. Lunak, has been deposed by the unanimous vote of the main branch.

Mr. Lunak's office was in St. Louis, from where he conducted the business of the organization; the information about his dismissal came to us from Mr. J. Pecha, chairman of the main order's congress in Milwaukee. He immediately started an investigation in order to learn the cause of such important action as the one taken against Mr. Lunak.

We are being informed that there seemed to be several causes, but none of them of sufficient import to warrant the steps taken.

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 30, 1909.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Mr. Lunak was accused of negligence; he is said to have accepted dues from his branch and delivered the money to the main treasury not until several months later.

In spite of repeated admonitions on the part of the heads of the organization he did not change his practices, and so his books were submitted to a thorough examination as a result of which it was established that he had held back \$26.36 of the dues paid by Order Kolin, No. 171.

The executive committee of the main order then resolved to divest Mr. Lunak of his office as secretary, and to replace him by Mr. J. Bednor. Other versions of the affair point to the improbability of taking such decisive steps against the secretary for a mere loss of \$26.36, or rather for an undue delay in payment.

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 30, 1909.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30273

So other reasons for the disciplinary measures are being advanced. One of these was the quarrels between Mr. Lunak and the supreme head of the whole organization, Mr. A. J. Cejka.

As a matter of fact Mr. Lunak restituted the small deficit the instant it had been detected and so smoothed the way for himself to get out of the trouble.

Last night there was a meeting of the newly elected officers, in which Chicago was made the seat of the main headquarters. In this meeting steps were taken to give the case of Mr. Lunak a thorough study; the attitude of the new officers has not been revealed up to date.

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 23, 1909.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

HARD-TIMES DANCE.

p. 12--"God bless him who is down and out!"

The refrain of that old folk-song of ours recurs to our mind as we send this invitation to our fellow-countrymen to attend the hard-times ball to be given tonight by the ladies of Zofie Podlipska Choir Lodge 21.

The affair will be strictly informal; more than that it will be, so to speak, under the auspices of poverty. It will prove that though we have not the wealth of others, ours is a spirit which makes us feel happier than the rich.

L. Klacel's hall at Nineteenth and Leavitt streets will accommodate the merry dancers, of whom twenty ladies will receive prizes for being the most shabbily dressed.

Admission, gentleman with lady, thirty-four cents, and gentleman alone, twenty-four cents.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 31, 1908.

DONATION FOR A NEEDY FAMILY.

p. 2, col. 3 - Last night a short meeting of Lodge No. 63, Robert H. Vickers C. S. P. S. "Cesko-Slovansky Podporujici Spolek" (Czecho-Slovak Benevolent Association) was held at the Bohemian American Hall on West 18th Street.

Several communications were read and approved. One communication came from Mrs. Machacek, in which she asked the lodge members for temporary aid. After a brief discussion the members voted to allow Mrs. Machacek the sum of \$2.00 weekly until the Bohemian Charitable Association would be able to take care of her and the family. This was a matter of sensible consideration pending the investigation by the Bohemian Charitable Association; besides this, her husband, who was a member of this lodge, is now deceased, and the amount of his insurance sufficed for the burial expenses, so that there was very little left for the family to live on.

Two members were designated as delegates to inform Mrs. Machacek of the action taken and bring the weekly allowance to her. They are to make a full report at the next meeting.

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BOHEMIAN

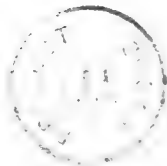
Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 30, 1908.

BAZAAR SPONSORED BY SOKOL SLAVSKY

Sokol Slavsky, which, in our estimation, holds first place among our lodges, opened its bazaar in the Bohemian-American Hall on West 18th Street last night. It is expected that this bazaar will be well attended, and we feel confident that it will be a success. In the center of the hall was a stand where several sokols of the women's division distributed assorted delicacies. On the stage the well-known orchestra of Mr. James Hus, directed by Mr. Hus in person, played melodious songs that added to the festive air.

Those who could not attend last night's bazaar will have another chance to join in the festivities next Tuesday evening at the same place and time, with the added attraction of singers of the Bata-Klan Club.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275



Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 12, 1908.

PATRONAGE OF BOHEMIAN AMERICAN HALL.

p. 1, col. 5.. At the annual meeting the following directors were elected for two years and nine months; they were: Messrs. Frank J. Nadherny, Joseph F. Triska, Joseph Vana, John Vondraska; for accountant, Thomas Chraska was elected. The entertainment committee elected were the following: John Rezabek, A. Novak, and Frank Steiner.

The directors then elected the officers as follows: Joseph Mathous, president; Frank Ondracek, vice-president; Joseph Vana, treasurer and F. J. Nedbal, secretary. For investigating committee Siman Prucha and John Hranicka were elected. After the election of the various directors, officers and committees, several communications were read and approved, but one, and this one was referred to the Bohemian Charitable Association for consideration as this particular communication asked for aid.

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 2, 1908.

IN MEMORIAM: SVATOPLUK CECI.

p. 1.. A great poet, philosopher, reformer and patriot, Svatopluk Cech has finished his earthly pilgrimage. The mournful news evoked a deep echo in the hearts of all American-Bohemians. They expressed their deepest sorrow in a dignified manner manifesting that they realized the loss of so great a Bohemian patriot.

In memory of Svatopluk Cech, two meetings have been arranged in our Bohemian centers. One meeting was already held yesterday afternoon in the Bohemian-American Hall on 18th Street. The main speakers of this meeting were Messrs. Zdrubek and Iska. The other meeting will be held this coming Wednesday in Pilsen Sokol Hall and the speaker for this meeting will be Mr. Pelant, from Prague.

There will be no charge for admission, so that our people will be represented to the fullest capacity of the hall; this will prove their admiration for our national patriots.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 31, 1908.

FROM THE BOHEMIAN CLUB.

p. 1--Last Wednesday a meeting for the election of officers was held, and the following officers were elected: Charles J. Vopicka, president; John O. Hrubby, vice president; Joseph J. Kotovic, treasurer; Joseph F. Triska, financial secretary, and Joseph O. Kostner, recording secretary.

The board of directors as now elected, consists of the following persons: Hugo L. Pitte, Dr. J. E. Jelinek, Dr. Ed. J. Patera, Dr. Frank J. Pokorny and William Kodacek.

Mr. Nadherny was elected librarian, and Mr. Jan. Geringer, conductor of the chorus.

At this meeting the main question discussed was whether or not a building should be erected for the use of lodge meetings; a building like the one planned would cost about \$45,000, and would do honor not only to the club, but to all Chicago Bohemians. The plans were very interesting to the members present at this meeting.

WPA (ILL) FRUJ.30275

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 31, 1908.

All were in favor of raising both the membership fees and the annual dues in order to raise sufficient funds. The officers doubt that the building will be built by the end of this year.

Monday, the 3rd of February twenty-five years will elapse since the president of the Bohemian Club, Mr. Charles J. Vopicka, celebrated his wedding. The Club members took this opportunity to congratulate both Mr. Vopicka, and his wife, and will arrange a dinner in honor of the 25th anniversary of this wedding in Libuse Hall, on 12th boulevard, on the day already mentioned.

WPA (LL)

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 16, 1908.

ELITE BALL OF THE BOHEMIAN CLUB.

As in the past, so this year also the Bohemian Club, numbering among its members some of the most prominent Bohemians, held its "Elite Ball" in Libuse Hall on 12th Boulevard.

The Grand March was led by Mr. Charles Vopicka, accompanied by his wife, followed by Attorney J. O. Kruby, accompanied by Miss Camilla Triner.

The attendance was numerous and those who danced enjoyed the music of Mr. Rubinger's orchestra.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 21, 1907.

WOMEN'S SHARE IN BENEVOLENT ACTIVITIES

When the Czech Guard undertook the distribution of Christmas gifts to the poor Czech children and destitute fellow countrymen last year, the excellent work done by the ladies in the organization found sincere appreciation even among those who at the outset had eyed the enterprise with suspicion. These skeptics had wondered whether there really were needy children and grownups in our community, but before the evening was over they became so thoroughly convinced of the necessity for charitable action that many of them left with tears in their eyes and pity in their hearts. They had come in touch with stark reality.

As a consequence, the ladies of the Czech Guard took up the noble work with renewed ardor and vigor by sending out appeals to the more fortunate Czech-Americans. Collections solicited in this manner were slow, however, and the ladies were prompted to devise a more efficient method of attaining their humanitarian goal.

A theatrical performance was arranged, and held in the hall of the Bohemian-

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 21, 1907.

American Free Thought School last night. The performance was successful, and the ladies were proved to be correct in the assumption that everybody feels inclined to be good to others when a good entertainment for himself is in store. "The Ironmaster," by George Ohnet, was performed by a group of amateurs and a few professional actors, among whom Vladimir Samberk deserves special mention. The house was completely sold out, a few vacant seats having been paid for in advance by those who would not brave the inclement weather. It was, therefore, a financial as well as an artistic success. Considering the humanitarian character of the performance, the acting could, on the whole, be pronounced good. Messrs. Samberk, Hladky, and Kovarik, as well as Mrs. Benes and Mrs. Cervenka, portrayed their roles excellently....

The evening yielded about \$200, and the distribution of gifts will take place about New Year's Day. The ladies of the Czech Guard intend to make general appeals for the purpose of increasing the fund created by the theatrical performance.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 19, 1907.

A FRIEND OF THE CZECH-AMERICANS PASSES AWAY.

When the Chicago Czechs learned through the papers of the decease of Josephine Naprstek there was perhaps not one race-conscious fellow countryman whose eyes were not filled with tears of grief. And there is no Czech who mourns the death of this humanitarian, patriotic Czech woman more than the Bohemian-Americans, in whose memories she has found a lasting place. The Vojta Naprstek School in "Bohemian California," the large Czech district of Chicago, testified in a solemn manifestation to its love for their dead friend; the school bears the name of Josephine Naprstek's late husband.

On both buildings the flag was at half mast. The teachers told the pupils of the life of the good-hearted patriotic woman; a gratifying way of teaching our children to be loyal, devoted Czechs. We sincerely wish that the teachers' words would forever take root in the little hearts: "Never forget that you are the children of Czech parents; that you are the children of our dear Czech fatherland.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 19, 1907.

And though a foreign sea surround and toss its waves towards you, do not recoil, but remain loyal Czechs. Thus you will command the respect of those foreigners also, who know the value of pure patriotism. May you live and work in the spirit of Josephine Naprstek who lived for her country."

Beautiful words! The teachers of this best of our Czech schools certainly deserve to be rewarded. Not in substance, for they do not expect any remuneration in their most remote thought, but by convincing them that their words are indelibly written in the heart of every Czech-American.

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BOHEMIAN

III H

Denni Hlasatel, June 3, 1907.

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KDE DOMOV MUJ (HYMN)

During The **Singing** Of The Bohemian National Hymn, The Sokols
And Other Members Of The Excursion Bade Farewell To Chicago,
To Participate In The Sokol Meet At Prague, Bohemia.

p.1.--Powerfully and nobly echoed the tunes of our Bohemian National Hymn,
Kde Domov Muj, (Where Is My Home), under the large glass dome of the Polk
and Dearborn Railway Station, last Saturday evening when the special excursion
train left Chicago.

At this occasion one could not find a person whose eyes were tearless, because
this ceremony was so touching and patriotic that even the most adamant person's
emotions were aroused. It will always be remembered.

Denni Hlasatel, June 3, 1907.

The special excursion train was due to leave at 8 p. m., but hours before that time crowds of people came to the station to bid farewell to the Sokols and their loved ones. People came from all Bohemian settlements in Chicago to witness this colorful spectacle. They came in such large numbers that the station was in a turmoil.

Several of the excursionists were old people, who longed to see once more the land of their birth, while others wanted to be present at the Sokol Meet.

Several minutes before the train was to leave, something took place at the station which probably had never happened there before. As a surprise the Smetana's Bohemian Choir, appeared in full number and sang, "Farewell" then, "America", and as the train slowly pulled out of the station the choir sang "Kde Domov Muj."

Denni Hlasatel, June 3, 1907.

The public joined in to sing this song the last words of which echoed when the train vanished from sight.

Many Americans and reporters of various Chicago newspapers were present and all watched with astonishment and enthusiasm this dignified farewell ceremony by Bohemian people of Chicago. Every one present removed his hat during the Bohemian National Hymn.

By this dignified act the Bohemians of Chicago have proved to the whole world, that they deserve respect which at present no one can deny them.

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BOHEMIAN



Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 14, 1907.

NEW BOHEMIAN CLUB.

p. 1 - col. 6.. An enthusiastic group of young Bohemian people of Chicago have organized a genuine national Bohemian Club, which will be known under the name of "Cest" (meaning Honor). The purpose of this club will be to educate its members, by teaching them the Bohemian language, by holding educational lectures, and by encouraging them to read Bohemian literature. It also intends to give theatrical plays annually or semi-annually, the proceeds of which would be turned over to some worthy cause as to some Bohemian benevolent undertaking.

The aim of this club is indeed a lofty one. The hard work of this young group will surely bear fruit and the club will be a success, if all its members continue to work in the future, with such enthusiasm and harmony as they display at present.

Mr. H. Farsky is given the most credit for the organization of this club, because it was his idea which originated it. He is a Bohemian teacher who has taken part in many Bohemian activities in Chicago.

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II B 3

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 1, 1907.

PILSEN SOKOLS GIVE PUBLIC EXHIBITION.

p. 1, col. 4.. A very successful exhibition was given by the Pilsen Sokols, last evening at their hall on 18th and Ashland Avenue. Both the male and female Sokols performed their drills wonderfully. The entire program was performed to music which made it still more interesting.

Mr. Haller, the Sokol instructor, can be proud of his pupils who really showed that his work is accomplishing something worth his effort. The interest displayed by the large audience also inspired him. At the close of the exhibition the young folks danced to top a perfect evening.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 31, 1907.

BANQUET GIVEN BY BOHEMIAN TAVERN KEEPERS.

p. 1--The banquet which was served last evening in the Pilsen Sokol Hall was very successful.

Mr. J. Cervenka, a very prominent Bohemian, the chairman of the Tavern Owners' Association, was in charge of the banquet.

The attendance was large and consisted of the better class of people. Many prominent Bohemian businessmen and professional men attended.

The dancing was enjoyed by all, for an excellent orchestra furnished the music.

A delicious supper was served, it had been prepared by several excellent Bohemian cooks, ladies who know how to cook in the real Bohemian style which is famous the world over.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 31, 1907.

After the supper the people were entertained by several professional comedians and actors.

The remainder of the evening was spent in dancing.

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BOHEMIAN



Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 3, 1907

BOHEMIAN-NATIONAL CEMETERY

P.1, Col. 6--The directors of the Bohemian-National Cemetery held their regular monthly meeting, in the lower hall of the Bohemian-English School located on 18th St. in the midst of the Bohemian settlement.

Due to inclement weather not all members were present. Mr. J. Pech the chairman was among those absent, but the meeting progressed as usual with Mr. M. Kralovec as the acting chairman.

Mr. S. Malik, the secretary, read the minutes of the previous meeting which were approved without corrections. Then Mr. Husak the treasurer gave his accounts of expenditures amounting to \$3,411.54 involving the salaries of the office staff and the laborers employed at the cemetery. After all expenditures were analyzed and accounted for, the cash balance in the bank was recorded at \$12,506.31.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 29, 1906.

THE GRAND LODGE OF THE C.S.P.S. SETS A GOOD EXAMPLE

The Reverend Vaclav Vanek appeared at the meeting of the Grand Lodge of the C.S.P.S. (Czechoslovak Benevolent Society) and with words of great enthusiasm explained the purpose of the Immigrant Home founded by him in Baltimore. He asked the Grand Lodge for contributions for the upkeep of the institution. The Reverend Mr. Vanek's request was not refused, as of course it would not be by men who are always among the first where purely humanitarian deeds are concerned. Ten dollars was donated for the benefit of the Immigrant Home, and in addition all subordinate lodges will be reminded to contribute as generously as possible for the upkeep of the institution. That the lodges will not have to be urged to contribute to this beneficent purpose we know from past experience. The C.S.P.S. lodges already have done much good and never have allowed themselves to waver in giving aid, both moral and financial, where necessity has been indicated.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 28, 1905.

ANNOUNCEMENT



P.2--A year ago several of us, Bohemian professional women, formed a group for the purpose of self-education in important matters of the day. We dared not appear before the public before we had decided upon the method whereby we shall achieve our goal. To-day we present our aim and our method to the Bohemian public.

In the first place, we are concerned with self-education, which we seek to accomplish by research and by lectures which are sometimes delivered by members, and sometimes by specialists in those matters which we are interested in.

Furthermore, we consider a hearty spiritual union among Bohemians as important, and this is made possible for us by Clavia, the women's study club, which has aims similar to those of our club, namely.

This educational work is to prepare us actively to assist our brothers and sisters in their work in the Bohemian social life of Chicago.

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 28, 1905.



Being women, we are especially interested in the youth, which requires so much care and effective love, and we will cheerfully assist at all times in questions concerning youth.

Finally, by inserting brief reviews of Bohemian life in the English newspapers, we hope to acquaint the general public with the best characteristics of our people.

Progress is our goal, truth is our method.

The meetings, which will be of interest to the general public, will be announced in the daily papers.

For the Snaha Women's Club,

Klara Kvaus, president

Alice G. Masaryk, secretary

Address: A. G. Masaryk, 4638 Ashland Avenue.

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, June 19, 1905.

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HEROIC SPIRIT OF THE SOKOL

P.1--The participants in the outing to Willow Springs conducted yesterday by the Telocvicna Jednota Sokol Praha (Gymnastic Society) will remember the day with sadness. Frantisek Krizek, one of their stalwart members, was drowned in view of a crowd of onlookers before help could be brought; he died in the attempt to save the life of another.

Cruising on the river in a rented boat, Krizek heard a certain Jan Pitcha, a bather, shouting for help. Mr. V. Kral, the owner of the rented boat, took another boat and made for the drowning man. Krizek, who was nearer, leaped into the water to rescue Pitcha but sank and did not reappear. He had sacrificed his life to save Pitcha, who was finally rescued.

Krizek's body had not been recovered, at the end of the day.

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The Chicago Daily Tribune, Aug. 12, 1901.

BOHEMIAN

BOHEMIAN OLD SETTLERS.

Bohemian old settlers and their friends, 6,000 strong gathered at the grounds of the Home for Aged Bohemians at Irving Park yesterday at a picnic for the benefit of the home.

Svornost, Nov. 12, 1896.

THE END OF THE BOHEMIAN LEAGUE.

Yesterday evening there was called a meeting of representatives and patrons of the Bohemian League. The attendance was very scanty. Franz Kaspar opened the meeting.

The question that was up for decision was should the League continue to exist or not. The majority of those present was unanimous that it is impossible to even think of the future existence of the League, in view of the surprising carelessness of the management of the whole enterprise.

Mr. Kaspar suggested to read the letter of Mr. Lepsa; the letter firmly stated the activity of the League should not be discontinued and the money now in the treasury should be in no way used on any Bohemian-American enterprise but exclusively for the Bohemian cause; - the money could be loaned to northwest Bohemian tradesmen. The suggestionsof Mr. Lepsa were seen as humane and good - anyhow the opinion of the members who were in the League for a long time was that the resurrection of the League is impossible.

WPA (LL) PROJ. 30275

Swornost, Nov. 12, 1896.

The masses of the Bohemian population are indifferent; nobody appears at the meetings; the Bohemian press never used propaganda through the League and, finally, the dishonesty of a few individuals soon shortened the life of this organization. It was then clear from the whole discussion of the present members that no one believed that the League could exist in the future.

As a result of this decision the meeting started to deliberate on how to dispose of the cash in the League's possession.

Mr. Cervený, treasurer, declared there is in the treasury \$370. or a little more. Suggestions for the dividing of the money were different; many members opposed the sending of the money to Bohemia. It was positively decided that the League absolutely must be closed as a unit and the day for this purpose was set for the first Sunday after New Year.

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Svornost, July 17, 1879.

[SOKOL CELEBRATION]

BOHEMIAN



Damsky S'Bor Vlasta Cislo I (Vlasta Woman's Club No. 1) held a celebration yesterday in Telocyticne Jednota Sokol (Sokol Gymnastic Union) Hall in commemoration of the birth of the great Bohemian teacher and nationalist, Josef Jakob Jungmann.

Mrs. Kl. Novak opened the session with an appropriate address referring to the deathless memory of Josef Jungmann, after which Miss Alb. Fligl gave a biographical lecture on this celebrated genius of ours, calling especial attention to all that Josef Jungmann did for Bohemian nationality. Several more short talks followed. Every speaker was applauded.

It is to the honor of the Woman's club that it never forgets to honor the memory of those who merit remembrance. Toward midnight the ladies served a delightful supper. The entertainment was informal, and there were dancing and singing. It is to be regretted that so few young men attended.

III. ASSIMILATION

B. Nationalistic Societies and Influences

3. Commemoration of Holidays

a. National

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 1, 1922.

[CZECHOSLOVAK INDEPENDENCE DAY]

.....The Czechoslovak independence day (October 28) was properly celebrated in two places by the Czechoslovaks of Chicago. The first celebration, which was under the joint auspices of the Czechoslovak Legionnaires, the sokol unions, and the Narodni Rada Americka, (Czechoslovak National Council of America), took place in the Pilsen Park pavilion. The second celebration was organized by the Pullman Branch of the Czechoslovak Legionnaires in Pullman. Both of these occasions were characterized by a truly enthusiastic and imposing demonstration.

Although Saturday is not the most desirable day for such [nationalistic] manifestations as those which we now describe, the crowds which gathered in the Pilsen Park pavilion were of such magnitude that the spacious hall of that building was almost entirely filled. The evening program began with the playing of several numbers by the Czechoslovak Legion band.

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 1, 1922.

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The first speaker of the evening was brother Jarka Kosar, a pioneer sokol worker who despite the many years which he has devoted to the affairs of sokol organizations, is still full of the fire of youth.

Brother Kosar chose for the theme of his address the subject which is nearest to the hearts of all sokols--the life aims of the two founders of sokoldom, Jindrich Fuegner and Dr. Miroslav Tyrš. With words full of poetic fervor he pointed out the invaluable services which these two men have rendered to the nation: Fuegner was imbued with civic virtues, and his enthusiasm knew no bounds; his best friend and spokesman, Tyrš, was a nationalistically enlightened aesthete and educator who forever held before the eyes of the multitude those great examples of classical Greece during its most glorious period. These two men furnished an education to their nation which after many decades bore fruit culminating in the declaration of independence on the day of October 28, 1918; for it was chiefly due to the Czechoslovak legions that the declaration was made....and the legions were, in turn, composed of former sokols. To the sokols, then, the nation is indebted for her liberty, for the

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Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 1, 1922.

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IV breaking of the shackles under which it suffered for centuries; to them she looks for support today when, although liberated, still needs [patriotic] guidance. The post-bellum period brought with it much undesirable and insidious poison; and after the first fruits of liberty the national labors seem, for the most part, to have been pushed into the background giving place to the outcropping of selfishness; yea, a great many so-called patriots tried to become rich in twenty-four hours; but all these social phenomena are only transitory. What counts today is the abandoning of bitterness which seemed to have gotten hold of us; what is most necessary today is the work still to be accomplished to preserve the liberty so dearly bought. When these attitudes and activities will be among us, there need be no more fear and anxiety about the future of the Czechoslovak nation.

The closing words of Brother Kosar were drowned amid thunderous applause which was almost frenzied in its intensity. It was quite obvious that the speaker touched everybody's heart.

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 1, 1922.

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The next speaker was the Czechoslovak consul general [of Chicago], Dr. Jaroslav F. Smetanka. Dr. Smetanka mentioned the events of the day of October 28, [1918]; he also pictured the events which followed the revolution. In a lengthy address he traced the economic developments of the liberated homeland, pointing out that the economic life of the country is improving from day to day, which is the best answer to the belittling attacks made against the cause of liberation by a Chicago sheet which is being financed by Austrian money. This hypocritical newsmonger predicted with a sarcasm befitting a Judas that the Czechoslovaks are not able to have an autonomous government, and that before the war approaches its end, everything in the [old] homeland will be depleted leaving us a nation of cripples and sickly men. Such a miserable end was perhaps the ardent desire of this malevolent scribbler, but the fate was kinder to us than all these false prophecies, and the Czechoslovak nation today is the most orderly and the best regulated one in all Central Europe. Dr. Smetanka's speech was also rewarded by thunderous applause.

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 1, 1922.

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The celebration was attended by the secretary of the Yugoslav consulate, Mr. Tchitchitch, who uttered a few enthusiastic words in the Serbian language. Mr. John A. Cervenka spoke on behalf of the Narodni Rada Americka, and it was he who paid the greatest homage to the young republic. He said that the Czechoslovak nation had made such rapid progress during the short time of its existence that it amazes the entire civilized world. It may be that all is not as it should be in the old homeland, but what else could be expected of a nation so young? The creation of a republic is always a tremendous problem, and it is [therefore] impossible to put everything on the right tracks overnight. The new nation must be given an opportunity to prove its life's virility and ability. Other nationals recognize this fact and pay their highest respects to Czechoslovaks; it is only we, American Czechoslovaks, who, after a brief sojourn in the new country, return home filled with all kinds of petty complaints.

In continuing his harangue, Mr. Cervenka touched upon the stagnation which

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Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 1, 1922.

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I G suddenly seized our representative [Bohemian-American] organizations;
IV the exception to this being the Narodni Svaz Ceskych Katoliku (National Alliance of Bohemian Catholics [of America]) which really is an energetically working body. Mr. Cervenka stressed the necessity of having a powerful organization which would continue to work indefatigably in the task so hopefully begun. It matters not under what name that work is to be carried out, but work we must. Foreign-language immigrant groups are constantly being attacked by the ranks of the narrow-minded zealots who are convinced that they will serve this country best by propagating ideas which are not even American. The prohibition of the use of other languages besides English in the deliberations and proceedings of foreign-language societies, is only one example of such outbursts of fanaticism, and that must be counteracted by a strong organizational effort. Mr. Cervenka also voiced his sorrow at the rupture which occurred within the ranks of the Czechoslovak Legionnaire [in this city], and expressed his hope that the shattered camps will in the near future reunite in a fraternal union inspired by the same feeling which made them one solid group while they still fought in the trenches.

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 1, 1922.

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A very fine address was delivered by Brother Filko, a member of the

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Chicago group of the Czechoslovak Legionnaires' Federation. He

mentioned the heroes whose bodies lie buried at various fronts; their memory was honored at his request by the audience rising to its feet.

A loud ovation greeted the banker, Mr. Frank Steiskal, one of the few remaining Czech veterans who battled through the hell of the American Civil War. Due to the fact that Mr. Steiskal had a bad cold he could not make a speech but said a few words only. Even these were most enthusiastically received.

Thunders of applause greeted the speech made by Mr. Poliak who spoke on behalf of the Slovenska Liga (Slovak League). He spoke in the Slovak tongue. Alluding to the term "Czechoslovak," he pointed out that it was the heroism of our legions that made it echo around the world, and highly admired wherever it was mentioned. And when, during the course of his speech, Mr. Poliak displayed the flag of Czechoslovakia, waving it as a sacred document of legionnaire bravery

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 1, 1922.

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I G and self-immolation, the enthusiasm of the audience reached its culmination and the Pilsen Park pavilion trembled to its foundations shaken by the storm of clapping human hands.

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Mr. Novak, a member of the Lawndale-Crawford Post, was the official speaker for the American Legion. He asked the audience not to lose sight of the heroic deeds of the American World War veterans, and to show their appreciation of these deeds by voting for the soldiers bonus. This question was subsequently mentioned again in a Czech speech made by the president of the Sokolska Obec (Sokol Community). At present there is a bill in the state legislature proposing the floating of a bond issue for fifty-five million dollars, the maturation of these bonds to be strung out over a long period of years. To the taxpayers this issue would be an insignificant expense, since for every one hundred dollars of assessed property the taxpayer would have to pay the sum of only ten cents additional tax. The question is to be voted on at the next election on November 7, [1922], and it is desirable that the issue be voted for by an overwhelming majority.

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 1, 1922.

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The evening program was enriched by several vocal numbers. Miss Helena Weiner gave a few selections of folk songs accompanied at the piano by Miss Jelinek, and her singing met with an appreciative audience. Besides, this the public had its first opportunity on Saturday to listen to the coloratura singing of Mr. Arno Balda who just happened to arrive in Chicago. Mr. Balda possesses unique talents.....He sings the coloratura parts from various operas, arias which were especially written for coloratura sopranos. Even his first appearance on the stage was a shock. He appeared faultlessly attired in a woman's gown, an ermine cape, and a gorgeous lady's hat. When his number was announced there were many in the audience who, due to the prevailing noise and bustle, did not hear his masculine name announced, and took him for a woman. He **then** sang an aria from G. Puccini's opera, "Tosca," and it was not until the last few bars of the song that he laid away his female masquerade appearing as a well-groomed gentleman in full evening dress. The audience was beside itself with wonder. Mr. Balda then sang an aria from B. Smetana's "Bartered Bride".....ending with another operatic aria

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Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 1, 1922.

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I G full of the most difficult floriaturas and trills in the best approved
IV coloratura style. Mr. Balda is not an imitator of women singers, but
rather a female impersonator who received the best of vocal musical
training. We are certain that his success in this country is assured.

The attendance of loyal nationally conscious Czechoslovaks at the Pullman celebration of the Czechoslovak independence day was exceptionally large. The celebration in this Chicago suburb will remain unforgettable for those who witnessed it. It had also a special significance for those of our countrymen who settled in that district. For it was the first time in the history of that district that the members of both halves of the Czechoslovak nationality [that is, both Czechs and Slovaks] had a joint celebration of their independence. This occasion was to serve for a renewal of loyalties, a declaration of a mutual faith with which to face the various inimical rumors and doubts which lately seem to have sprung up among us, poisoning our national life. To achieve that end, and to give again a documentary proof of the fraternal love which

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Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 1, 1922.

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exists among the Czechs and the Slovaks, and thus also to dignify the celebration of the memorable day of October 28, the local branch of the Svaz Cesko Slovenskych Legionaru (Federation of Czechoslovak Legionnaires) contacted the Sokol Union No. 179 of the Telocvicna Slovenska Jednota Sokol (Slovak Gymnastic Union Sokol) with the result that a mutual agreement was reached to hold a joint celebration in the beautifully decorated and spacious Jan Stancik's Sokol Hall, 205 East 115th Street, Pullman, [Illinois].

Before the start of the program the orchestra played a few concert numbers as well as folk songs.....The first speaker of the evening was Mr. Jan Matlocha, president of the Prvni Okresni Sbor Slovenske Ligy (first district board of the Slovak League) who in a very poignant way alluded to the significance of the day of October 28, mentioning the conditions which exist among us both in Czechoslovakia and here [in the United States]. He declared that four years ago the stabilized Republic of Czechoslovakia made greater achievements than some other and much larger and wealthier countries had achieved for their

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Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 1, 1922.

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I G peoples in several decades. He touched upon the question of valuta
IV and declared that a brilliant future awaits the Republic of Czechoslovakia,
a future which depends, of course, upon the unstinting co-operation and
unreserved support of every loyal Czechoslovak. The beautiful address of Mr.
Matlocha who, by the way, is one of the foremost national workers, and whose
labors are well known among his countrymen not only in this country but in the
old homeland, was fully appreciated and the hearty applause it received proved
that it touched the hearts of all.

The second speaker....was the president of the local branch of the Czechoslovak
Federation of Legionnaires and member of the editorial staff of the Denni Hlasatel,
Mr. Jaroslav Bukovsky. Mr. Bukovsky recalled the early beginnings of our revolu-
tion, and pointed to the slogan of the beloved leader of our nation, president T.
G. Masaryk who, placing that slogan--"Pravda vitezi" (Truth wins)--in his shield,
carried it to the highest goal, to Hradcany. [Translator's note: Hradcany, the
former residence of the Kings of Bohemia, became the official residence of the
president of the Republic of Czechoslovakia. What the speaker meant to say was

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Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 1, 1922.

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of Czechoslovakia. What the speaker meant to say was that with truth as his slogan, Masaryk reached the highest position in the state.]

This well-tried slogan should not be forgotten. It is absolutely necessary that our people keep it before their eyes, and guided by it, learn to distinguish all the disturbing news which reach us from the old homeland and highly colored by subversive tendencies, give rise here in America to so many misunderstandings. In always seeking the truth and understanding we must finally come to the conviction that only in the union of the two peoples of our nation may we be spared from any new and possible enslavement and suffering; in union there is strength which will protect us. Only by strength and might will we be able to withstand the onslaughts of our old enemies; it is only strength and might which they really respect. And it is that strength which we now possess that they would like to see fall to pieces among us so that they could benefit thereby.

.....The speech having ended, two motion picture films were projected showing

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Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 1, 1922.

our nation during its enslavement and its final victories. This part of the program was entrusted to Brother Belehrad, a member of the local branch of the Czechoslovak Federation of Legionnaires.....After the singing of the two national anthems [Czechs and Slovak] the....program ended, and free entertainment lasted until the wee hours of the morning.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 30, 1922.

CZECH CONGREGATION CELEBRATES CZECHOSLOVAK INDEPENDENCE DAY

The fourth anniversary of the declaration of independence of the Republic of Czechoslovakia was celebrated yesterday, October 29, by the congregation of the Hubbard Memorial Church, a Czech Protestant church, at 2520 South Lawn-dale Avenue. The celebration, which began at 8 P.M., was a dignified affair. The speakers, who chose for their subject the meaning of October 28, were Dr. Jaroslav F. Smetanka and the Reverend Vaclav Vanek. Miss Anna Lukes, a well-known Prague singer, sang two appropriate numbers on this occasion--"Svobodo, Svobodo" (O Liberty, O Liberty!) and "Uderila nase hodina" (The Hour has Struck). Another feature on the program was a display of some beautiful views of Czechoslovakia by means of a stereopticon.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 26, 1922.

A CALL ISSUED TO THE SOKOLS
OF CHICAGO AND VICINITY

Next Saturday will be the fourth anniversary of the declaration of the independence of Czechoslovakia. That anniversary will be celebrated by the Druzina Svazu Ceskoslovenskych Legionaru (local branch of the federation of the Czechoslovak legionnaires), by the Sokols, and by other patriotic organizations. The celebration will take place in the Pilsen Park pavilion on October 28 at 8 P.M. The Czechoslovak consul general and the consuls of the allied governments, as well as other prominent personages, will be present.

The program, which will be a dignified affair, will include an address by Brother Kosar, who is the secretary of the grand council of the Sokolska Obec ([American] Sokol Community). Brother Kosar's address will deal with the personalities of Jindrich Fuegner and Miroslav Tyrs, founders of

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 26, 1922.

the Sokol societies and the first champions of freedom for the Czech people. These two men more than sixty years ago correctly estimated the value of a mentally and physically fit group of men--the Sokols.

Brothers and sisters! Attend the celebration in the greatest possible numbers! Na Zdar! (To success!)

For the Sokolska Zupa Stredni
(Central District of the [American]
Sokol Union)

Dr. Antonin Mueller, president

M. Brichta, agent

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 25, 1922.

CELEBRATION OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK INDEPENDENCE
DAY AT PULLMAN

The 28th of October is no less important to us than the Fourth of July is to Americans or the 14th of July to the French. It represents the crystallization of our revolutionary activities, in which the Czechoslovaks of America took part not only financially and through active propaganda but also by recruiting volunteers among our people and sending them abroad to join the colors of the Czechoslovak army.....And while our legions fought the enemy at the battle front, our countrymen in the old homeland rose to shake off a yoke centuries old. The day of October 28 is therefore a national holiday for all Czechoslovaks, and it is also the duty of our countrymen in America to bring to remembrance the significance of the liberty thus gained. The Svazova Druzina Ceskoslovenskych Legionaru (local branch of the federation of Czechoslovak legionnaires), in co-operation with Sokol Union 179,....has arranged a celebration of the Czechoslovak Independence Day on October 28.

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 25, 1922.

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The celebration is to be held in Brother Stancik's place, 205 East
115th Street (Pullman).....

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 25, 1922.

OCTOBER THE TWENTY-EIGHTH

Perhaps it will be the first time in the history of the Czechoslovaks of America that delegates representing the various organizations of war veterans attend and take part in the celebration of our Czechoslovak independence. Among them also will be a mere handful of aged [Czech] veterans of the Civil War, who in the dim past, during the memorable years of 1861-1865, under the presidency of Abraham Lincoln, stood embattled under The Star-Spangled Banner to shed their blood for the equality and the rights of humanity. Cernak's Historie civilni valky (History of the Civil War) acquaints the reader with the bravery of our Union soldiers and gives the names of a considerable number of our countrymen in America who even in those days--the stirring days of that national struggle--stood in the fratricidal conflict of the democratic North against the aristocratic South.....After that conflict was over, another one--the war with Spain--occurred, and here too the number of American Czechoslovaks who participated was quite amazing, these men having voluntarily

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 25, 1922.

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IV taken up arms against the common foe. Among the Czechoslovaks who so enlisted Chicago contributed the greatest number. Then came the World War, and again our Czechoslovak countrymen of America volunteered..... There were more than twenty thousand American Czechoslovaks who thus voluntarily enlisted under Columbia's flag. Some of them were mere striplings, freshly graduated from the schools of our country; but there were also many adults among them, men who tearfully left their families behind.....

At the celebration of the Czechoslovak Independence Day to be held in Pilsen Park on Saturday, as previously arranged by the Druzina Ceskoslovenskych Legionaru (local branch of the Czechoslovak legionnaires) in co-operation with all the local Chicago and suburban Sokol unions, as well as all the important Czechoslovak fraternal and benevolent organizations, there will be present for the first time in the history of the Czechoslovaks of America representative bodies of American veterans in full uniform. Our women will come dressed in the costume of the Czechoslovak peasantry, and everybody who takes part in the

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 25, 1922.

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IV celebration will be imbued with the festive spirit of the occasion.

The Czechoslovaks of Chicago are hereby respectfully asked to come in the greatest possible numbers to pay their respects to all the war veterans. The Czechoslovak consul general, Dr. Jaroslav F. Smetanka, is going to deliver an address on the theme "Czechoslovak Independence and the Czechoslovaks of America," and Brother Jarko Kosar will make a speech on behalf of the American Sokol Union..... Let October 28 be a festive day for all the Czechoslovaks of Chicago!

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 22, 1922.

CHICAGO CZECHS MAKE WHOLESALE PREPARATIONS
TO CELEBRATE THE CZECHOSLOVAK
INDEPENDENCE DAY

(Abstract)

Extensive preparations have been started by the local branch of the Sdruzeni Ceskoslovenskych Legionaru (Czechoslovak Legionnaires), the Sokol unions and all the other nationalist organizations in Chicago, to celebrate the Declaration of Independence of Czechoslovakia, in the Pilsen Park pavilion.

On July 26, 1914, a world conflagration was started by a flame which burst out in the Balkans. [Here follows the usual description of the events which led to the World War, allusions being made to German imperialism, the Hapsburg alliance with Germany, the exploits of the allied armies, the long-drawn-out campaigns, the final victories of the Allied armies, the

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IV fall of the Hapsburg regime and the creation of a Czechoslovak state. /.....

The Czechoslovaks of America, ever since the beginning of the great conflict, have tried to be of service to their old homeland, have supported the revolution with a generous hand, and have most willingly helped to make the victory assured.

As during previous years, so this year also, the day of Czechoslovak independence is to be celebrated on the memorable day--the day of October 28--by festive processions and parades to bring back to our memory the sanguine days of the birth of the [Czechoslovak] Republic.

In the city of Chicago the celebration will be held on October 28, in the spacious halls of the Pilsen Park pavilion. The event, for which preparations

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IV have already been begun, is to be celebrated by the following organizations: The Druzina Ceskoslovenskych Legionaru in co-operation with the Sokolska Zupa Stredni (Central District of the American Sokol Union), and the local branch of the Americke Narodni Sdruzeni (Czechoslovak veterans of the Spanish-American War, as well as the entire membership of the Lawndale and Crawford posts of the American Legion, will also participate.

The program which has been prepared for this year is very rich. It has aroused much interest and comment in the widest circles of our Czechoslovak population. Dr. Frantisek Jaroslav Smetanka, Consul General of Czechoslovakia, is to make an address on the theme, "The Czechoslovak independence and the Czechoslovaks of America". Brother Jarko Kosar, agent of the Sokolska Obec v Americe (American Sokol Community), will speak on the subject of the first beginnings of the Sokol idea and of the founders of it, Jindrich Fuegner and Miroslav Tyrs. Besides the various national and

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IV military organizations, the representatives of the Allied governments have also been invited. The artistic part of the program will consist of orchestral music, vocal music, and recitations. Some of the outstanding Czech artists will take part in the program. Admission per person is fifty cents.....

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, June 29, 1922.

A PROCLAMATION TO ALL BOHEMIAN FREETHINKERS

The Chicago branch of the Svaz Svobodomyslných (Federation of Bohemian Free-thinkers) is the center of our Free Thought activities. As such it has established the usage of holding a festival and a mass meeting of all our Bohemian freethinkers during the first days of July. This custom will be continued this year and will serve as a sort of review of all the work already achieved, and as a means of laying plans for any new work confronting us during the ensuing year. It is not without significance that we have chosen just this time to hold the festival, for on July 4, 1776 the United States became an independent nation, and on July 6, 1415, the master, John Huss, suffered his martyrdom. Both of these significant dates will be recalled by a number of specially invited speakers who will address us in Bohemian and in English. The mass meeting will be held on July 2, 1922 in the Pilsen Park pavilion, Albany Avenue and 26th Street.

Our entertainment committee took great care to make this mass meeting not only

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educational, but a source of joy and entertainment for the many thousands of our freethinking countrymen who will make this day and place their rendezvous. Besides classical musical numbers, there will be attractions of all kinds, such as dancing and refreshments. We therefore invite all of our freethinkers, their friends, families, and children to attend this great mass meeting, and to prove by their attendance that the wiles and fury of all the reactionaries and enemies of the personal rights of man are in vain--that the Free Thought movement is gaining momentum among the Czechs of America, and is prepared to meet all its enemies no matter where such may be.

Therefore, all sincere Bohemian freethinkers, make it your honorable duty to attend the mass meeting in Pilsen Park this coming Sunday afternoon, and indicate by your large attendance that we are true freethinkers, not by word alone, but by deed, and that we are ever ready to respond whenever and wherever a duty calls! One half of the net proceeds will be used for the support of Bohemian Free Thought schools!

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 31, 1922.

A DAY OF TOUCHING MEMORIES

Tremendous Crowd at Memorial Day Celebration

It was exactly fifty-four years ago yesterday that General John A. Logan instituted the feast of Decoration Day during which the American nation piously recalled the memories of all its heroes who laid down their lives in the great internecine strife of 1861-1865. Since that day, May 30 has become one of the most significant national holidays, and although it was dedicated mainly to the memory of the fallen warriors, the American Republic adopted it as an 'all souls day,' and our cemeteries become the rendezvous of millions of sorrowing people who visit the graves of their dear departed ones to adorn them with flowers and to engage in melancholy thoughts. This beautiful custom was likewise adopted by the Bohemians of America, and the celebrations held in our Czech cemeteries are always the most beautiful and significant ones. Yesterday's celebration was indicative of this exalted

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I G piety expressed by the living toward their dead. The ideal weather
IV brought everybody out of doors.

The Celebration at the Cesky Narodni Hrbítov (Bohemian National Cemetery)

This silent city of the dead, located in Irving Park, the resting place of almost 40,000 of our countrymen who sleep peacefully after having struggled with life, was a scene of buzzing activity through-out the day. The cemetery was literally flooded by humanity....Many thousands passed through the cemetery gate to decorate the graves of their dear ones and to honor those brave warriors who bled on the battlefields of freedom to liberate the black men. The extensive necropolis was changed as though a sorcerer's wand had touched it, changing it into a blossoming garden....and there was not a single grave which was bare. All this shows how our people gratefully remember those who lie below with hands crossed over their motionless breasts....

Within the green framework of the park and under the azure skies an annual

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celebration was held near the soldiers' monument. This year the program began somewhat earlier than usual. At about 10 A. M. there was a procession of our countrymen who previously assembled in the hall of the Cesko-Slovanske Podporujici Spolky (Czecho-Slavonic Benevolent Societies), 18th and May Streets, but who had to reassemble **later** in front of the buildings of the Utulna A Sirotcinec (Bohemian Old People's Home and Orphanage). In this procession there were Czech veterans of the Civil War headed by a Czech banker, Mr. Frantisek Stejskal, who, in spite of his eighty years, can still step very lively; a band under the leadership of Mr. Josef Kalaba; the representatives of the Cesky Narodni Hrbivov; Czech veterans of the Spanish-American War; soldiers of Bohemian extraction who took part in the World War; Czechoslovak Legionnaires accompanied by their own band, etc. These uniformed groups assembled around the soldiers' monument where the usual rites were held in honor of the fallen warriors who died while fighting under the Stars and Stripes. The ceremony consisted of several necrologues, the blowing of taps, and the firing of a salvo. The celebration itself then took place at the speaker's dais. In the meantime the crowds increased in such great numbers that the cemetery took on the

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I G appearance of a great encampment.

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The program was opened by the vice-president of the Board of Delegates of the Hrbítov, Mr. Stanislav Simecek, who delivered a succinct but heart-felt speech of welcome. Mr. Simecek spoke very well; every word of his left a lasting impression upon his listeners. The band played a medley of American national songs; a recitation in English followed, and Miss Burian, an inmate of the Sirotcinec, acquitted herself well in this....The next item was a speech by County Judge F. S. Righeimer. Judge Righeimer is well known among our countrymen, having been raised in a Bohemian neighborhood....The Judge spoke briefly about the origin and the meaning of Decoration Day, touching upon the civic virtues of our Czech people. He waxed eloquent when mentioning the Republic of Czechoslovakia and its President Masaryk; he alluded to the great men of that country, and spoke appreciatively about the enthusiasm of the young men of Czechoslovak origin who, like their fathers in years past, rallied willingly under the Stars and Stripes whenever their threatened homeland issued a call to war. In conclusion, he pointed out the duties of the American people

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I G to them. All of our efforts should be concentrated in making it possible
IV for these young brave men to get what is due them--recognition in the
form of a bonus. It is not a question of a monetary compensation....for
the sacrifices which were made by the American Army cannot be repaid, but be-
hind the bonus there is a hidden judgment and an appreciation of these sacrifices,
so that in reality it is a payment of a debt of honor. Enthusiastic applause
rewarded the speaker....

The judge's speech was followed by another recitation in English delivered by
an inmate of the Sirotcinec, Miss Harriet Stracek, and after the band played
another number, the vice-president, Mr. Simecek, introduced the main speaker,
Mr. Albert J. Havranek, a member of the editorial staff of the Denni Hlasatel
and a foremost Bohemian-American bard. On this occasion Mr. Simecek touched
upon the literary activities of Mr. Havranek, which is valued not only here in
America, but also in the old homeland. Mr. Havranek's speech was characterized
by a fluent and well articulated diction. It was as follows:

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I G "As all other civilized nations of the world, the American nation,

IV too, has set aside a number of days to commemorate significant milestones in its history. Of these days Decoration Day is one of the most important, for its purpose is to honor those who have passed away. The graves are being decorated on this day in every part of the United States, and there is no community in this great land of ours where the living do not honor their dead. In large metropolises such as Chicago, the pilgrimages to the cities of eternal repose and silence are very great....In humble and small communities these pilgrimages equal in sincerity, though not in number, the affection that the living hold for their dear departed ones.....

"We, too, have assembled today in this beautiful garden, which we may rightly consider one of the show places to which the Czechoslovaks of Chicago and of America may point with pride. And we have assembled here in order to gain an outlook into our own future [in this country]. We have also come here to plan for our future by reflecting upon that past in which we lost so many of our

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dear ones. We know very well that we owe the place which we now occupy in the great American unity to those who preceded us. And we would be thoroughly selfish if we did not remember them at least once a year, on a day when they should be remembered with respect, love, and gratitude. Those who have given their lives to make possible our ideals of freedom, liberty, and independence deserve special honors. Their blood flowed not only for their own age and generation, but for the freedom of all posterity. ...They abandoned all personal considerations, their homes and firesides, their wives, their children, and their parents, their relatives and friends to bring this supreme sacrifice.

"America has always had numberless thousands of such loyal sons in every period of her history. And we, as her sons and daughters, should be proud of that among those who thus have acted, who thus were ready to make the greatest sacrifice, there were immense numbers of immigrants, among these our own folk as is attested by the recorded history of the glories of this great Republic. That

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I G history reveals the fact that there was not a single instance in which
IV our own people did not take part in a fight for freedom and liberty.

And we are especially proud of the fact that in the last great wars in which the United States participated, there were many thousands of Czechoslovak people or people of Czechoslovak origin. They did not wait until they were called, but volunteered--indeed they were the first among the first--with love and enthusiasm to rally under the victorious Star-Spanbled Banner. This they considered their duty, their greatest one. To them were later added many of our people who were drafted. And all of them fought as veritable lions to realize the great and beautiful ideals which later led to the creation of a Czechoslovak Republic upon the ruins of the Dual Monarchy. It was chiefly America that helped to build that [new] Republic. It was the American boys who, side by side with the rest of our Allies, shed their blood for the freedom, liberty, and democracy of all, and who upon the field of honor and glory laid down their lives not only under the gallantly streaming Star-Spanbled Banner,

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I G but likewise under the Bohemian flag. Today we remember these great
IV heroes with love and gratitude, and in the fullness of our hearts we
think of them. In this cemetery some of them lie buried below the
green sod.

"When we come to their graves to adorn them, let us pause in quiet thought. Let us pause not only above their graves, but above all the others. Let us realize also that they who lie buried here, though dead, are still alive and shall continue to live by their past deeds. Their heritage belongs not only to us, but to our children and to our children's children. They have left behind a challenge worthy of being followed. In whatever manner these men have lived, they have left good examples of their lives behind them.

"Of the lives of our dear departed ones whom we are honoring today, let us select for our own purposes the most beautiful and the most shining examples. If we do so, this annual pilgrimage to the cemeteries will have a meaning.

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I G Instead of being a difficult and painful task, that pilgrimage will
IV thus become an impetus to a better, more wholesome, more fruitful
 and more useful life.....And by that love, which we show them even
after death, let us decide to keep our contact not only with the dead....
but also, and in a greater measure, with the living, with ourselves. Let
us remember that we, too, will have to go soon enough, and that none of us
will stay healthy very long. Therefore, as long as we are alive let us live
in true brotherly and sisterly love; let us love one another; let us willingly
and gladly bring sacrifices by which we may mutually support each other. Let
us all work for the betterment and beautification of not only our own lives,
but of the life of the whole, and after that is done we shall with a quiet
mind and a clear conscience be able to visit these graves from year to year.
...."

After Mr. Havranek's address, which was greeted with a tremendous applause,
Miss Vlasta Stipek, another inmate of our Sirotcinec, recited a poem in the
Bohemian language. She gained the affections of everyone present by her

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I G recitation....The program ended with a musical number consisting of a
IV medley of Bohemian national songs....

The cemetery was really beautiful this year; it made a fine impression with its well-ordered decorations....All of these were finished in time for the celebration, and our cemetery resembled a great blossoming park. The delegates were congratulated by many who came here, and the tributes thus brought to them were well deserved.

The Celebration at Svaty Vojtech (Saint Adalbert's) Cemetery

The course of this celebration, held together with the Poles, was dignified, and was a continuation of our usual annual festivities....The great numbers that assembled here eagerly awaited the appearance of the Bohemian speakers, so that by listening to his words, they could immerse themselves in that sea of thoughts which is holy to everyone, and which has the same meaning for all irrespective of nationality and religion; in short, that the life which

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I G we are experiencing at present is different from that life which our
IV departed dear ones have experienced. The gathering did not have to
wait very long for the speaker, for Reverend F. W. Jedlicka soon
appeared. With calm but impressive words, he opened the ceremony. He called
attention to the purpose of Decoration Day, the honoring of the fallen warriors
who gave their lives in order that liberty might live; but at the same time,
said he, this day was set aside as a day of prayer, a sincere supplication for
the eternal repose of the souls of friends, fathers, mothers, brothers, and
sisters. Therefore this celebration is not only a civic one, but is also large-
ly religious. The speaker then introduced the Reverend Placid Sasek, O. S. B.
[Order of Saint Benedict] who, after having greeted the assembled, addressed
them as follows:

"Dear friends! We have assembled here this day to honor the memory of those
who are dear to us and who have passed into the Great Beyond. Wherever one's
eye rests one may see a cross. At such a spectacle our heads bend down in
deepest respect for that symbol which declares the endless love of God, Our

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I G Creator, a love which caused Him to descend among us to become a
IV man; to redeem us from an eternal death by His most precious blood.

"There is yet another symbol which attracts our eyes. It is the flag that waves above our heads. When our eyes meet this symbol our thoughts invariably fly to that not far distant day when the bugles declared that a great war was to be waged in this wide land of ours. It was the call of the fatherland issued to her vigorous sons who were to defend not only their country, but the whole world against a common foe. It has now been more than five years since that trumpet call sounded, but how fresh is the memory of that day! For it was not only our new homeland that called us, a homeland which we learned to love so deeply, but our old homeland too, the land where our parents were born. It was that country that called us to arms, that called us to shake off the yoke, the enslaving shackles of a foreign usurper, which she bore and under which she had moaned for over three hundred years.

"Wherever a Czech heart beat, a sacrifice was brought; there was not a single

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Bohemian heart that would hesitate to make such sacrifice, be it

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even life itself....It was for that cause that we saw hundreds of

our hopeful sons rallied under the flags and marching to the strains of [martial] music to meet the enemy on the battlefield. Hundreds, nay thousands, of our young men left for overseas. They were all in their full vigor, but alas, not all of them returned to their family hearths which they so enthusiastically abandoned when the call was issued. Not all of them returned, for it was the wish of the Almighty Father and the Author of the universe that they should lay down their lives as a burned sacrifice upon the altar of their fatherland. It was a great sacrifice, for it was the Son of God Himself who said: 'Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends. And these heroes, whose graves we decorate today, loved their homeland so much that they did not hesitate to make the supreme sacrifice--to shed their life's blood. It was love, an exalted love for their country, which led them over the battlefields to the premature grave. And it is love again which leads us today so that in our feeble way we could at least honor the

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I G memory of these men, thus showing that we value their great souls,

IV and their patriotic ardor for the land of their birth.

"But here rest not only our war heroes, who, when the bugles sounded and guns roared, fell in mortal combat....but also the unsung heroes of everyday life. I say they were heroes, for even these, in the quiet of their domestic hearths, have bravely and with undaunted courage performed their duties. It was love, said I, which led the brave young men to the battlefields and to death, but it was love again, and a love equally great, which inspired the fathers, the mothers, the husbands, and the wives, men and women, to care without surcease for their beloved ones who were entrusted to their loving care by the Heavenly Father. And because of that love they have not let up, no matter how difficult or laborious their work may have been, to care for those who were dependent upon them. It behooves us, therefore, to decorate their graves also; it is quite fitting that their graves be adorned with a

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I G cross, for even they have fought a good fight and finished the course
IV of their lives, finally attaining their reward from the eternally just
and good Judge. 'And now abideth faith, hope, charity [love], these
three; but the greatest of these is charity,' says the great Apostle [Paul].
It was love that bound us to them while they lived here on earth, and it is
love that urges us now to offer an ardent prayer for them and thus remain
united.

"Therefore, after having disbanded in order to visit the individual graves of our
dear ones, and after having decorated their graves with blossoms, let us remember
their beautiful virtues which adorned their souls, and then let us kneel, and
in the fullness of our hearts let us pray to them to intercede for us at the
throne of the Most High, that He may give us strength to follow in their foot-
steps, to love God above all else and to love our fellowmen as we love ourselves,
so that when some day we shall rest here ourselves our friends and acquaintances
will stop and say: 'Here rests a man--or a woman--of rare virtues.'"

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I G The address of the Reverend Placid Sasek left a profound impression upon
IV the assembled countrymen, which was evidence that that priest has not
missed the mark at which he aimed.....

Celebration at the Cemetery of Vzkriseni Pane
(Resurrection of Our Lord)

Large crowds of our countrymen took part in the ceremonies at this cemetery. As usual the Bohemian organizations from the Parish of Svati Cyrill A Metodej (The Saints Cyrill and Methodius) paraded about the cemetery accompanied by their band....At 11 A. M. these organizations assembled at the main entrance to the cemetery and, headed by their band, proceeded to the speaker's dais. Here a festive program awaited them. The speakers were Reverend Tomas Bobal, parish priest of the above-named parish, who addresses a large Czechoslovak gathering every year in this, our newest Czechoslovak cemetery in Chicago, and Reverend Rehor Vaniscak. Both clergymen delivered lengthy addresses.....A field mass was then celebrated in a specially erected tent in the cemetery; this mass was

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celebrated here for the first time last year, and from the large attendance it became clear that our public greatly appreciated this innovation.....

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Denni Hlasatel, May 20, 1922.

BOHEMIAN NATIONAL CEMETERY MAKES ELABORATE
PREPARATIONS FOR MEMORIAL DAY

The Sbor Cesko Narodniho Hrbitova (Board of Delegates of the Bohemian National Cemetery), in order properly to observe Memorial Day, has worked out an extensive program for that occasion.

The celebration will begin early in the morning with a parade which will start from Plzen (Pilsen, a Bohemian settlement of Chicago). The parade will be managed by Mr. Frank Stejskal, its marshal and a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. The order of the march is as follows: 1) Veterans of the Civil War; 2) a band led by Mr. Josef Kalabza; 3) the Board of Delegates of the Cesko Narodni Hrbitov; 4) Bohemian-American veterans of the Spanish-American War; 5) soldiers of the World War; 6) Czechoslovak Legion Post; 7) Czechoslovak veterans of Chicago; 8) Sokol units.

The parade will start promptly at 7:30 A. M. in front of the building of the

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Cesko-Slovanske Podporujici Spolky (Czecho-Slavonic Benevolent Societies), 18th and May Streets, and will march west on 18th Street to Blue Island Avenue, south on Blue Island Avenue to 22nd Street, where it will board the streetcars and go to the building of the Ceska Utulna a Sirotcinec (Bohemian Old People's Home and Orphanage), 5065 North Crawford Avenue. At this point the parade will form again at 10 A. M. and will march to the speakers' dais which is placed in front of the soldiers' monument at the Cesko Narodni Hrbítov.

Military rites in honor of our fallen soldiers will follow; the Czechoslovak veterans of Chicago will fire a salvo. This group of men consists of veterans of the Spanish-American War.

The program will continue as follows: 1) The official opening of the celebration by the vice-president of the Board of Delegates of the Hrbítov, Mr. Stanislav Simecek; 2) band music, American songs; 3) an English poem recited

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by Miss Anna Burian, an inmate of the Sirotcinec; 4) speech in the English language by County Judge Frank S. Righeimer; 5) Music; 6) speech in the Czech language by Albert J. Havranek, editor of the Denni Hlasatel; 7) Music; 8) poem in the Czech language recited by Miss Vlasta Stipek, an inmate of the Sirotcinec; 9) Music, Czech national songs.

Notice: At the request of our soldiers the public is requested not to decorate the graves of their dear deceased ones with flags, for this honor is the prerogative of only those men who laid down their lives for the flag. Let us hope that this request will be honored.

We also call the attention of our people to the crematory in the hope that they will not fail to visit it. There will be an organ concert there between the hours of one and four in the afternoon. Everybody is asked to take precautions not to destroy the property of the cemetery.

For the Sbor Cesko Narodniho Hrbitova:

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Jan Pecha, president,
Stanislav Simecek, vice-president;
Victor H. Filip, secretary;
Josef A. Smejkal,
Josef Siman,
Frank Boucek.

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Denní Hlasatel, Feb. 23, 1922.

YESTERDAY'S CELEBRATION OF GEORGE WASHINGTON'S
BIRTHDAY IN THE JOHN HUSS MEMORIAL

There were a great number of festivities in our city yesterday arranged in honor of George Washington's birthday. Among them, the celebration arranged in our John Huss Memorial deserves honorable mention. Because the month of February offers an opportunity to honor two national heroes--Abraham Lincoln and George Washington--the board of directors of the John Huss Memorial and the Matice Skolska (Council on Education) combined their forces to give an appropriate expression of the reverence in which we hold these two historical personalities. The celebration took place in the upper hall of the John Huss Memorial and began at eight o'clock in the evening.

The program was opened by the thirteen-year-old pupil of the Maticní Škola (Council on Education School), Master Splichal, whose piano playing was well received by the audience. This was followed by student recitations, consisting

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of both humorous and serious pieces.....

The speaker of the evening was Mr. V. Petrzelka, who is also the spokesman for the Svobodna Obec (Free Thought Community). In a brief but lively address, Mr. Petrzelka described the periods in which the two great Americans lived; he drew an analogy between their times and ours; and, as is usual with Mr. Petrzelka, he took advantage of the opportunity to administer a few digs at the hypocrisy of our times. [Translator's note: The editor refers to prohibition by the above remark]. His speech was rewarded by prolonged thunderous applause, which proved that Mr. Petrzelka's words found a ready echo in the hearts of all who were present.

In the front part of the hall near the motion-picture screen, the portraits of the two great Americans--Washington and Lincoln--were hung. The motion pictures, too, were appropriately chosen; they depicted scenes from the lives of the two Presidents. Other pictures showed scenes from the Yellowstone National Park. Commentaries on these pictures were given by Mrs. Marie Zeman,

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who teaches in the Matiční Škola. She deserves mention for the great effort she expended in preparing the program. Everything went smoothly and that was certainly due to her work.....

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Denni Mlasitel, Feb. 23, 1922.

SOKOL SLAVSKY PRESENTS AN EVENING OF ENTERTAINMENT

To celebrate George Washington's birthday, the Sokol Slavsky gave an evening's entertainment which met with decided **success both morally and financially**. Despite the fact that a great majority of the members and friends of the Sokol had to work yesterday, the hall of the Cesko-Slovanske Podporujici Spolky (the Czecho-Slavonic Benevolent Societies) was well filled. The program opened with a festive overture played by the musical section of the Sokol unit. This organization, under the leadership of Brother Ropp, has attained a sufficient degree of proficiency.....

The president of the local unit, Brother Miller, greeted the audience, mentioning some of the significant features of the War of Independence, which was headed by Washington; he likewise recalled the fact that it was chiefly the trained Sokols--the legionnaires--who freed Czechoslovakia from the Hapsburg yoke. The nation should therefore feel indebted to those men and

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Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 23, 1922.

should support the local units of the Sokol organization, particularly their gymnasiums.....

The musical section then played Dvorak's "Humoresque" and Hervert's "Serenade"This was followed by miscellaneous gymnastic exercises by the adolescent members of the Sokol, who performed well with musical accompaniment.....Next on the program was Sister Kostlan, who gave a recitation concerning a legend about Bohemia.....Parts of the recitation were dramatized by choreography and national dances. A gala number on the program was a song from the opera "Dve Vdovy" (Two Widows) by Smetana, sung by our well-known artist, Mrs. Havelka. For an encore, she sang a song by Celansky and an aria from Bizet's opera, "Carmen". The musical group of the Sokol Slavsky then played a piece by Lehar; this was followed by a violin solo played by Jaroslav Sindelar, who was accompanied at the piano by Karolina Sindelar.....The women members of the Sokol then gave a performance with Indian clubs..... The final number was a gymnastic performance symbolizing the fall of a

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Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 23, 1922.

tyrant and was combined with the recitation of a poem of the same name written by Brother Pergl at the time of the persecution of our nation. It was recited by Brother Cerny....and contained several dramatic scenes; the symbolizations of these dramatic incidents were performed by twelve Sokols under the direction of Brother Konecny.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 22, 1922.

CELEBRATION OF GEORGE WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY IN THE PILSEN SOKOL

This day commemorates the birth of George Washington, the glorious commander of the colonial Revolutionary armies and the first President of the United States. This great pioneer and idealist, who was promised by Great Britain that he would be hanged on the gallows, assured immortality for himself and the first and foremost place in the history of his country. As enlightened people and as citizens of the American Republic, we honor the memory of great men whose self-sacrifice speaks to our hearts from the Declaration of Independence, and Washington's birthday therefore has a great significance for us. The celebration on February 22 has become a tradition in our community, thanks to the patriotic zeal of our Pilsen Sokol ladies, who have included it in their regular annual program.

Such a celebration took place last night in the Pilsen Sokol hall. It was a successful event, sufficient proof of the piety, respect, and gratitude felt

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by our people for the "Father of Our Country". The attendance was unusually large, and in spite of the fact that the program lasted until 11 P. M., the audience remained seated and listened gratefully until the last number was finished. The managing committee and Miss Marenka Novak, who headed it, were able to procure some really excellent artists for the occasion. These were chiefly Mr. and Mrs. Vaclav Machek, whose string orchestra, composed of the pupils of the violin virtuoso, played so well that it was a pleasure to listen. Even the opening number, a medley of American songs, evoked thunderous applause, which was a tribute not only to the conscientious teacher, but to all the performers. The piano accompaniment was furnished in a masterly fashion by Mrs. Machek. The string ensemble played Safranek's "Kouzelná Flétna" (Magic Flute) and a medley of Czech songs by the same composer.....young Karel Tika, a lad of **about thirteen** years,.....played the "Ninth Concert" by DeBeriot with such technical purity and fullness of tone that the audience was at once completely overwhelmed by his talent. He was accompanied at the piano by his own music master, Mr. Vaclav Machek. There were a number of vocal pieces, among them a male quartet consisting of our popular foursome, Messrs. Richard Class, Rudolf Hajek, Karel Talik, and Ondrej Ludvik....Miss Marie Ort, accompanied at the piano by Miss Lillian Schuh,

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sang an aria from Weber's "Freischuetz". She, too, was rewarded with great applause, although the acoustics of the hall did not do justice to her voice.....

The main feature of the program was, of course, the festive speeches; and here it behooves us to emphasize the fact that we were particularly fortunate in the selection of both the English and the Bohemian speakers. The English speech was given by Judge Frank Johnston, Jr., whose address earned him loud and prolonged applause.....Judge Johnston is a member of an old Southern family, and without a doubt, belongs among the most popular judges in our district. He is an excellent speaker, especially given to the expression of truth at all costs; thus his remarks did not contain the usual ballyhoo and flattery so often delivered by other speakers. In short, his address did not eschew any just or severe criticism, if such were necessary. The speech lasted for about one hour and was often interrupted by enthusiastic applause.

The Bohemian speaker this year was Mr. Otto Fergler who is the president of the

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Velkorad Statu Illinois Cesko-Slovanskych Podporujicich Spolku (Grand Order of the State of Illinois of the Czecho-Slovonic Benevolent Societies) and one of our foremost and most zealous workers in nationalistic affairs. Mr. Pergler enjoys the reputation of being one of the best speakers we have, and this brilliant renown was fully borne out by the address he delivered yesterday. As in the case of Judge Johnston, his remarks did not "spare the horses"; they were critical of our political conditions; they encompassed some of the evils of present-day public life. This Washington's Birthday celebration offered a good opportunity for the speaker to point out some of the inconsistencies which may be found today. Pergler's speech, too, was accepted with tremendous applause.

As we have already said, the whole festival was a success, and it is our hope that our brothers, the Sokols, will take part in similar festivities in the future and will attend in greater numbers.

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Feb. 21, 1922.

GEORGE WASHINGTON CELEBRATION IN THE JOHN HUSS MEMORIAL

During the month of February, within a few days of each other the birthdays of two of the best and the greatest men of the United States of America-- Abraham Lincoln and George Washington--are being celebrated. These men, by their nobility and their honesty, have gained undying glory in the hearts of their countrymen. Various organizations remember these two men every year with dignified celebrations, and among them is the management of the John Huss Memorial, which, together with the Matice Školská (Council on Education), is making preparations for that purpose. The program will contain, among other features, recitations by the children who are under the tutelage of the Matice Školská. The children are being coached by Miss Zeman. The main speaker on the program will be Mr. V. Petrželka who is also the official speaker for the Svobodná Obec (Free Thought Community). Motion pictures will follow Mr. Petrželka's address.

The evening promises to be very interesting and should be attended not only by

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Denní Hlasatel, Feb. 21, 1924.

the friends of the John Huss Memorial and the Antice Školáci, but also by every sincere Bohemian-American. By attending this celebration, we shall give a new impetus to the enlightened work the children are doing and thus help to improve the Czech school system, which, if we are faithful to our ourselves, is indispensable for the maintenance of our institutions, societies, and our nationality in general.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 29, 1921.

THE FESTIVE ENDING OF THE EXHIBITION
OF THE PAMATNIK ODBOJE
Simultaneous Celebration of the Third
Anniversary of Czechoslovak Independence

The exhibition of documents pertaining to the revolutionary activities of our Legion and to our own efforts leading to the liberty and independence of our nation, came to its festive conclusion last night. It was a most beautiful and significant occasion because the conclusion of the exhibition was connected with the celebration of the third anniversary of the foundation of the Czechoslovak Republic--a holiday of all Czechoslovak people. The celebration was arranged under the auspices of the Sokolska Zupa Stredni (Central States Sokol Union) and the Druzina Legionaru Ceskoslovenskych (Fellowship of Czechoslovak Legionnaires) and attended by a multitude of our people who followed with intense attention the program of the celebration, a program truly worthy of the importance of the day. The first and

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 29, 1921.

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II B 3 principal speaker was one of the organizers of the exhibition,

III H Brother Ruml, lieutenant of the Russian Legion, who opened the festivities of the evening with a beautiful address about the significance of the day of the Twenty-eighth of October as follows:

"Dear countrymen, Sisters and Brothers! It was seven years and one month ago that the first groups of our soldiers assembled in the Sophia Square in Kiev in order to take a solemn oath to their first flag, the first flag of our independent army, pledging mutual love, equality, and brotherhood in arms, in battle and in death, and demonstrating to the whole world their unshakeable determination to make war against the German and Magyar gendarmes and jailers, a war of life and death.

"It was the Twenty-eighth of October, 1914, when our Sokols stood in the Sophia Square. There were not many of them, some eight hundred volunteers, but their staunch hearts were not afraid of a fight against the Germanic armies, were not afraid of the privations of war. These boys did not haggle,

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 29, 1921.

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II B 3 did not compromise with personal advantages or consider them.

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"They knew that the old prophecy about Czechoslovak armed men must come to fulfillment and for that reason they lifted their flag of insurrection against Austria-Hungary as a symbol of their fight for justice and truth, which at the end must prevail.

"If nobody in the whole world had remembered at that time that there existed such a thing as the Czechoslovak nation, our boys would have been standing there just the same; they would have been standing in the Sophia Square as well as in the Foreign Legion of France.

"And in the year 1917 there were already whole Czechoslovak regiments ready for the war, tens of thousands of Czechoslovak boys, gunners, cavalrymen, artillerymen--a complete army composed of all the necessary parts. Their numbers grew further in France and Italy until they were a brotherhood of more than a hundred thousand, conscious of its immense strength, rooted in

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 29, 1921.

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II D 3 an awareness that this was a just fight, firm as a pillar against

III H which their leader, old and trusted, real father of his boys, now

the little father of the whole Czechoslovak nation, President Masaryk,
could lean in full security.

"These were the years of suffering and privation, years when good Czechoslovak blood flowed for a better future of the Czechoslovak nation.

"The deeds and exploits of our boys proclaimed to the whole world that our race is strong, full of self-confidence, trusting in the final victory of right and justice.

"Why, it was justice herself who created the Czechoslovak legions. It was in justice that our nation began to believe, our nation which so many times had been deceived, cheated, beaten, disappointed--a suspicious nation, a nation without a god. And the Czechoslovak boys went into the battle with a smile on their lips, with a song in their hearts, just as they should be going

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 29, 1921.

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II B 3 every time in the future. Yes, they were the same boys, whether in
III H France, in Serbia, in England, in Canada, in Australia, or in America
and Italy. All good sons of the nation heard the call to arms, no
matter where they were, perhaps at the end of the world. And they answered
that call, and that was the nucleus of our armies marching against Austria-
Hungary from the East, South, and West. That was the nucleus of the armies
that spoke significantly of the necessity that the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy,
the realm of the Hapsburgs, this sin against nature, must be destroyed. That
was the nucleus of the armies that made the world sit up and take notice of
the small, but by no means weak, Czechoslovak nation.

"Thus the day of the Twenty-eighth of October, the day of the liberation of
the Czechoslovak nation, the day whose third anniversary we are celebrating
today, means a great deal for the Czechoslovaks. Let us first remember again
and again the oppressed state in which our nation lived, the suffering of our
people, remember with reverence all the sacred sacrifices our fallen brothers
have made for liberty, remember all that has been suffocating and stifling our

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 29, 1921.

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II B 3 nation for three hundred years, remember the great historical

III H struggle, and realize all the new and important duties it imposes upon all of us.

"Those who have fought for the independence of our nation will keep on fighting for its happy future, but of course their weapon will be different. They will fight by staging an economic revolution which is not a less difficult undertaking than a political revolution. But in that, also, our nation will be victorious, simply because it must be victorious. They will go into that fight again with a smile on their lips and a song in their hearts; they will go not on behalf of just a part of the nation, they will go for the whole of it; that applies also to you who are one of its strong and important branches, a branch which must not die but must remain hale, fresh and green, and bring an ever new crop of the most delightful fruit for the country which you have left and from which you have gone far away overseas because it did not give you the kind of happiness you had been longing for.

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 29, 1921.

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"The thousands of dead and tortured must never be forgotten, and every thought of them must strengthen in us the determination to lead the nation to new successes, to new heights. All of us shall do our best; all of us are entering the fourth year of our Czechoslovak Republic with the firm determination never to weaken in our efforts. Fate has given our nation an excellent leader who brought us through the darkest period of our modern history, and we call: May thou live and stay in good health with us, our little father, Masaryk! Thy word is our law!"

A stormy applause was the speaker's reward. He was followed by the delegate of the Ceskoslovenska Obec Sokolska (Czechoslovak Sokol Community) of Prague, Brother Havranek. He began his talk by pointing out the close relations between the Sokol community and the Legion and showed the differences in ideas of the soldiers of the various nations engaged in the World War. The soldiers in our Legion have fought for purely national motives, for ideas inculcated into the nation by Sokol education, and these ideas fused our armies into one single strong body. In our Legion, parts of which were scattered over all the

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BOHEMIAN

II B 1 c (3)

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 29, 1921.

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II B 3 fronts of the war and all sections of which were winning their vic-
III H tories in the spirit of insurrection, there was one peculiar and
unique characteristic quality. In spite of the fact that its parts
did not fight next to one another--in fact, they fought far from one another--
their action on all battlefields was unified because their thoughts had one
common origin, their action one common aim, because they were educated accord-
ing to one set of principles, the Sokol principles.

The speaker concluded his splendid address by the significant declaration that
a Sokol will never be white, and never red, but always white and red /Czech
national colors/.

The enthusiastic applause reverberating through the hall gave the speaker the
assurance that he had been understood.

Mr. Sustek, the quiet and efficient worker, addressed the audience on behalf
of the Slovenska Liga (Slovak League), and after his speech the artistic part

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 29, 1921.

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II B 3 of the program started. The first number consisted of three

III H tableaux, "Joy," "Sorrow," and "Victory". These beautiful tableaux were presented by the ladies of Sokol Havlicek-Tyrs.....

Miss Jennie Cervenka, accompanied by Miss Berenice Jelinek, enriched the program of the evening by a number of songs, the second of which, our beautiful national anthem, was most loudly applauded.....

The Sokols merited their applause by the presentation of a new and complicated drill by a group of nine. Miss Krametsbauer then introduced her pupils in a number of dance routines.....

The Cesky Delnický Pěvecký Sbor (Czech Workingmen's Singing Society) obliged by presenting the gorgeous chorus "Battle in a Forest," and was prevailed upon to give an encore, the pleasant "Slovacka" (Slovak one). Then the stage was filled by the youth of Sokol Havlicek-Tyrs who, under the leadership of their instructor, showed a number of athletic games.....

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The evening was concluded by Mr. V. Niedrle's recitation of Machar's fitting poem "Vecer Jana Mydlare 21. Cervna" (Jan Mydlar's Night, the Twenty-first of July).....

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Oct. 28, 1921.

THE THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF CZECHOSLOVAK INDEPENDENCE

We have not yet become accustomed to the idea that our nation, for centuries ruled by foreigners, is now its own boss and has a place of honor among independent nations.

Who would have believed just a few short years ago that the Czechoslovak government would be a mediator between the governments of Austria and Hungary, that the last Austro-Hungarian emperor would be looking from exile at a former lecturer of the University of Prague as the principal obstacle between himself and the throne of his ancestors. Who would have thought that the Czechoslovak flag would be flying in Chicago from windows which were decorated with an Austrian black and yellow flag on the occasion of Francis Joseph's birthday? Surely, peculiar are the things we have been witnessing!

Today, the day of the third anniversary of Czechoslovak independence, the

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Denní Hlasatel, Oct. 28, 1921.

Czechs and Slovaks in America think about the three years which have passed since October 28, 1918. Has the Republic fulfilled the hopes which the American sons and daughters of the Czechoslovak nation had when they were helping to bring it into being? The reality is never as beautiful as its expectation. We here in America and our nation in the old country both imagined that the Republic would be something of an ideal, and there have been many disappointments. But upon sober consideration of all that has been achieved in three years, just a short while in the life of nations, and upon comparing the Republic of Czechoslovakia with her neighbors, we shall come to the conclusion that we may be justly proud of the nation whose descendants we are.

Senator Klofáč told us on the occasion of his recent visit that it is his purpose, and the purpose of many other leaders of the nation, to make the Czechoslovak Republic the first country in Central Europe. Not first in size, not first in number of inhabitants, not first in power and military strength, but in the state of awakeness, social justice, national education,

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BOHEMIAN

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Denní Hlasatel, Oct. 28, 1921.

level of standard of living. It seems to me that Senator Klořáč was too modest. Thousands of American Czechoslovaks who visited the Republic this year have returned with the impression that in all these respects the Republic of Czechoslovakia is already first in Central Europe--perhaps in the whole of Europe. Material damages caused by five years of war have been repaired to a great extent already, and the demoralization of hearts and minds has also been overcome. There is order in the Republic and, in comparison to neighbors, also a considerable prosperity.

There is one thing that may be declared today, after the experiences of the past three years:

The Czechoslovaks know how to govern themselves. In spite of all the fights between political parties, in spite of all the distasteful polemics in newspapers, the fact remains that there is discipline in the Republic's liberty. This has been very clearly shown by the attitude toward President Masaryk. His recent trip to Moravia and Slovakia was an eloquent

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Denní Hlasatel, Oct. 28, 1921.

demonstration of the fact that he is esteemed and honored by the nation now as much as at the time when he came home as his country's liberator. Where are the statesmen who led their nations three years ago? Wilson, Clemenceau, Paderewski, Venizelos--all except Lloyd George who is still in Great Britain's government--have fallen by the wayside, given good-bye by their peoples, but the Czechoslovak nation has recognized in Masaryk a great personality, a great character, a great leader, and it is much to its credit that it keeps on following him still.

The Republic of Czechoslovakia enjoys a greater degree of respect than any other new state in Europe because its policies have been purposeful, peace-loving, and peace-promoting, sober, and aiming toward the consolidation of Central Europe. The history of the last three years shows her steady progress, without jerking stormily to the right or the left.

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 27, 1921.

NO CZECH SCHOOL TOMORROW

Local Czech Free Thought schools will hold no classes tomorrow, we are told by the Sdruzeni Ceskych Svobodomyslnych Skol (Federation of Czech Free thought Schools) of Chicago. The Twenty-eighth of October, the day of Czechoslovak independence, is a national holiday, and as such it will be observed by local Czech schools.

Denni Hlasatel, July 5, 1921.

IN MEMORY OF JOHN HUSS

As in years gone by, so also this year the Svobodna Obec (Bohemian Free Thought Community) of Chicago celebrated the memory of the Bohemian reformer and martyr, John Huss. The celebration was held yesterday in the Husuv Jubilejni Dum (John Huss Memorial Hall), 4236 West 22nd Street. In spite of the fact that hot weather prevailed, a sufficient number of true admirers of John Huss attended the celebration, and with piety listened to the dignified program. The celebration was started about three o'clock in the afternoon by the chairman of the board of trustees of the Husuv Jubilejni Dum, Mr. John Pecha, who, in his remarkable speech, pointed out the various mistakes occurring in the free thought movement and made several proposals as to how these could be removed. The speaker was loudly applauded and everybody in the audience expressed a wish that all those mistakes be corrected as soon as possible.

Following Mr. Pecha's speech, Miss Blanche Tichy played a piano solo that was

Denni Hlasatel, July 5, 1921.

well received. Miss Marie Zeman, school teacher and a zealous worker for the free thought movement, recited a poem written by the late Bohemian-American poet, Alois Janda; following this recital, Miss B. R. Tichy and Miss Libuska Hudecek played a piano duet. The program continued with a speech by Mr. A. Janda, a poem recited by Miss Blanche Foucek, and a piano solo by Miss L. Hudecek who is the daughter of the treasurer of the board of trustees of the Husuv Jubilejni Dum and a zealous worker for the free thought movement.

Mr. Joseph Jurka then recited the poem, "Chodska," written by Eliska Krasnohorska. Everybody in the audience listened breathlessly to the recitation of this beautiful poem because Mr. Jurka recites excellently.

The speaker of the Svobodna Obec, Mr. Vaclav J. Petrzek, spoke as follows:

"Year by year this fateful and dark day in Bohemian history returns, and still it is not useless for us to continue to observe it. The event commemorated on this day is and always will remain one of everlasting pride to the Bohemian

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Denni Hlasatel, July 8, 1921.

nation, and those events which followed will always make the brightest pages of Bohemian history.....The memory of John Huss is the memory of an ideal Bohemian who lived and died as he preached, and in that spirit he should be remembered."

The final number of the program was the singing of a Bohemian song, "Hranice Vzpálala Tam na Brehu Rýna" (The Pyre Burst into Flames Upon the Shore of the Rhine).

Following this song, the chairman, Mr. Recha, thanked all those who were present for their participation and expressed a hope that the next celebration of the memory of John Huss will be attended by more people.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 31, 1921.

THE MEMORIAL DAY CELEBRATIONS AT OUR BOHEMIAN CEMETERIES

Amid ideal weather conditions Memorial Day celebrations were held at all Chicago cemeteries yesterday, and one of the most successful and most dignified celebrations was the one held at the Cesky Narodni Hrbítov (Bohemian National Cemetery).

The celebration started soon after 8 A. M. in front of the Czecho-Slavonic Benevolent Societies' Hall where an imposing parade was formed and which, to the tune of Mr. Rubringer's military band, marched down 18th Street to Blue Island Avenue and southwest to 22nd Street. The following groups and organizations participated in the parade: the Veterans of the Civil War, the delegates to the Bohemian National Cemetery Association, the Bohemian Veterans of the Spanish-American War, a company of the Lawndale-Crawford Post No. 98 of the American Legion, the Czechoslovak Legionnaires of Chicago, the Czechoslovak Veterans and the Sokols. At 22nd Street the participants of the parade boarded the streetcars and were taken near the Frantisek

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Denni Klasatel, May 31, 1921.

Zdrubek Bohemian Free Thought School. There the parade was formed again, and it marched to the Cemetery, arriving there soon after 10 A. M.

At that early hour thousands of people had already assembled around the speakers' tribune and around the Veterans of the Civil War monument. The memorial services opened with military ceremonies at the veterans' monument. Then came the program prepared by the board of directors of the cemetery. Mr. Rubringer's band played "The Star-Spangled Banner" and Mr. Jan Pecha, chairman of the Bohemian National Cemetery Association, addressed the audience. Following his address the band played a medley of American folk songs and Mr. Pecha then introduced the principal English speaker of the celebration, Judge Anton Zeman of the Circuit Court, whose speech was published in our newspaper yesterday. Miss Vlasta Stipek, an inmate of the Bohemian Orphanage, recited two poems. Then the principal Bohemian speaker of the celebration, Mr. Otto T. Pergler, chairman of the Illinois Grand Lodge of the Czecho-Slavonic Benevolent Societies, was introduced. His speech has

Denni Hlasatel, May 31, 1921.

also been published by us. The last three numbers of the program were two musical selections and an English poem which was recited by Miss Marenka Otahaly, an inmate of the Bohemian Orphanage. After the program the people visited the graves of their dear ones.

A great number of the people traveled to the Hrbítov Svateho Vojtecha (St. Adalbert Cemetery) yesterday, in order to attend the impressive Memorial Day celebration held there. The program was opened by the chairman of the Chicago district committee of the Narodni Svaz Ceskych Katoliku v Americe (National Alliance of Bohemian Catholics of America), Mr. Karel Roubik, who, after addressing the audience, introduced the principal Bohemian speaker of the celebration, Reverend Frantisek V. Jedlicka. Reverend Jedlicka's speech was published yesterday. The principal English speaker was Mr. Timothy D. Hurley, a well-known Chicago lawyer.....

Mr. Frantisek Kovarik presided at the Memorial Day celebration which was

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 31, 1921.

held at the Hrbítov Vzkříšení Pane (Resurrection Cemetery). The speakers at this celebration were Reverend Frantisek Bozenek, who delivered his speech in the Bohemian language, and Judge Kickham Scanlan, who spoke in English. This celebration was also attended by the members of the Marshall Post of the American Legion who decorated the graves of their comrades with flowers. This cemetery was also crowded with people and the celebration was dignified in every respect.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Ilasatel, Feb. 24, 1921.

IN MEMORY OF THE FATHER OF OUR COUNTRY

As usual, the annual celebration of George Washington's birthday was held under the auspices of the Filzenske Sokolky (Women members of the Filsen Sokol) last Tuesday evening in the Filsen Sokol hall. The Filzenske Sokolky have been arranging these celebrations for many years, and although every one of these celebrations has been marked by piety and dignity, last Tuesday's celebration was one of the most beautiful of all. Credit for it must be given to the arrangement committee, consisting of Sisters Lere-zie R. Dobias, Marie Herda, Ruzena Hanoun, and Marie Novak, who succeeded in securing some of the most talented artists in our community. The beautiful program and the significance of the evening attracted so many people that the hall was filled to capacity.

The program was opened by the orchestra, consisting of the most advanced pupils of the Chicago Conservatory of Music, under the direction of their

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IV

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 24, 1921.

teacher, Professor Joseph H. Capek. They played the American, Bohemian, and Slovak national anthems. Their presentation was really excellent, and the audience rewarded them with thunderous applause.....

Dr. Jaroslav E. S. Vojan, who was selected as the speaker for the festival, performed his task in a truly remarkable manner. In his speech, he mentioned how the founders of Sokoldom, Jindrich Fuegner and Miroslav Tyrs, admired George Washington because of his love of freedom and his civic virtues.

The program lasted until 11 P. M. Individual items on the program vied with each other in excellence, so that the audience scarcely noticed the late hour.

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 29, 1920.

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I C (Slovak)

YESTERDAY'S CELEBRATION OF THE TWENTY-EIGHTH OF OCTOBER

IV

Festivals Arranged to Celebrate Second Anniversary of

Czechoslovak Independence

The Festival in Sokol Chicago Hall

The official celebration of the Twenty-eighth of October to commemorate the second anniversary of the "Declaration of Independence" of the Czechoslovak Republic was given at the Sokol Chicago hall by the district committee of the Czechoslovak National Alliance of America, the Chicago district of the National Alliance of Bohemian Catholics of America, and the first district of the Slovak League of America. A long time before the program started, all the main floor seats were occupied and the entrances to the galleries had to be opened in order to accommodate the throngs of people who were coming in.

Mrs. Julie Hrych, vice-chairman of the district committee of the Czechoslovak National Alliance and also chairman of the arrangements committee of this official celebration, opened the program. In the name of the above-mentioned district committee, she greeted the audience, whereupon the band played the

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 29, 1920.

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I C (Slovak)

IV American anthem, the "Star-Spangled Banner," while the audience stood at attention. Mr. Konrad Ricker, chairman of the Chicago district of the National Alliance of Bohemian Catholics, also greeted the audience and in a brief speech expressed a hope that in the course of three years, conditions in our old homeland would improve greatly. Following his speech, Mrs. Otilie Splavec recited a beautiful poem, "The Twenty-eighth of October," by Ferdinand L. Musil, and she reaped a storm of applause for her really exquisite presentation of this poem.

Then, after the playing of the Bohemian anthem, "Kde Domov Muj" (Where Is My Home), Mr. Andrej Schustek, chairman of the first district of the Slovak League of America, spoke a few words of great significance. He assured us, the Bohemians, that every Slovak is a sincere brother of ours, a son of one mother--Slovakia. He referred to the frequently overlooked fact that until recently, the Slovaks did not have their own Slovak schools, that ever since childhood they were brought up to hate Bohemians and everything Slavic. Therefore, it is not surprising that many of them are still against us today, especially when they are continually instigated by hired or voluntary agents.

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However, let every Bohemian embrace a Slovak, and in every one he will find a brother. Our independence can never be taken away from us. Following his encouraging speech, the band played the anthem of our brother Slovaks, "Nad Tatrou Sa Blyska" (There is Lightning over the Tatra Mountains).

The floor was then taken by the legation secretary, Dr. Krizek, who came from Washington, D. C., representing the present charge d'affaires of the Czechoslovak embassy in Washington, D. C., Mr. Halla, who could not attend this celebration because of important duties and family reasons. We recognized in Dr. Krizek a very fine speaker who delivers his speech in plain words, without inflated phrases, and without barren patriotism, but what he says not only goes deep into the minds of his listeners, but also reaches into their hearts and stays there, because his profound and real love for our old homeland is apparent at once, in spite of his plain and simple language. It is easy to see how sorrowful his heart is because of the prevailing conditions. We regret the impossibility of printing his speech in its entirety, but at present we are able to give only its high lights.

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 29, 1920.

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I C (Slovak)

IV First of all he transmitted greetings to us all from our country-

men beyond the ocean, and then he explained the absence of

Dr. Halla. After these preliminary words, he said that we, the Czechoslovak-Americans, are more entitled to celebrate the Twenty-eighth of October than our countrymen beyond the ocean. For us this day is a holiday; for our countrymen beyond the ocean it is only a day of rest, a day of mutual reckoning and admonition.

Czechoslovak-America may be proud of its accomplishments that have been crowned with such success, because they laid the foundation for a revolution and carried it on to a happy end. If President Thomas G. Masaryk is called the "Father of Our Country," then we could justly call Czechoslovak-America the "Mother of Our Country." And as every mother excuses her child and looks indulgently upon her baby, so, too, according to the speaker, we here look indulgently upon the mistakes of our countrymen beyond the ocean. We excuse their mistakes, and we try to help them.

As far as our [Czechoslovak] Republic is concerned, the speaker mentioned four

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 29, 1920.

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I C(Slovak)

IV tasks which confront us: First, to insure her external security; second, to adjust her internal conditions; third, to amend the losses she suffered because of the war; and fourth, to secure her existence in the future.....Ending his speech, Dr. Krizek expressed a firm hope that the Czechoslovak people of America will continue to support their brothers beyond the ocean. The audience listened to his speech with rapt attention and rewarded him with prolonged applause.

Professor Jaroslav J. Zmrhal, cultural attache of the Czechoslovak Republic in the United States, was the next speaker, and in a very interesting manner he described conditions as he found them in our old homeland.....

In conclusion, Mrs. Julie Hrych thanked the audience for their attendance and proclaimed the festival concluded. On the whole, the mood of the audience had not been festive at all, and when the band, not exactly of the highest standard, played our national anthems, "Kde Domov Muj" and the "Nad Tatrou Sa Blyska," whose melodies are not representative of real national anthems, the result was that it sounded like a funeral ceremony. But it was really

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 29, 1920.

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I C(Slovak)

incomprehensible why none of our national anthems were sung at the conclusion of the celebration.

IV

The Festival in Pilsen Park Pavilion

A double jubilee of significance was celebrated yesterday at the mass meeting held in the Pilsen Park pavilion and arranged under the auspices and co-operation of the Czechoslovak Legionnaires of Chicago, the central district of the American Sokol Union, the Federation of Bohemian Freethinkers, the Bohemian Workingmen's Singing Society Lyra. A great multitude of people met there to celebrate the second anniversary of the Twenty-eighth of October, when the Bohemian nation, weary but still defending her rights, proclaimed, to all the world, her determination to reject the rule of the Hapsburgs forever. The meeting was also held to pay homage to the Brixen martyr, Karel Havlicek-Borovsky, whose ninety-ninth birthday anniversary would have been held on October 31. Both of these celebrations were combined into one, and it is necessary to say that this national demonstration was crowned with moral success. A parade starting from the Sokol Havlicek-Tyrs hall preceded the

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 29, 1920.

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celebration. Although extremely unpleasant weather prevailed, many people participated in this parade. The main section of the parade was composed of Sokols, members of various organiza-

tions, and legionnaires.....

The first number on the program should have been a tableau, but for various reasons this was omitted, and Brother Brichta introduced Dr. Antonin Mueller as the first speaker of the evening. The subject of his speech was the significance of Karel Havlicek-Borovsky, and we must admit that his address was brilliant.....

Dr. Jaroslav E. Salaba Vojan, a member of the executive committee of the Federation of Bohemian Freethinkers, was the last speaker of the evening. In his lengthy and logically arranged speech, he talked on the invigoration of the Free Thought movement. The speaker was master of his subject, and he was loudly applauded.

The celebration ended with community singing. An admission fee of ten cents

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 29, 1920.

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was charged for this mass meeting. The total proceeds of this celebration will be donated to humanitarian causes which the Czechoslovak Legionnaires of Chicago have in their program.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 28, 1920.

THE SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK REPUBLIC
Czechoslovaks of Chicago Celebrate Anniversary of
the Liberation of Our Nation

The thoughts of the Czechoslovak people of Chicago and Czechoslovak settlements of America today will be carried away to our far-away old homeland. With love and enthusiasm we shall recall October 28, 1918, the most significant and the most glorious day of our nation.

The young Czechoslovak Republic is celebrating the Twenty-eighth of October, a national holiday, with the same fervor and enthusiasm as the Fourth of July is celebrated in our new homeland. The people of Czechoslovak origin who celebrate the anniversary of American Independence with patriotic enthusiasm will recall with the same feeling of true and generous patriotism the never-to-be-forgotten Twenty-eighth of October when a great historical document was signed in Paris, France.

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 28, 1920.

at that time Professor Thomas Garrique Masaryk, General Milan R. Stefanik, and Dr. Eduard Benes, in the name of the temporary government, said that "we hereby proclaim the Hapsburg dynasty unworthy of leading our nation, and we reject all its claims to rule the Czechoslovak countries, the people of which we hereby proclaim as members of a free nation. We hereby accept and hold fast to the ideals of modern democracy, because those have been the ideals of our nation for many centuries. We accept those principles proposed by President Wilson--principles of liberated mankind, actual equality of nations, and governments obtaining their just power by the confirmation of those who are governed.

"We, the nation of Komensky (Jan Amos Comenius), cannot but accept these principles--principles that are manifested in the American Declaration of Independence, principles of Abraham Lincoln, and the proclamation of the rights of a man and of a citizen."

In Czechoslovakia the Twenty-eighth of October is celebrated as a most

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 28, 1920.

significant national holiday, because on that day the freedom of our nation was born. All the American Bohemians and Slovaks who proudly make known their origin, consider this day as significant as the Fourth of July, and with real love they look toward the young Republic. They are rejoicing that after a period of depression brought about by the war, after two years of internal struggles, a better and happier future is nearing. She withstood the storms of the first two years, and the Czechoslovak people of America cannot wish anything better for their liberated native land than that this coming third year of independence should bring a contentedness to all classes of people of the nation, a full economic growth, and the long-desired prosperity.

The Czechoslovak people of Chicago will celebrate the second anniversary of the Czechoslovak independence at two festivals, and there is no doubt that both of these patriotic meetings will be attended by large throngs of Czechoslovak people.

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Aug. 14, 1920.

WHAT IS A POSVÍČENÍ?

A Posvícení (Fall Festival) is the people's holiday in the old homeland and a national festival in Czechoslovak-America.

One of the foremost Bohemian authors of the third period of our literature, poet Jan Neruda, with his master pen defined the Posvícení as follows:

"Posvícení is not a public entertainment but a delight; not a formal proclamation, but a blossom of nature; not a table d'hote, but the act of seizing a piece of meat with your teeth with such gusto that a napkin must be used to wipe off the greasy chin. Posvícení is a Posvícení--hooray for the Posvícení!

"The Posvícení cannot be regulated; it cannot be forbidden; it cannot be analyzed in the mind or by a pen; it cannot be damned or celebrated by a song: The only thing to do is to eat, dance, and shout with joy. Hooray

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Denní Hlasatel, Aug. 14, 1920.

for the Posvícení!

"The Posvícení is a bright spot in the misery of everyday life when all troubles are kicked aside and the whole lean year is forgotten. It is the greasiest materialism, the plumpest blossom of a simple human heart. That is the Posvícení, and therefore--hooray for the Posvícení!"

Such is Neruda's definition of the Posvícení in our old homeland beyond the ocean. And what does the Posvícení mean for us Czechoslovaks of America? It means a combined national holiday and demonstrative festival.

It means a holiday when all our sincere and self-sacrificing national workers get together to discuss their accomplishments of the past year, to enjoy themselves, and at the same time to invigorate themselves for further national work. It is also a demonstrative festival of all those sincere and true Czechoslovaks who have not drowned in the ocean of strangeness and

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Aug. 14, 1920.

in whom sentiment for our old homeland has not died.

Inasmuch as the people of the United States have their own Thanksgiving Day, the Frenchmen of America their Mardi Gras, therefore we, the Czechoslovaks, must have our own holiday--a holiday for us and nobody else. Our Posvícení has always been such a holiday in recent years, it is this year--and let us hope it always will be in the future.....

Everyone who is willing to prove that his patriotism lies not only in his words but also in his heart should come to the Pilsen Park pavilion on August 15, 1920. Hooray for the Fifth Czechoslovak Posvícení!

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, July 4, 1920.

PROCLAMATION OF THE NÁRODNÍ SVAZ ČESKÝCH KATOLÍKU
V AMERICE

We, the Bohemian Catholics who are organized in the Národní Svaz Českých Katolíku v Americe (National Alliance of Bohemian Catholics of America), whose headquarters are located in Chicago, do recollect the July 4, 1776, when the founders of our great Union laid the foundations of the movements for the people's freedom, for right and justice toward all. We recollect, especially, the great leaders of the American nation--George Washington, Abraham Lincoln, and Thomas Jefferson--who by their work, by the blood and sacrifices of the best sons of the nation, instilled a new law into the heart of the nation: the great ideals of a real democracy.

We enjoy the advantages resulting from this freedom, and, therefore we,

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DECLARATION

Denni Macabail, July 4, 1920.

the Polish Catholics of America, we have gathered here, who enjoy the national holiday with you, before the entire American people, to be one of the great events of the anniversary of the American Republic in this country's history, to declare by, that with all our faith, our souls, our bodies, and our fortunes, we stand behind the United States and its President, Woodrow Wilson.

To raise the genuine and sincere spirit of the American people, we, the Polish Catholics of America, declare for the American people in our Catholic churches, to be one of the great events of the anniversary of the United States and its President, and we do solemnly swear:

We believe in the United States, in the people of the United States, by the people, and for the people. We believe in the democracy of every free

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Janí Křesťan, July 4, 1920.

states that we united into one great inseparable Union, founded upon the principles of freedom, equality, justice, and the rights of man. The American patriots consecrated their lives and fortunes. We believe, therefore, that it is our duty to support its Constitution, to obey its laws, to honor its flag, and to defend it against all enemies.

Behind this oath we stood, we stand, and we will stand in the life's struggles, because the ideals of America are our ideals.

For the Národní Svaz Českých Katolíků v Americe:

Jan Straka, President,
Reverend Fr. Boženek, Secretary,
Anton Václav Tesař, Manager of
the headquarters. Chicago, July 4, 1920.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 31, 1920.

IN MEMORY OF OUR DECEASED
Memorial Day at the Bohemian National Cemetery

Yesterday the Bohemian National Cemetery became a meeting place of a great throng of people who came from various parts of the Chicago metropolis to decorate the graves of their loved ones and to participate in a Memorial Day celebration. Beautiful weather prevailed during the entire celebration. The air was pure and invigorating, the sky cloudless; and in these green surroundings of awakening nature, a dignified celebration of one of our most beautiful national holidays was held--a day when those who have remained here turn their thoughts toward those who have gone to the beyond.....

As in previous years, a parade preceded the celebration. The parade formed near the Bohemian-American Free Thought School and marched through the streets of the Pilsen district to the streetcars which transported the participants to Irving Park. Here, in front of the Bohemian Old People's Home and Orphanage, the parade was formed again, and it was shortly after



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 31, 1920.

10 A.M. when the parade passed the cemetery gate and marched to the tune of the immortal Chopin sonata to the tribune which was erected near the Civil War Veterans' Monument. The parade itself created a deep impression.....

Then Mr. Robert E. Crowe, chief justice of the criminal court of Cook County, Illinois, was introduced as the principal speaker. Justice Crowe is very well known to many of our countrymen and has among them many personal friends, because he spent many years of his life in the old Bohemian settlement of the Nineteenth Ward where he was brought up. As a speaker he enjoys a very good reputation, and his speech yesterday was great in every detail. Justice Crowe first brought out the significance of the Memorial Day celebration and then paid his respect to the bravery and patriotic sentiment of Bohemian people here and in the old country. He said: "It is a real honor to be invited to address the Czechoslovak people who contributed such a great deal to the Allied victory in the World War. For centuries the Czechoslovak people fought for their liberty and independence under the most difficult



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Denni Hlasatel, May 31, 1920.

conditions. They succeeded only because of their bravery, courage, and unquestioned loyalty toward the principles of freedom....."

Then Mr. Vaclav J. Petrzelka, speaker for the Svobodna Obec (Federation of Bohemian Freethinkers) who was selected to deliver this year's Memorial Day address in the Bohemian language, commenced his speech. Here also the selection of the arrangement committee proved to be most fortunate, because Mr. Petrzelka is an excellent speaker, and his address was most remarkable both in its deep ideas and patriotic sentiments.....

In conclusion Mr. Jan Pecha briefly expressed his gratitude to all who participated.



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BOHEMIAN

Denní Klasatel, Feb. 24, 1920.

GEORGE WASHINGTON BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION
IN PILSEN SOKOL'S HALL

The twenty-second day of February is one of the very few days, the significance of which will never be trivial with the people of America--just as the historical profile of George Washington, to whom this national holiday is consecrated, will never fade. The American nation will always look up to this leader of the heroic Revolutionary Army as one of its greatest sons, as the Father of his country, who was first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen. That the Americans pay their dignified homage to George Washington every year is understood, and if his birthday is remembered by the immigrants, then it is evidence of their spiritual intelligence. The people who founded their homes and secured their freedom on the shores of America, which they lacked in their old countries, cannot better manifest their gratitude than to esteem the memory of these great geniuses, to whom we should be thankful for all these free institutions enjoyed in the United States. First in this respect among us Bohemians, is



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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Feb. 24, 1920.

the Sbor Plzeňských Sokolek (Women's Pilsen Sokol Association). Its annual celebrations arranged in past years, have their own familiar characteristics, not only in the purpose itself, but also in the selected program. This year's celebration, held last night, was in this regard especially successful. The hall was almost filled; the mood of the audience was festive.

The speaker of the evening was Mr. Frank Comerford, who recently returned from Europe where he was active as a member of the American Press Syndicate, and who also stayed for sometime in the Czechoslovak Republic. He is a stirring speaker and disposed of his task in a grand manner. Other numbers on the program were of an artistic nature, and were heartily applauded.

Considering all, last night's celebration was a success in every respect. The president of the association, Mrs. Frances Hulka, who arranged the program may be fully satisfied with the results.



Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 10, 1918.

CZECHOSLOVAKS PREPARE FOR THE LIBERTY PARADE

It is possible today to foretell that the Czechoslovak section of the Liberty parade, to be held next Saturday, is destined to be the best arranged, the most colorful, and the most beautiful. Czech associations of all possible kinds are signing up for participation, in truly impressive numbers. Sokols, the Czech Butchers' Guild, groups of the Czech section of the Red Cross, Catholic societies, Free-Thought associations, and many others, have already applied. They have promised to appear with flags and banners which are bound to create a magnificent spectacle.

Czechoslovak mothers whose sons died while in service, either in camps, hospitals, or in battle overseas, are going to form a group of their own in the parade. They are requested to appear at the Czechoslovak main campaign office, 3342 West 26th Street, where all information will be given. Anyone knowing a mother who might wish to participate in this group, but who has not been informed, is requested to invite her to join. [Program and arrangement of parade follows.].....

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 10, 1918.

The stand reserved for Czechoslovaks in Grant Park is located north of the Van Buren Street bridge.....

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 9, 1918.

PREPARE FOR LIBERTY DAY

Chicago Czechoslovaks should take part in the parade on Liberty Day in truly impressive numbers. This event is sponsored by the central committee for the Fourth Liberty Loan campaign. It is an occasion when we Czechoslovaks must show anew our everlasting loyalty to the Government and to President Wilson. October 12, 1918, has been designated as a national holiday by President Wilson, and the parade through the downtown streets will be the high point of the Liberty Loan campaign.

The Czechoslovak section of the campaign has assumed the task of making arrangements for the part which the Czechoslovaks will take in the procession, so that our section shall be the best arranged, and excel all other nationalities. The arrangements committee of the Czechoslovak section cannot achieve the desired results without the vigorous co-operation of our people; individuals, associations, corporations, etc. For this reason, the arrangements committee addresses itself to our public, and to our organizations in particular.

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 9, 1918.

There is not much time available for preparation but we should remember that we made a wonderful showing on last Fourth of July under the same conditions--and yet, our parade was one of the most elaborate that day in the entire United States. There is no reason whatever why we should not be able to repeat on this occasion. The success of this patriotic enterprise depends mainly upon the zeal of the heads of our organizations. Some of the organizations may not have scheduled meetings before the event, nevertheless the officers should contact the members and urge them to take part in the parade.

We are not yet in a position to present a specific program, because we do not know at the moment which place will be assigned to the Czechoslovak section in the procession. We may be able to give more information tomorrow. It is absolutely essential that our organizations appear with their banners and emblems. Our ladies' societies, whose members took part in large numbers in last Monday's meeting of the executive committee, are working diligently, and at this moment are issuing the following appeal:

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 9, 1918.

"Sisters of the Czech Ladies' Unit, Aid Societies and Sisterhoods, Central Unit of Czech-American Women, Unit of Czech Patriot Women, Association of Czech-American Ladies, Catholic Slav Women's Units, Czech Catholic Societies, and members of all other units and associations, should begin preparation today for the parade on Saturday, to make our participation outstanding. All our Sisters are requested to come dressed in white. It goes without saying that organizations march behind their banners.

Sisters! Be mindful of the glory attached to the Czechoslovak name! Let us do again what our national honor dictates.

Signed: Marie Smrcek, Frances Piper, Dr. Mary Urban, [and others.]

The Sokols, this pioneer group of ours, which has given its best soldiers to this country, will surely be represented to the last man in the parade. Jarka Kosar, that ardent Sokol, is requesting all those who intend to participate to report at 1928 South 63rd Court.

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 9, 1918.

Our butchers will join the parade in the garb of their guild, and will be one of the most colorful groups in the Czechoslovak division. Our Vcelky (Little Bees), and the Czech women's auxiliaries of the Red Cross, are sure to add luster to the Czechoslovak division. Any information concerning the parade is at the disposal of participants at the Czechoslovak main offices, 3342 West 26th Street, Telephone Lawndale 105.

All workers in the Fourth Liberty Loan campaign are invited to a meeting in the Pilsen Brewery Park, Thursday evening when important questions regarding the campaign are to be discussed, and the finishing touches of the parade decided on.

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 14, 1918.

CONCERNING OLD CZECH INDEPENDENCE

(Editorial)

We are celebrating a day which has brought us nearer to our ideals than we have ever been before. This day we look ahead with the rosiest hopes. We can visualize independence for our old motherland. We of Chicago, and Czechs of all settlements in this great Republic, are indebted for this day to the far-sighted, wise, glorious American Government at whose head stands the greatest man of our era--President Woodrow Wilson, through whose proclamation Czechoslovakia was pronounced by the American Government an independent state.

The recognition awarded to Czechoslovakia dates from September 3, true enough. At that time, Secretary of the State Lansing, acting in the name of the President, asked our great leader, Professor Thomas G. Masaryk, to his office, to inform him of the decision reached by the U. S. Government after

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Denní Mlasatel, Sept. 14, 1918.

a thorough consideration given to various weighty matters. Not only was the Czechoslovak army, fighting now on three fronts, recognized as one of the Allied armies, but the **Government** also acknowledged the Czechoslovak National Council as the de facto **government** of the independent Czechoslovak state, with which the United States Government is ready to initiate diplomatic contact.

This recognition filled every one who thinks and feels as a sincere Czech with exuberant emotions, which spread to Czech settlements all over the United States.

This great event had been anticipated in happy suspense, yet it came somewhat as a surprise. Our settlements in America were not prepared to show their indescribable happiness in a manner befitting the magnificence of the event, nor the degree of their gratitude and loyalty. This is the reason why the manifestation was postponed till today, September 14, when it will be held in every one of our settlements in the United States in a manner

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Mlasatel, Sept. 14, 1918.

in keeping with prevailing conditions. On this day, official Washington is to be swamped with telegrams, some of them from even our tiniest hamlets. This will show our gratitude, and assure the United States Government that American Czechoslovaks are a grateful people. Their gratefulness springs from their love for the motherland, which had been abused and oppressed in spite of its former greatness and glory.....

We have arranged for the celebration which is sponsored by the Czech National Alliance, the National Alliance of Czech Catholics, and the Slovak League. It will begin with a parade this afternoon and end in a mass meeting in Grant Park where the War Exposition is being held at present.

No place more convenient could have been selected. The Exposition in Grant Park is sponsored by the United States Government--the same which, by recognizing the Czechoslovak state as an independent state, has granted us the right to direct and govern our own affairs. We should, therefore, like to see Grant Park filled to capacity with people of our kind. We wish this,

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BOHEMIAN

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Denní Mlasatel, Sept. 14, 1918.

not for the sake of Czechoslovaks who will assemble there, but for the people of other nationalities who will be present, especially those of native American stock, all of whom must witness the manifestation of our spontaneous joy, our enthusiasm, and our eternal gratitude, so that they be in a position to inform Washington of it, in long and impressive reports, just as our local English language newspapers surely will give our great celebration prominent space.

We also would like to see, among the gigantic masses that will throng the Exposition, our own people showing their sentiments in a plain, yet enthusiastic manner. They should testify to our gratitude to President Wilson and, right after, to Professor Thomas G. Masaryk, who has been acknowledged as the head of the independent Czechoslovak state.

Let us manifest our sentiments well aware of these facts: Had it not been for Masaryk and his unbending convictions, unafraid of struggles and sacrifices, the latter touching some of the most sacred relations, i.e., his

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own family--had it not been for the tireless work and the superhuman exertion of this man of high age for the sake of freedom and independence of our nation--our cause would never have reached the advanced stage of today, when the war is not even finished yet.

Let us consider that it was Masaryk who, regardless of the interests of his own person, his family or other considerations, thought of his motherland and his people only--who worked day and night, started out on long voyages and missions at any time of the day or night, no matter whether they required (even a trip around the world)--who organized, urged and arranged until today, when we have an accomplished fact before us.

Also, do not let us forget our heroic Czechoslovak army, which we have to thank in the first place for the success with which our movement for the liberation of Czechoslovak land has been meeting up to the present. This army has worked wonders, not only in Russia, but everywhere else. This army has accomplished marvels in awakening national consciousness and

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self-assertion, which hitherto had been dormant or insensitive. Let us give thanks for everything our army has done for the enhancement of our movement. The same gratitude is due to the Czechoslovak National Council, the Czech National Alliance, the National Alliance of Czech Catholics in America, and the Slovak League--and not less to all brothers and sisters across the ocean, who have supported us in our struggle--they lent us strength, and we should do the same for them. Gratitude is due to all the co-workers. It is meet to state that the work is not finished, and more will be demanded.

The measure of success attained is not a signal for rest; on the contrary, it is, for us, an incentive for more intensive, energetic work, for sacrifices which will increase in importance. To be ready for these future sacrifices should be the essence of the resolutions that we shall make this evening in the meeting! Let us make these resolutions with gladness and joy, consecrated in our hearts by our ardent love for the old motherland and for our new homeland as well. We shall, in this manner, best honor the memorable day of September 3, 1918, the day on which Czechoslovakia

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was proclaimed an independent state by the greatest, most glorious and, be it emphasized, the most democratic Republic of the whole world-- the United States of North America!

1918-1919-1920-1921-1922-1923-1924-1925-1926-1927-1928-1929-1930-1931-1932-1933-1934-1935-1936-1937-1938-1939-1940-1941-1942-1943-1944-1945-1946-1947-1948-1949-1950-1951-1952-1953-1954-1955-1956-1957-1958-1959-1960-1961-1962-1963-1964-1965-1966-1967-1968-1969-1970-1971-1972-1973-1974-1975-1976-1977-1978-1979-1980-1981-1982-1983-1984-1985-1986-1987-1988-1989-1990-1991-1992-1993-1994-1995-1996-1997-1998-1999-2000-2001-2002-2003-2004-2005-2006-2007-2008-2009-2010-2011-2012-2013-2014-2015-2016-2017-2018-2019-2020-2021-2022-2023-2024-2025-2026-2027-2028-2029-2030-2031-2032-2033-2034-2035-2036-2037-2038-2039-2040-2041-2042-2043-2044-2045-2046-2047-2048-2049-2050-2051-2052-2053-2054-2055-2056-2057-2058-2059-2060-2061-2062-2063-2064-2065-2066-2067-2068-2069-2070-2071-2072-2073-2074-2075-2076-2077-2078-2079-2080-2081-2082-2083-2084-2085-2086-2087-2088-2089-2090-2091-2092-2093-2094-2095-2096-2097-2098-2099-2100-2101-2102-2103-2104-2105-2106-2107-2108-2109-2110-2111-2112-2113-2114-2115-2116-2117-2118-2119-2120-2121-2122-2123-2124-2125-2126-2127-2128-2129-2130-2131-2132-2133-2134-2135-2136-2137-2138-2139-2140-2141-2142-2143-2144-2145-2146-2147-2148-2149-2150-2151-2152-2153-2154-2155-2156-2157-2158-2159-2160-2161-2162-2163-2164-2165-2166-2167-2168-2169-2170-2171-2172-2173-2174-2175-2176-2177-2178-2179-2180-2181-2182-2183-2184-2185-2186-2187-2188-2189-2190-2191-2192-2193-2194-2195-2196-2197-2198-2199-2200-2201-2202-2203-2204-2205-2206-2207-2208-2209-2210-2211-2212-2213-2214-2215-2216-2217-2218-2219-2220-2221-2222-2223-2224-2225-2226-2227-2228-2229-2230-2231-2232-2233-2234-2235-2236-2237-2238-2239-2240-2241-2242-2243-2244-2245-2246-2247-2248-2249-2250-2251-2252-2253-2254-2255-2256-2257-2258-2259-2260-2261-2262-2263-2264-2265-2266-2267-2268-2269-2270-2271-2272-2273-2274-2275-2276-2277-2278-2279-2280-2281-2282-2283-2284-2285-2286-2287-2288-2289-2290-2291-2292-2293-2294-2295-2296-2297-2298-2299-2300-2301-2302-2303-2304-2305-2306-2307-2308-2309-2310-2311-2312-2313-2314-2315-2316-2317-2318-2319-2320-2321-2322-2323-2324-2325-2326-2327-2328-2329-2330-2331-2332-2333-2334-2335-2336-2337-2338-2339-2340-2341-2342-2343-2344-2345-2346-2347-2348-2349-2350-2351-2352-2353-2354-2355-2356-2357-2358-2359-2360-2361-2362-2363-2364-2365-2366-2367-2368-2369-2370-2371-2372-2373-2374-2375-2376-2377-2378-2379-2380-2381-2382-2383-2384-2385-2386-2387-2388-2389-2390-2391-2392-2393-2394-2395-2396-2397-2398-2399-2400-2401-2402-2403-2404-2405-2406-2407-2408-2409-2410-2411-2412-2413-2414-2415-2416-2417-2418-2419-2420-2421-2422-2423-2424-2425-2426-2427-2428-2429-2430-2431-2432-2433-2434-2435-2436-2437-2438-2439-2440-2441-2442-2443-2444-2445-2446-2447-2448-2449-2450-2451-2452-2453-2454-2455-2456-2457-2458-2459-2460-2461-2462-2463-2464-2465-2466-2467-2468-2469-2470-2471-2472-2473-2474-2475-2476-2477-2478-2479-2480-2481-2482-2483-2484-2485-2486-2487-2488-2489-2490-2491-2492-2493-2494-2495-2496-2497-2498-2499-2500-2501-2502-2503-2504-2505-2506-2507-2508-2509-2510-2511-2512-2513-2514-2515-2516-2517-2518-2519-2520-2521-2522-2523-2524-2525-2526-2527-2528-2529-2530-2531-2532-2533-2534-2535-2536-2537-2538-2539-2540-2541-2542-2543-2544-2545-2546-2547-2548-2549-2550-2551-2552-2553-2554-2555-2556-2557-2558-2559-2560-2561-2562-2563-2564-2565-2566-2567-2568-2569-2570-2571-2572-2573-2574-2575-2576-2577-2578-2579-2580-2581-2582-2583-2584-2585-2586-2587-2588-2589-2590-2591-2592-2593-2594-2595-2596-2597-2598-2599-2600-2601-2602-2603-2604-2605-2606-2607-2608-2609-2610-2611-2612-2613-2614-2615-2616-2617-2618-2619-2620-2621-2622-2623-2624-2625-2626-2627-2628-2629-2630-2631-2632-2633-2634-2635-2636-2637-2638-2639-2640-2641-2642-2643-2644-2645-2646-2647-2648-2649-2650-2651-2652-2653-2654-2655-2656-2657-2658-2659-2660-2661-2662-2663-2664-2665-2666-2667-2668-2669-2670-2671-2672-2673-2674-2675-2676-2677-2678-2679-2680-2681-2682-2683-2684-2685-2686-2687-2688-2689-2690-2691-2692-2693-2694-2695-2696-2697-2698-2699-2700-2701-2702-2703-2704-2705-2706-2707-2708-2709-2710-2711-2712-2713-2714-2715-2716-2717-2718-2719-2720-2721-2722-2723-2724-2725-2726-2727-2728-2729-2730-2731-2732-2733-2734-2735-2736-2737-2738-2739-2740-2741-2742-2743-2744-2745-2746-2747-2748-2749-2750-2751-2752-2753-2754-2755-2756-2757-2758-2759-2760-2761-2762-2763-2764-2765-2766-2767-2768-2769-2770-2771-2772-2773-2774-2775-2776-2777-2778-2779-2780-2781-2782-2783-2784-2785-2786-2787-2788-2789-2790-2791-2792-2793-2794-2795-2796-2797-2798-2799-2800-2801-2802-2803-2804-2805-2806-2807-2808-2809-2810-2811-2812-2813-2814-2815-2816-2817-2818-2819-2820-2821-2822-2823-2824-2825-2826-2827-2828-2829-2830-2831-2832-2833-2834-2835-2836-2837-2838-2839-2840-2841-2842-2843-2844-2845-2846-2847-2848-2849-2850-2851-2852-2853-2854-2855-2856-2857-2858-2859-2860-2861-2862-2863-2864-2865-2866-2867-2868-2869-2870-2871-2872-2873-2874-2875-2876-2877-2878-2879-2880-2881-2882-2883-2884-2885-2886-2887-2888-2889-2890-2891-2892-2893-2894-2895-2896-2897-2898-2899-2900-2901-2902-2903-2904-2905-2906-2907-2908-2909-2910-2911-2912-2913-2914-2915-2916-2917-2918-2919-2920-2921-2922-2923-2924-2925-2926-2927-2928-2929-2930-2931-2932-2933-2934-2935-2936-2937-2938-2939-2940-2941-2942-2943-2944-2945-2946-2947-2948-2949-2950-2951-2952-2953-2954-2955-2956-2957-2958-2959-2960-2961-2962-2963-2964-2965-2966-2967-2968-2969-2970-2971-2972-2973-2974-2975-2976-2977-2978-2979-2980-2981-2982-2983-2984-2985-2986-2987-2988-2989-2990-2991-2992-2993-2994-2995-2996-2997-2998-2999-3000-3001-3002-3003-3004-3005-3006-3007-3008-3009-3010-3011-3012-3013-3014-3015-3016-3017-3018-3019-3020-3021-3022-3023-3024-3025-3026-3027-3028-3029-3030-3031-3032-3033-3034-3035-3036-3037-3038-3039-3040-3041-3042-3043-3044-3045-3046-3047-3048-3049-3050-3051-3052-3053-3054-3055-3056-3057-3058-3059-3060-3061-3062-3063-3064-3065-3066-3067-3068-3069-3070-3071-3072-3073-3074-3075-3076-3077-3078-3079-3080-3081-3082-3083-3084-3085-3086-3087-3088-3089-3090-3091-3092-3093-3094-3095-3096-3097-3098-3099-3100-3101-3102-3103-3104-3105-3106-3107-3108-3109-3110-3111-3112-3113-3114-3115-3116-3117-3118-3119-3120-3121-3122-3123-3124-3125-3126-3127-3128-3129-3130-3131-3132-3133-3134-3135-3136-3137-3138-3139-3140-3141-3142-3143-3144-3145-3146-3147-3148-3149-3150-3151-3152-3153-3154-3155-3156-3157-3158-3159-3160-3161-3162-3163-3164-3165-3166-3167-3168-3169-3170-3171-3172-3173-3174-3175-3176-3177-3178-3179-3180-3181-3182-3183-3184-3185-3186-3187-3188-3189-3190-3191-3192-3193-3194-3195-3196-3197-3198-3199-3200-3201-3202-3203-3204-3205-3206-3207-3208-3209-3210-3211-3212-3213-3214-3215-3216-3217-3218-3219-3220-3221-3222-3223-3224-3225-3226-3227-3228-3229-3230-3231-3232-3233-3234-3235-3236-3237-3238-3239-3240-3241-3242-3243-3244-3245-3246-3247-3248-3249-3250-3251-3252-3253-3254-3255-3256-3257-3258-3259-3260-3261-3262-3263-3264-3265-3266-3267-3268-3269-3270-3271-3272-3273-3274-3275-3276-3277-3278-3279-3280-3281-3282-3283-3284-3285-3286-3287-3288-3289-3290-3291-3292-3293-3294-3295-3296-3297-3298-3299-3300-3301-3302-3303-3304-3305-3306-3307-3308-3309-3310-3311-3312-3313-3314-3315-3316-3317-3318-3319-3320-3321-3322-3323-3324-3325-3326-3327-3328-3329-3330-3331-3332-3333-3334-3335-3336-3337-3338-3339-3340-3341-3342-3343-3344-3345-3346-3347-3348-3349-3350-3351-3352-3353-3354-3355-3356-3357-3358-3359-3360-3361-3362-3363-3364-3365-3366-3367-3368-3369-3370-3371-3372-3373-3374-3375-3376-3377-3378-3379-3380-3381-3382-3383-3384-3385-3386-3387-3388-3389-3390-3391-3392-3393-3394-3395-3396-3397-3398-3399-3400-3401-3402-3403-3404-3405-3406-3407-3408-3409-3410-3411-3412-3413-3414-3415-3416-3417-3418-3419-3420-3421-3422-3423-3424-3425-3426-3427-3428-3429-3430-3431-3432-3433-3434-3435-3436-3437-3438-3439-3440-3441-3442-3443-3444-3445-3446-3447-3448-3449-3450-3451-3452-3453-3454-3455-3456-3457-3458-3459-3460-3461-3462-3463-3464-3465-3466-3467-3468-3469-3470-3471-3472-3473-3474-3475-3476-3477-3478-3479-3480-3481-3482-3483-3484-3485-3486-3487-3488-3489-3490-3491-3492-3493-3494-3495-3496-3497-3498-3499-3500-3501-3502-3503-3504-3505-3506-3507-3508-3509-3510-3511-3512-3513-3514-3515-3516-3517-3518-3519-3520-3521-3522-3523-3524-3525-3526-3527-3528-3529-3530-3531-3532-3533-3534-3535-3536-3537-3538-3539-3540-3541-3542-3543-3544-3545-3546-3547-3548-3549-3550-3551-3552-3553-3554-3555-3556-3557-3558-3559-3560-3561-3562-3563-3564-3565-3566-3567-3568-3569-3570-3571-3572-3573-3574-3575-3576-3577-3578-3579-3580-3581-3582-3583-3584-3585-3586-3587-3588-3589-3590-3591-3592-3593-3594-3595-3596-3597-3598-3599-3600-3601-3602-3603-3604-3605-3606-3607-3608-3609-3610-3611-3612-3613-3614-3615-3616-3617-3618-3619-3620-3621-3622-3623-3624-3625-3626-3627-3628-3629-3630-3631-3632-3633-3634-3635-3636-3637-3638-3639-3640-3641-3642-3643-3644-3645-3646-3647-3648-3649-3650-3651-3652-3653-3654-3655-3656-3657-3658-3659-3660-3661-3662-3663-3664-3665-3666-3667-3668-3669-3670-3671-3672-3673-3674-3675-3676-3677-3678-3679-3680-3681-3682-3683-3684-3685-3686-3687-3688-3689-3690-3691-3692-3693-3694-3695-3696-3697-3698-3699-3700-3701-3702-3703-3704-3705-3706-3707-3708-3709-3710-3711-3712-3713-3714-3715-3716-3717-3718-3719-3720-3721-3722-3723-3724-3725-3726-3727-3728-3729-3730-3731-3732-3733-3734-3735-3736-3737-3738-3739-3740-3741-3742-3743-3744-3745-3746-3747-3748-3749-3750-3751-3752-3753-3754-3755-3756-3757-3758-3759-3760-3761-3762-3763-3764-3765-3766-3767-3768-3769-3770-3771-3772-3773-3774-3775-3776-3777-3778-3779-3780-3781-3782-3783-3784-3785-3786-3787-3788-3789-3790-3791-3792-3793-3794-3795-3796-3797-3798-3799-3800-3801-3802-3803-3804-3805-3806-3807-3808-3809-3810-3811-3812-3813-3814-3815-3816-3817-3818-3819-3820-3821-3822-3823-3824-3825-3826-3827-3828-3829-3830-3831-3832-3833-3834-3835-3836-3837-3838-3839-3840-3841-3842-3843-3844-3845-3846-3847-3848-3849-3850-3851-3852-3853-3854-3855-3856-3857-3858-3859-3860-3861-3862-3863-3864-3865-3866-3867-3868-3869-3870-3871-3872-3873-3874-3875-3876-3877-3878-3879-3880-3881-3882-3883-3884-3885-3886-3887-3888-3889-3890-3891-3892-3893-3894-3895-3896-3897-3898-3899-3900-3901-3902-3903-3904-3905-3906-3907-3908-3909-3910-3911-3912-3913-3914-3915-3916-3917-3918-3919-3920-3921-3922-3923-3924-3925-3926-3927-3928-3929-3930-3931-3932-3933-3934-3935-3936-3937-3938-3939-3940-3941-3942-3943-3944-3945-3946-3947-3948-3949-3950-3951-3952-3953-3954-3955-3956-3957-3958-3959-3960-3961-3962-3963-3964-3965-3966-3967-3968-3969-3970-3971-3972-3973-3974-3975-3976-3977-3978-3979-3980-3981-3982-3983-3984-3985-3986-3987-3988-3989-3990-3991-3992-3993-3994-3995-3996-3997-3998-3999-4000-4001-4002-4003-4004-4005-4006-4007-4008-4009-4010-4011-4012-4013-4014-4015-4016-4017-4018-4019-4020-4021-4022-4023-4024-4025-4026-4027-4028-4029-4030-4031-4032-4033-4034-4035-4036-4037-4038-4039-4040-4041-4042-4043-4044-4045-4046-4047-4048-4049-4050-4051-4052-4053-4054-4055-4056-4057-4058-4059-4060-4061-4062-4063-4064-4065-4066-4067-4068-4069-4070-4071-4072-4073-4074-4075-4076-4077-4078-4079-4080-4081-4082-4083-4084-4085-4086-4087-4088-4089-4090-4091-4092-4093-4094-4095-4096-4097-4098-4099-4100-4101-4102-4103-4104-4105-4106-4107-4108-4109-4110-4111-4112-4113-4114-4115-4116-4117-4118-4119-4120-4121-4122-4123-4124-4125-4126-4127-4128-4129-4130-4131-4132-4133-4134-4135-4136-4137-4138-4139-4140-4141-4142-4143-4144-4145-4146-4147-4148-4149-4150-4151-4152-4153-4154-4155-4156-4157-4158-4159-4160-4161-4162-4163-4164-4165-4166-4167-4168-4169-4170-4171-4172-4173-4174-4175-4176-4177-4178-4179-4180-4181-4182-4183-4184-4185-4186-4187-4188-4189-4190-4191-4192-4193-4194-4195-4196-4197-4198-4199-4200-4201-4202-4203-4204-4205-4206-4207-4208-4209-4210-4211-4212-4213-4214-4215-4216-4217-4218-4219-4220-4221-4222-4223-4224-4225-4226-4227-4228-4229-4230-4231-4232-4233-4234-4235-4236-4237-4238-4239-4240-4241-4242-4243-4244-4245-4246-4247-4248-4249-4250-4251-4252-4253-4254-4255-4256-4257-4258-4259-4260-4261-4262-4263-4264-4265-4266-4267-4268-4269-4270-4271-4272-4273-4274-4275-4276-4277-4278-4279-4280-4281-4282-4283-4284-4285-4286-4287-4288-4289-4290-4291-4292-4293-4294-4295-4296-4297-4298-4299-4300-4301-4302-4303-4304-4305-4306-4307-4308-4309-4310-4311-4312-4313-4314-4315-4316-4317-4318-4319-4320-4321-4322-4323-4324-4325-4326-4327-432

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 14, 1918.

APPEAL TO OUR BUSINESSMEN AND TRADESMEN

Today is Czechoslovak Day in the War Exhibition in Grant Park. There will be a parade of the Czechoslovaks in Chicago, who are going to manifest their joy over the proclamation of independence by President Wilson, and take a vow of loyalty to this Republic and the head of the government.

We expect this celebration to be a magnificent affair. Most of our associations have promised to appear in the garb of their business. Our butchers, also, will march in their uniforms. We are addressing ourselves to businessmen to help toward the success of the celebration by closing their shops and stores about the noon hour, while they may keep open the next day, Sunday till 10 A.M.

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 8, 1918.

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CZECHOSLOVAK NATIONAL HOLIDAY

III B 2 (Slovak)

TO BE CELEBRATED IN CHICAGO

ON SEPTEMBER 14, 1918

(Summary)

The Government has recognized our independence. We have been striving fully four years for this day: a day of splendid success for the Czechoslovak cause. It is our right to rejoice over this success, in the achievement of which Czechoslovak America has helped. We must also be grateful to the Government of the United States for the recognition of our independence and of our own national government.

For this reason a meeting was held last Friday in which our Czechoslovak associations and organizations in Chicago took part. Preparations for a great manifestation of gratitude to the President and to the United States, which is to be held on September 14, 1918, were discussed. It was decided to use the War

WPA (ILL.) Proj. 30275

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III B 2 (Slovak)

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 8, 1918.

Exposition grounds adjacent to Michigan Boulevard.

The Czechoslovak people have proclaimed that occasion to be a national holiday for the entire Czechoslovak populace of Chicago. The beginning of the celebration was set for 12 noon.

We implore you, citizens of Chicago, to submit to the arrangements for this manifestation, gladly and in a spirit of sacrifice, to demonstrate your loyalty and gratitude to the United States. Close your stores, offices, shops, and other places of business at the midday hour on Saturday, September 14. We request you to allow your employees to leave at noon, so that they may take part in this memorable celebration which signifies that a new member will be introduced into the family of Allied nations--that people which Theodore Roosevelt called the heroic Czech nation.

We have bought 5,000 tickets, which are being sold for twenty-five cents to participants in the parade, and entitle one to admission to the War Exposition

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III B 3 a

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BOHEMIAN

II B 1 c (3)

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Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 8, 1918.

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grounds.....

III B 2 (Slovak)

Our brothers, the Slovaks, will appear in their native costumes. They will be led by Mr. O. Schustek, and will execute their own "Ride of the Kings".

The various groups are to march, each with their own standard, and each participant will be supplied with a small flag of the Czechoslovak state. These will be issued by a committee of girls which is led by Mr. F. Vencel. This committee is intrusted with the sale of souvenir coins, propaganda literature in the English language, emblems, tags, etc.....

Czechoslovaks are requested to decorate their houses one day in advance, using American, Czech, and Slovak colors to show their joy over the great act of the American Government. Let the Czech and Slovak districts be flooded with decorations to give them the aspect of a sea of flags!

WPA (ILL.)

III B 3 a

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BOHEMIAN

II B 1 c (3)

III B 2

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 8, 1918.

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III B 2 (Slovak)

A people's banquet will be held in the La Salle Hotel on September 18, at which Professor T. G. Masaryk is going to address the American public.....

The cost will be within reason, so that the less prosperous may also attend.
The ticket will cost around two dollars.

For the Czech National Alliance:

Vojta Benes, F. R. Kubec.

For the National Alliance of Czech Catholics:

The Reverend Father I. Kestl, Fr. Sindelar.

For the Slovak League:

O. Schustek, The Reverend Father Vaniscak.

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III B 3 a (Slovak)

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 9, 1918.

POSVICENI

A Preparation for the Success
of our Festivity
by
V. Hnatek

Celebrating the Posviceni is an ancient custom with us. Early in its history it came to mean the commemorating of the consecration of a Catholic church. The Czechs and Slovaks, however, observed these days long before they had embraced the Christian faith. With them it was a day at the end of harvest time which was set aside for gathering and rejoicing, before harsh winter came.

The Posviceni celebration was usually started by feasting sumptuously. Baking Kolace [Half cake and pie, sold even today in Czech-American bakeries] was one of the main features. The devotional part of the

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BOHEMIAN

III B 2

I B 4

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 9, 1918.

III C

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III B 3 a (Slovak)

celebration, in which offerings were given, was observed in former times, and may be even today in some sections of the country. There was the "beheading of the rooster", and the Shazovani Kozla (throwing down the goat). Much merriment was attached to these ceremonies, which were performed almost exclusively in the country districts.

Though the townspeople did not follow these customs very much, still there are many men and women who think, with a glow in their eyes, of these festivities when remembering the old motherland. Countless ditties were composed by rural poets. All of these glorify the good time the people had at the Posviceni. They were artistic in true peasant style, and gave the scene a poetic atmosphere.

We Czechs and Slovaks in Chicago and vicinity have for years observed a

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 9, 1918.

III C

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III B 3 a (Slovak)

Posviceni of our own, and celebrate it in a style growing more elaborate and dignified from year to year. We selected for its observance that day which we thought most befitting--Labor Day, September 2, a Monday, so that the Sunday prohibition law shall not interfere. We also selected a very handy place, where we can get together comfortably and enjoy to the fullest extent the satisfaction we feel in the patriotic work done for the liberation of our motherland and our nation. That spot is the Filsen (Plzen) Brewery Park, 26th Street and Albany Avenue. This is where, for the third consecutive year, crowds of our people will throng; our people, who are faithful to, and conscious of, their descent; the Czechs and Slovaks of Chicago and neighboring districts. They will spend a day of mirthful, pleasant hours. By contributing some small coin they can assist in the realization of our most sacred aims.

Our old fashioned Posviceni will be held this year under arrangements made by the district committee of the Czech National Alliance, the National

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BOHEMIAN

III B 2

I B 4

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 9, 1918.

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III B 3 a (Slovak) Alliance of Czech Catholics, and the Slovak League.

Representatives of these bodies, which take into their organizations all Czechs and Slovaks of Chicago and the nearby country town districts, will sit on the arrangements committee for the celebration of the Posviceni. This committee is doing its utmost to incorporate in the event everything colorful, interesting, and indigenous in our old-time Czechoslovak Posviceni, combining it with outstanding features of old-fashioned pilgrimages, processions, and various other rites in the life of our forebears. All these patterns will be followed as closely as practicable under new conditions in a new homeland.

There will be plenty to feast on; good food, beer and wine. Kolace strewn with poppy-seed, Tvaroh (buttered and creamed cottage cheese), and jam and other confections. Three booths will have marchpane on sale, worked into manifold tidbits, such as hearts and tender souvenirs, for every Marenka

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III B 2

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III C

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III B 3 a (Slovak)

(dim. of Mary), Ruzenka (dim. of Rose), and, in fact,
in as many varieties as there are girl's names in our
language.

Our Czech butchers and smoked meat dealers have promised to donate an abundance of products of their guild, which are famous all over the country, and there will also be plenty of ice cream. All sorts of toys will be on hand to satisfy the most fastidious fancies of little boys and girls, and even of grown-ups.

Dashing tunes will be played by Mr. Cerny's band, and there will be nothing high-brow about them either. Instead of attending to the ritual of "beheading the rooster," our Czech and Slovak boys will have a ball-throwing contest, and indulge in licking William II, emperor of all the Huns. A puppet show, and many other attractions, will complete the array of entertainment.

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BOHEMIAN

III B 2

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Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 9, 1918.

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III B 3 a (Slovak) For an enterprise of such dimensions there will, of course, be many workers needed. No Czech or Slovak organization should, therefore, fail to send a representative to the arrangements committee to help supply the forces necessary for the execution of the project.

The net proceeds of the celebration will be directed into the channels of political activities. The nearer the war approaches its end, the closer we move toward the realization of our hopes and longings, and the more money will be needed. The yield will be handed over to Professor Masaryk directly. Every one should help to make this amount of money large enough to correspond with the size of our Czech and Slovak settlements. Agitate for the Posviceni, speak of it in your organizations and urge them to send delegates to the arrangements committee. Sell tickets, and leave nothing undone that could assist in the success of this festivity!

Let us hope that next year we shall have a festivity in a much more joyful

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BOHEMIAN

III B 2

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III B 3 a (Slovak)

spirit, when we know that German militarism and autocracy
are defeated, when we know that the cause of the Allies,
and our own, has won. We shall be blissfully conscious

of the fact that, at a time when thousands of our brothers gave, or risked,
their lives and their health in Europe, we who stayed at home--for whatever
reasons--did not remain inactive, but helped at least by collecting financial
means for the liberation of our people.

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III B 3 a

BOHEMIAN

II D 10

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Denni Hlasatel, July 29, 1918.

III H

II C

HONOR HAVLICEK MEMORY

I G

IV A quiet and solemn celebration, held at the monument of Karel Havlicek Borovsky in Douglas Park, marked the sixty-second anniversary of the death of the great Czech publicist and patriot. The celebration was held last Saturday. Every Czech knows what Havlicek meant to our nation. In him we had a man who remained true to his principles under all circumstances--a man who opposed the reactionary elements in politics throughout his lifetime, until he was forcibly removed. He stood by his ideals until he died.

The celebration was held at a time when the decaying government of Austria is loosing all its beastly fury, using its police and its soldiers against the Czech people and their leaders. The relentless persecution as practiced in Havlicek's days has given way to downright cruelty. While it threw Havlicek and others into prison, today it threatens our patriots with the gallows.

It is the duty of every Czech to meditate on the suffering Havlicek was forced

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III B 3 a

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BOHEMIAN

II D 10

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Denni Hlasatel, July 29, 1918.

III H

II C to endure, and especially on his heroism and unyielding faith in his nation.

I G "Now or never!" was his slogan, and it is the war cry of the Czechs today

IV as they fight for the liberty of their nation.

Czech Chicago, having built the monument, is in duty bound to remember the great leader of our nation. In spite of urgent appeals, our people have not shown the right sentiment; they have not grasped the full significance of this anniversary, not even in this portentous time of war, or a great many more of them would have been present last Saturday.

The parade reached the monument at 8 P.M. Sokol groups, members and leaders of the Czech National Alliance, and the Society to Aid the Czech Republic were well represented. A large crowd gathered at the monument. Sokols placed two beautiful wreaths at the foot of the statue. The official ceremony was opened by Dr. A. Mueller, who welcomed the gathering, and introduced little Marie Sramek, upon whom the honor of being "the first" had been conferred. She recited a poem, "My Colors--Red and White". When the applause that rewarded her had

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III B 3 a

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BOHEMIAN

II D 10

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Denni Hlasatel, July 29, 1918.

III H

II C subsided, Mr. Vojta Benes, secretary of the Czech National Alliance took
I G the floor. If there is any man who knows how to speak to the hearts of
IV our people, that man is Vojta Benes. He is frank, simple, and straight-
forward. We shall print his address in our issue next Wednesday, to
give those who were not present an opportunity to read it. His subject was
"Havlicek-Masaryk," and his splendid treatment of his subject aroused a great
deal of enthusiasm among the audience.

The arrangements committee was particularly fortunate in its choice of speakers
for last Saturday. Professor J. J. Zmrhal explained the significance of
Havlicek's activity in relation to the Austrian government, and the relation
of the latter to the Czech nation today. His speech, which was delivered in
fluent English, was exact on every point.

After another recitation by Marenka Sramek, the celebration was brought to an
end by Dr. Mueller, who expressed the wish that at the next anniversary, our
motherland would be free and independent.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, July 20, 1918.

CZECHOSLOVAK EMBLEMS

Every Czechoslovak in Chicago, indeed, in the United States, ought to wear a visible token of his ancestry. These badges were introduced, and their wearing approved for the Fourth of July celebration, by the arrangements committee of the Czechoslovak parade. They are very beautiful, for they were designed by the Czech Artists' Club of Chicago, and no Czechoslovak should fail to wear one. They may be obtained for only ten cents at the office of the Czech Bureau, 3342 West 26th Street. They will be on sale from now on at all important entertainments and festivities, as for instance, at the Czechoslovak Old Settlers' picnic, to be held at the Pilsen Brewery Park July 24, and at the Havlicek Memorial in Douglas Park July 27.

In this manner our people will recognize each other as Czechoslovaks. Our organizations should provide the badges for their members, and promote a lively sale at their gatherings. The proceeds are destined to help supply the soldiers of our glorious Czechoslovak Army with smoking material and

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, July 20, 1918.

other articles. This fact should provide an incentive for every Czechoslovak man and woman to procure a badge.

By the way, our people are not forgetting the Czechoslovak Army. Numerous gifts have recently arrived at the Czech Bureau, all for our boys, who are demonstrating that our nation craves for freedom, and that its children know how to die for it. The names of some of the generous donors follow: Joseph Kasak, \$2; Anna Bocek, \$1; Anton Kozan, \$.50; etc.

It is pleasant to record that in the first fourteen days after the founding of the Czech Bureau--where the recruiting office under Sergeant Kimmel, U. S. Army, is also located--thirty-six young men applied for enlistment, and only two were rejected. One man enlisted in the Czechoslovak Army; he was sent to the respective quarters.

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IV

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, July 19, 1918.

REFUSE OUTSIDE HELP
Only Czechoslovaks Should Pay Expenses For
Their Celebration

(Summary)

The Czechoslovak celebration was our own. For this reason contributions to defray expenses should be accepted only from within our midst, i.e., from Czechs and Slovaks only. Our loyalty to the United States was attested by that event. Our people revealed their faith in the institutions and the freedom of this country. On that occasion our nation was represented in a dignified manner, and our pride was gratified. In the opinion of the public we were placed at the head of all other immigrant nationalities--in spilling our blood for the sublime principles of mankind; in our contributions for War Bonds, War Savings Stamps, the Red Cross; and in arranging celebrations like the one on Independence Day.

For this reason we fully approve the decision of the arrangements committee to

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Denni Hlasatel, July 19, 1918.

decline donations toward the payment of the expenses of the celebration unless the contributions came from our own people.

In this connection we commend Mr. Anton J. Cermak's attitude. He would not accept a contribution offered by County Judge Thomas F. Scully when the latter learned that we were asking for contributions to pay the expenses of the celebration. If we accepted the help extended by other nationalities, we could pay the debt of five hundred dollars--which still encumbers our patriotic enterprise--in a single day!.....

Let us be true to ourselves! Fourteen days have passed since Independence Day, yet, in spite of all urgent appeals, not enough of our prosperous men have gotten together to pay even one half of the debt! We are ready to admit that demands made on our people today are extraordinary.....

We deem it to be our duty to speak frankly..... Some contributions arrived yesterday; e.g., from the Pilsen Brewing Company, \$50; Alderman John Toman,

III B 3 a

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, July 19, 1918.

IV

\$25; Judge Sabath, \$25; Anton Vanek, \$5; and others..... The contributions should be addressed to Jos. S. Salat, 3342 West 26th Street.

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Klasatel, July 5, 1918.

II B 3

III A

OUR VOW OF LOYALTY

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Czechoslovaks in Impressive Demonstration in Douglas Park

III E

III H

(Summary)

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IV

IV (Jewish)

The Fourth of July is of great significance in the historical development of the American nation.....[Translator's Note: An outline of the history of the United States is omitted in

translation.]

.....

There surely was no celebration more impressive and variegated than the festivities with which July 4 was observed this year. There was no nationality, with representatives in the United States, that would not have heeded President Wilson's appeal for demonstrations of patriotic sentiment.

Czechs and Slovaks, always in the forefront in their demonstration of patriotic

Denni Hlasatel, July 5, 1918.

ardor, carried off first honors this time. President Wilson's call found the most enthusiastic response in even the smallest of our settlements. The Czech National Alliance arranged celebrations in every one of our colonies.

A mighty demonstration of loyalty and sterling citizenship took place in Douglas Park yesterday. It was sponsored by the Czech National Alliance, the National Alliance of Czech Catholics, and the Slovak League. It was a spontaneous demonstration of the attitude of our people. Over one hundred thousand Czechs and Slovaks congregated in the open space solemnly to vow fealty to the United States, the American people, and its great President. It was an exalted moment when Czechs and Slovaks showed again that the confidence placed in their loyalty was not unjustified.

The parade itself was a magnificent affair. It surpassed all previous events in "Czech California," this largest Czech American settlement. The district took on a holiday aspect. No house could be found that was not adorned with our colors.

Denni Hlasatel, July 5, 1918.

Although the time for the parade to start had been set at 1:30 P. M., 26th Street at noontime resembled a sea of people which was constantly growing. In spite of its gigantic proportions, the parade proceeded strictly according to program. This shows how thoroughly it had been prepared by Mr. Anton J. Cermak, grand marshal, and Messrs. F. J. Kubec, J. J. Salat, and Andrew Schustek, marshals of the parade. Their staff consisted of over a hundred assistant marshals.

The procession started at 2 P. M. from the intersection of Crawford Avenue and 26th Street. When all the participants had taken their places, the line of marchers was several miles long. It is not easy to make an accurate guess at the number of persons in the parade; it must, however, have reached the total of several tens of thousands.

A large detachment of Chicago police, all Czechs, led by Captain John E. Ptacek, was at the head.....Our Czech policemen marched with the precision of

Denni Hlasatel, July 5, 1918.

trained Sokols. A number of sailors, on furlough at present, formed a very presentable link in the parade. They are Chicago Czechs, and most of them are former members of Sokol associations.

Of course our Sokol organizations were especially well represented. They are the old guard that always lends the brightest luster to all our celebrations. Along with them strode girls and women, and striplings from the children's classes with their little "Sokol sisters," all in the colorful Sokol garb. Boy scouts, led by Mr. Jan. A. Sokol, deserve special mention, and so do the Home Guards in their olive-hued uniforms, Veterans of the Spanish-American War, butchers' associations, and others.

Several floats, all picturesquely decked out, attracted much attention. One of them, symbolizing harvest time in Slovak lands, was generally admired. The parade was in columns of eight, and in some places even of sixteen. The parade proper was preceded by a line of automobiles supplied by the Lawndale

Denni Hlasatel, July 5, 1918.

Automobile Club. The number of these cars is estimated at five hundred. All were decorated with the national colors.

The procession moved to Kedzie Avenue, then north to 22nd Street, and east on Marshall Boulevard to the southern part of Douglas Park. The streets through which it went were thickly lined with people, and every window was occupied. The Marshall Boulevard elevated station, which afforded an excellent view, resembled a human bee hive.

A large tribune had been erected in front of St. Anthony Hospital, and groups of visitors began to cluster around it, growing in numbers and density. At about 2:30 P. M. the head of the parade reached the south entrance to the park. The police cavalcade and the automobiles dispersed. Men and women formed a ring around the platform, the uniformed units functioning as a sort of guard of honor. Several hundred children, conducted by Mr. V. Kodl, director of Dvorak Park, arranged themselves on the lawn in the pattern and

Denni Hlasatel, July 5, 1918.

colors of the American flag. This live emblem was an impressive spectacle.

It took three quarters of an hour before the end of the marching column had filed in. In the meantime, many thousands of others had grouped themselves around the platform, besieging it in thick throngs. Standard-bearers assembled in one body, which gave an idea of the number of banners. There were about one hundred, besides innumerable "service flags," conspicuous because of their large number of stars.

About two hundred seats were on the platform, ready to accommodate leaders of the three sponsoring organizations and the guests. Among these, two officers of the Czechoslovak Army attracted the liveliest attention--Messrs. Holy and Horvat, who had marched at the head of the parade, and were the cynosure of interest and acclaim. A part of the tribune was reserved for a mixed chorus, scouts, veterans, and sailors. Women of the Red Cross training classes for nurses had a prominent place in the general arrangement, which

Denni Hlasatel, July 5, 1918.

resulted in a beautiful, harmonious picture. As mentioned before, the number of participants was estimated at about a hundred thousand. Be that as it may, the fact remains that this was an event of a magnitude hardly expected, and surely not equaled in the history of our settlement.

The formal part of the celebration was opened by the raising of the flag by the sailors, while the scouts let their bugles sound. Then Mr. Brousek's band played "The Star-Spangled Banner," while a chorus, directed by Mr. Charles M. Coufal, sang. The multitude listened to the performance in breathless awe.

The Reverend F. W. Jedlicka, one of our patriotic pastors, read President Wilson's message, while the audience stood in rapt attention. Reverend Jedlicka, speaking in English, then expressed the hope that, just as the proclamation one hundred and forty-two years ago brought independence to America, so President Wilson's declaration of war on Germany will result in liberty for

Denni Hlasatel, July 5, 1918.

all the people in the world. This was greeted with enthusiastic applause.

Charles B. Pavlicek, attorney at law, read the Declaration of Independence, and then extended a hearty welcome to those of the gathering who have become citizens recently. His speech was about as follows:

".....And now, friends, it is up to us to show ourselves worthy of the confidence placed in us. Let us thank the Lord that we are sons of the men who fought hordes of Germans for the sake of liberty, men who battled the Huns with words and the pen. We are grateful that, after oppression and misery, suffered at the hands of our tyrants, we are enjoying freedom and opportunity in this country of milk and honey....."

The British national anthem was played. The Ustredni Pevecká Jednota (Central Singing Unit) sang the vigorous chorus "Svuj K Svemu" (Every one should hold on to his own). This sublime choral made a deep impression. At its

Denni Hlasatel, July 5, 1918.

conclusion there were salvos of applause for the singers and Mr. Coufal, their leader.

Mr. Jos. P. Pecival was intrusted with the reading of the solemn manifesto of the Czechs and Slovaks which is to be sent to President Wilson. It is a sincere proclamation of unwavering loyalty to the American flag, the American people, and its traditions, and we firmly hope that it will be accorded grateful acknowledgement in Washington. It was published in prominent English-language papers, and we may, therefore, be sure that it will fill its purpose. [The proclamation is omitted in translation.]

The following names are signed on the document: For the Czech National Alliance. Dr. Ludwig L. Fisher, Jar. Zmrhal, and V. Benes; for the National Alliance of Czech Catholics, the Reverend Jno. Kestl, Rev. F. W. Jedlicka, and Fr. Sindelar; for the Slovak League, Albert Mamatej, Jan Jancek, Reverend Joseph Murgas, and Andrew Schustek. The proclamation was accepted with

Denni Hlasatel, July 5, 1918.

exultant acclaim, because it expressed what everybody felt in the depth of his heart.

"Columbia" was sung. Mr. Andrew Schustek, speaking for the Slovak League, admonished the gathering always to keep in mind the vow contained in the manifesto. He expressed high gratification over the recognition by the French and British governments of an independent Czechoslovak state and of the Czechoslovak National Council. He added that a similar, positive declaration may soon follow on the part of President Wilson, authoritative spokesman of the Allies.

Our ever beautiful hymn "Kde Domov Můj" (Where my Homeland is) was followed by the second speaker for the Slovaks, Rev. Gregory Vaniscak....who reminded the assembly of what we owe to America. He invited everybody to join in cheers for the American nation, President Wilson, and an independent Czechoslovak state. The jubilant shouts of hearty consent reverberated through the air.

Denni Hlasatel, July 5, 1918.

Mr. Vojta Benes took the floor. He is a man who has become most intimately connected with the liberation movement in the past few years. He spoke in the Czech language. We have heard Benes very often, and each time we carried away the impression that we had listened to utterances coming from an ardent Czech soul. The best proof of how his words penetrated the heart of everyone present was the frenzied applause that interrupted the speaker after almost every sentence.

Mr. Benes drew a parallel between the statue of the Indian in front of the museum in the city of Boston, and the small nations. Before the arrival of the white man the Indians were happy. Now they are as dead as the stone from which the statue was sculptured.

"I think of that Indian. The fate of his race has also become the sad fate of small nations of the world. The blood-stained German came, strong and terrible in his power, and put might above the law of love. Belgium was

Denni Hlasatel, July 5, 1918.

burned and enslaved; Poland was trampled on and destroyed; the poor people of Serbia were drowned in blood and their children violated; a million Armenians had to die. Sons of my own nation were starved, imprisoned, or driven into a fratricidal war. **Darkness** shrouded mankind at the moment when our hope, great Russia, tumbled from its lofty position.....

....In the heart of the great American people--there is where the God of right and truth was born! In this fact rests the immense significance of the American nation in the World War. I want to say it frankly: America has saved the moral strength of mankind! And that is why the world owes it eternal gratitude, a gratitude over which the sun will never set. Claiming no reward, coveting no gain in territory--merely wishing to rescue the treasures of mankind and the confidence in what man has learned to love--thus one hundred million American people stand before the world.....This flag of the United States spells victory of the mind over matter. It is the symbol of the tremendous moral power of a free people which will emerge purified

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Denni Hlasatel, July 5, 1918.

from this war, strong, and with a vigorous start toward a new and better life."

Congressman A. Sabath, the last speaker, though heavily engaged in official business in Washington, found the time to come to Chicago on this occasion to convey the greetings of President Wilson, and the members of the cabinet. He was heartily applauded, for every one knows that he will use his influence to promote our cause in Washington in the highest official circles.

The splendid program of this memorable afternoon closed with the singing of "America". The solemn strains of the mighty anthem were carried to the remotest spots of the park, where people sat, warmed by the parting rays of the setting sun.

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II B 2 f

III C

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, July 2, 1918.

FROM FREE-THOUGHT SCHOOLS

An appeal is made to parents to allow their children, pupils in the Chicago Czech Free-Thought schools, to take part in the Czech section of the Fourth of July parade. It is sent out by the school board of the association, the Patronat, which maintains these schools.

Pupils of the Free-Thought schools, and also those of Czech descent in Chicago public schools, are invited to assemble at the Vojta Naprstek school, Homan Avenue and 26th Street, at 1 P. M., sharp. The parade will proceed to the celebration in Douglas Park.

Part of the appeal reads: "Dear fathers and mothers. We entreat you earnestly to comply with our request, and so show your loyalty for the President and the entire United States! By our appearance we will show

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III B 3 a

II B 2 f

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Denni Hlasatel, July 2, 1918.

that we are a nation that submits to self-discipline, knows how to value the freedom it is enjoying here, and also knows how to defend it."

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